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.. at the ..

Columbian
Exposition,

.. Chicago, ..

1893.



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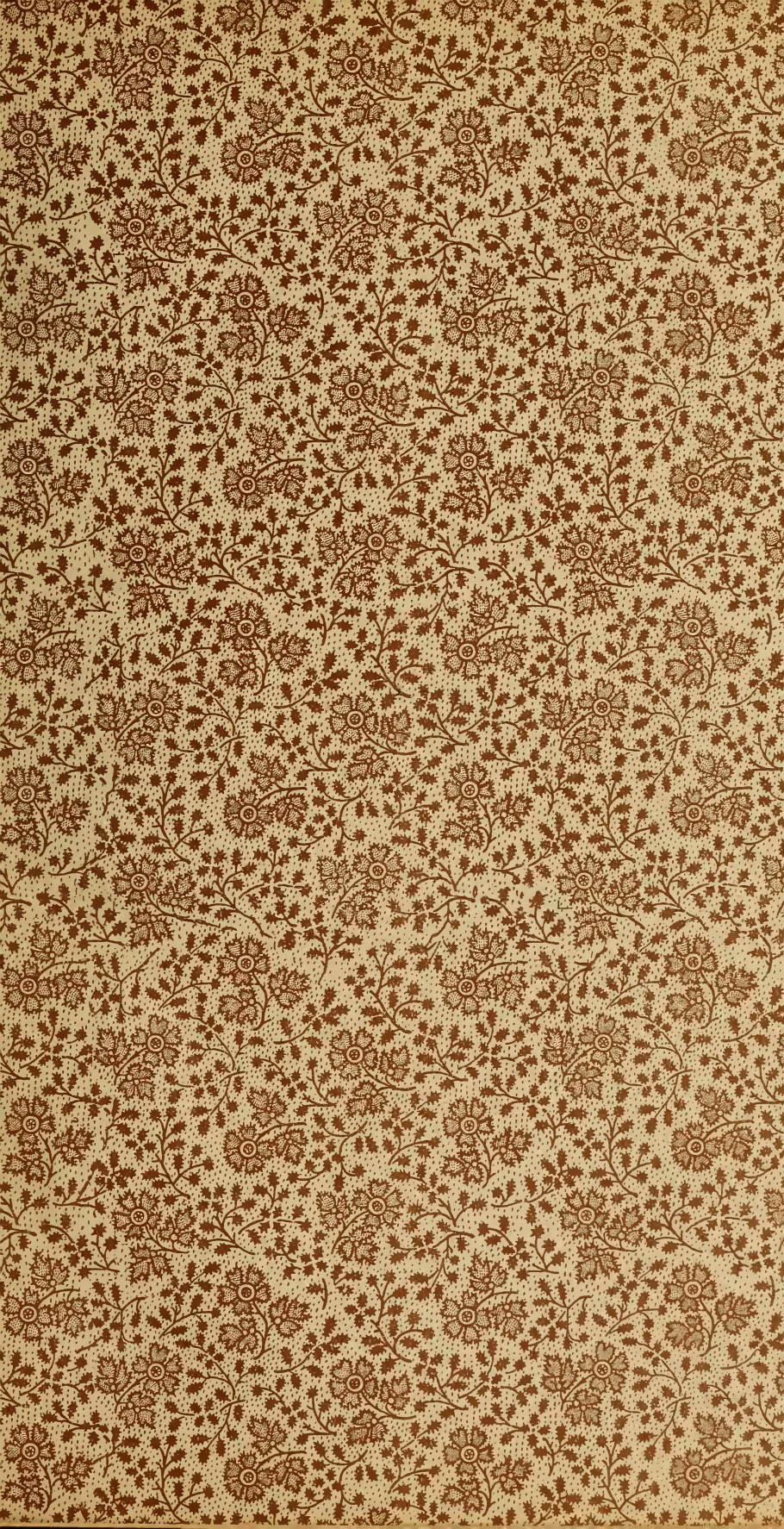
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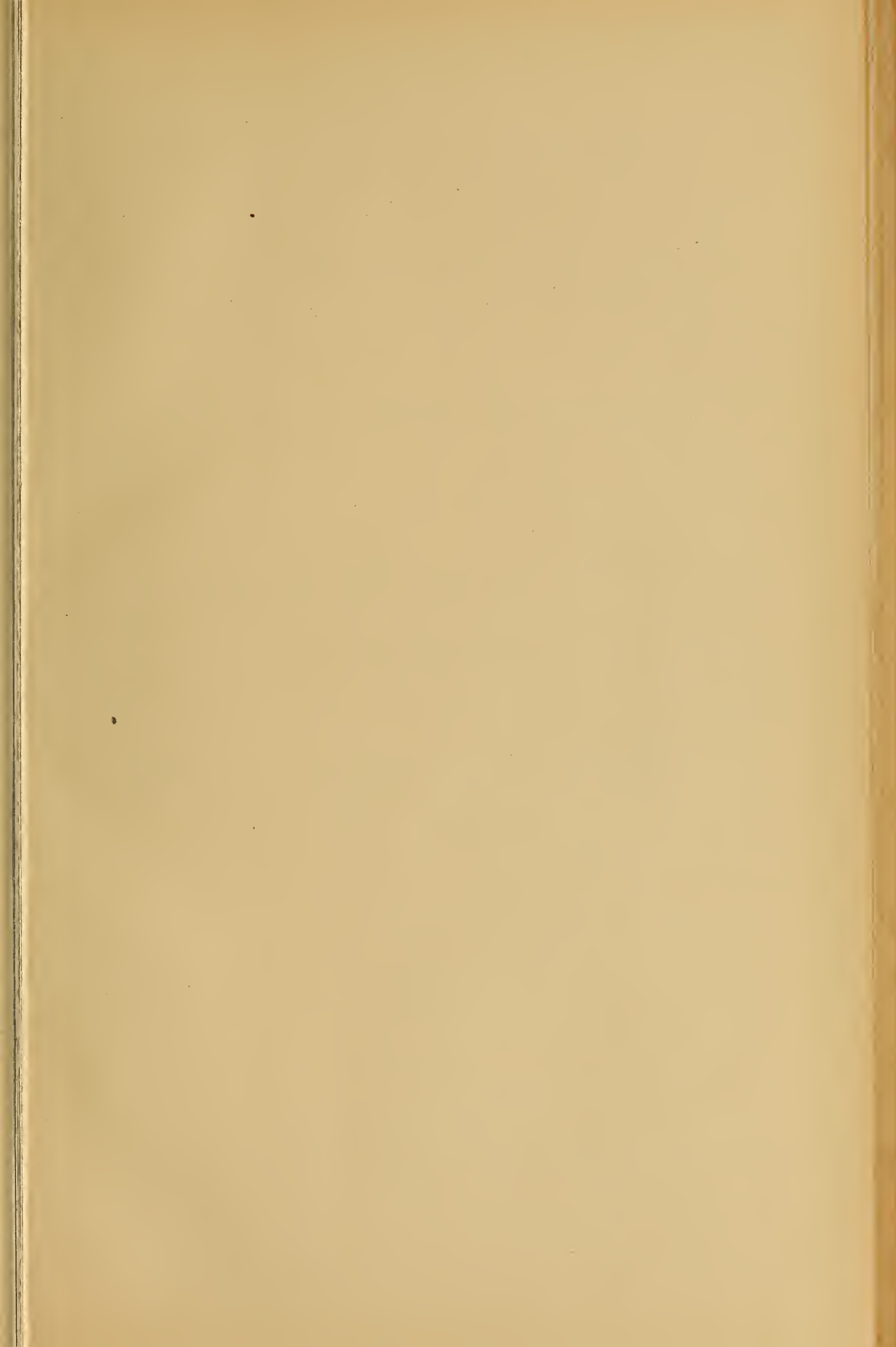
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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

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CONNECTICUT AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS FROM CONNECTICUT

OF THE

Columbian Exhibition of 1893

AT CHICAGO.

ALSO

REPORT OF THE WORK OF THE BOARD OF LADY MANAGERS
OF CONNECTICUT

PUBLICATION COMMITTEE

MORRIS W. SEYMOUR

LEVERETT BRAINARD

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HARTFORD, CONN.:

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INTRODUCTORY NOTE

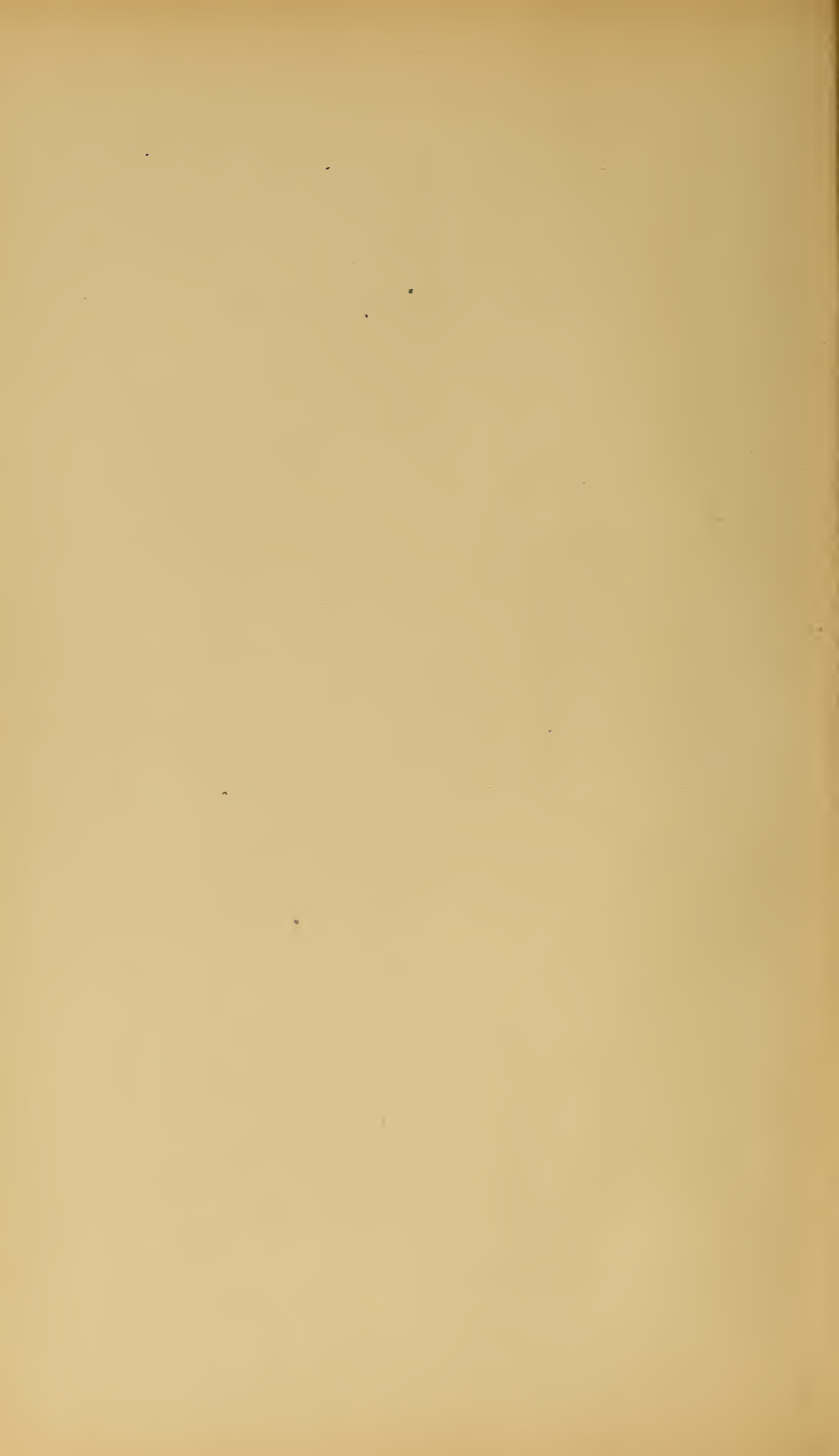
THE connection of the writer with the Connecticut Board of World's Fair Managers as Executive Secretary will explain why he was asked by the Publication Committee to prepare a history of Connecticut at the World's Fair, and to make it such a record as could be adopted by them as an official report.

The committee considerably allowed a wide latitude in the formulation of the report, as will readily be seen, and if portions of it do not seem to be strictly germane to the subject, reference being made especially to features in Chapter XIV, they may, nevertheless, possibly prove of sufficient interest to the general reader to justify their appearance in connection with it. The "Forecast of America's future greatness" (page 169), was written several months before the occurrence of the tragic event in the harbor of Havana that precipitated the conflict between the United States and Spain, the first part of this volume having been completed before the close of 1897; consequently the reader is reminded of the fact that the map of the world has been undergoing important and suggestive changes while the volume has been in process of preparation.

Gratefully acknowledging the marked consideration shown him by members of the Board of Managers and Lady Managers during his long connection with them as executive officer, and especially to the Publication Committee during the preparation of his portion of this record, and, finally, hoping it may find its way to indulgent readers, it is respectfully submitted.

J. H. VAILL.

WINSTED, October, 1898.



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REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF WORLD'S FAIR MANAGERS

To the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut :

As a concluding duty, the Board appointed by the State of Connecticut "to secure a due representation and display at the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893," held in the city of Chicago, the undersigned has the honor to transmit herewith the final report of its doings and of the part taken by the State of Connecticut in such exhibition.

We avail ourselves of this opportunity to acknowledge the valuable co-operation and assistance of the Connecticut members of the United States World's Columbian Commission, *ex officio* members of this Board, and also of the voluntary association which inaugurated this work under the name of "The Board of World's Fair Managers of Connecticut," and of the Board of Lady Managers, without whose assistance the work of this Board could not have been so satisfactorily accomplished.

We would also pay a tribute to the memory of those members of the Board who have deceased, to whose generous and painstaking labors much of the success of the exhibit of our State was due.

Too high commendation cannot be given Mr. Joseph H. Vaill, who has been indefatigable in the discharge of his duties as secretary, and to whom the preparation of an important part of this work has been entrusted.

It was universally conceded that no State excelled Connecticut in the exhibit made by her, showing the high char-

acter of the work done by the women of our State. For this high praise we were largely indebted to Mrs. George H. Knight of Lakeville, Connecticut, by whom the report of this part of the work has been prepared. Your committee are restrained from expressing their high appreciation of this part of the work, lest it do violence to the modesty of one of its own members, but leave the report to speak for itself. We, cannot, however, refrain from congratulating ourselves and the State at large that both the work itself and the report upon it fell into such intelligent and painstaking hands.

The expenses incurred by the Board in the performance of its duties appear in the report of the Treasurer as submitted from time to time to the Comptroller of the State.

All of which is respectfully submitted by the undersigned, as a Committee especially appointed for that purpose.

Dated at Hartford, this 1st day of October, 1898.

MORRIS W. SEYMOUR,

For the Committee.



FINE ARTS BUILDING.

CONNECTICUT AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

CHAPTER I.

Sketch of the Inception of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 — Causes resulting in the Selection of Chicago as its Site — Congressional Legislation providing for Appointment of National Commissioners, etc.—Personnel of the Connecticut National Commission, with Portraits.

If there were ever a time when the question should have been raised as to whom highest honors are due for the discovery of this western world, it seems now to have passed. Common consent has settled the question and Columbus must be recognized as entitled to such credit as may be due for the enterprise he exhibited in his quest of a shore far out beyond Europe's western horizon. Before the wheels of time bring around another '92, there will have been ample time, perhaps, for the descendants of Norsemen and Welshmen or other claimants to establish their titles to priority in the line of world discovery. If it is a fact that in the year 1000 Leif Erickson landed upon what is now known as Martha's Vineyard, and reveled among the wild grapes he found there, as tradition says, his claim as the original, authentic discoverer should be established by the Scandinavians, so that when the year of our Lord 2000 breaks on the eastern horizon, a millennial event worthy the occasion may be celebrated, and a meritorious name restored to its rightful place as a brilliant leaf among the pages of history.

For the historian of to-day there appears no other course except to consider Columbus entitled, by courtesy at least, to the chief honors as the Discoverer of America, though why he failed to secure the name of Columbia for the land he discovered can be explained only on the hypothesis of modesty.

Though we confess ourselves Americans, we have done well to acknowledge our greater indebtedness to the illustrious Genoan rather than to his Florentine successor, whose name the new world bears.

It is perhaps not to be wondered at that there was no demonstration in this country in 1792, in commemoration of the 300th anniversary of the landing of Columbus. The day of marvelous advancement in the application of steam, electricity, and the mechanic arts had hardly dawned. Fulton, Stephenson, Whitney, Goodyear, Morse, Ericsson, Gray, Bell, Edison, and Hoe were then unknown names. Though 300 years had elapsed since the great mariner first knelt upon occidental soil, the almost boundless territory to the westward of the Atlantic states might have been fittingly lettered upon the map as unexplored regions. There were yet forty years to wait for railways, fifty years for ocean steamers and telegraph, seventy-five for perfecting presses, and eighty-five for the telephone. These, and seemingly all other needful or possible accessories, were in readiness in 1892 to render service in illustration of the extent to which intelligence had made further discoveries and development through four hundred years.

The project of holding a World's Fair by which to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the landing of Columbus was inaugurated with more or less definiteness in 1884, and the honor of being its original projector has several claimants. In a letter to the Chicago *Times* of February 16, 1882, Dr. A. W. Harlan, a Chicago dentist, first proposed that city as the location of a Columbian World's Fair, but his letter appears to have had little effect except as an anesthetic, for not only was Chicago quiet for about two years, but there was no other well-defined movement until 1884, when another Chicagoan, Dr. Charles W. Zarella, claims to have issued a circular in which he invited the foreign ministers in Washington to confer with reference to this event. Dr. Zarella asserts that he received flattering replies to his circular from official representatives of Turkey, Mexico, Brazil, and Chili, and that the same year President Diaz of Mexico and his ministers, with whom

he had a personal audience, expressed their gratitude for his originating the idea of an international Columbian Exposition, and making it known to representatives of other governments.

It is proper in this connection to record the fact that in 1884 the secretary of the board of trade at Washington, D. C., Alexander D. Anderson, outlined his ideas upon the subject of a Columbian World's Fair in the *New York Herald*, and to this gentleman, evidently, is due no small share of the credit of promoting the movement. At a public meeting held in that city February 25, 1886, Mr. Anderson presented the subject in detail, whereupon committees were appointed, headquarters established, and a vigorous campaign inaugurated. During the following April the memorial of the committee was presented to the United States Senate by Mr. Gorman of Maryland, which, with its accompanying diagrams, was published in the *Congressional Record*.

With this presentation of the enterprise for Congressional consideration an important step forward was taken—transferring the movement from local limits to that of a national board of promotion. The governors of forty states, who were notified of the enterprise, pledged their co-operation, as also did mayors of the principal cities throughout the country, to which was added the endorsement of many boards of trade and similar organizations. The movement which had been inaugurated in Washington was designed to secure the location of the Exposition in that city, and in June, 1888, the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives unanimously reported in favor of the project, designating Washington as the place at which it should be held.

The report of the committee referred to above evidently resulted in awakening Chicago to a realization of the situation, for within a month after the Congressional action which had pronounced in favor of holding the Exposition at the national capital, her leading citizens were called together "to discuss the advisability of holding a World's Fair in Chicago in 1892, and the best means to employ to carry such a project into execution." The movement was spasmodic, however, and not

until a year later (July, 1889), was action taken by the people of that city which was determined and effective. At this time the Paris Exposition was in successful operation, and the people of Chicago were again ardent with zeal in their desire to capture the location for the World's Columbian Exposition.

This final movement on the part of Chicago was inaugurated by Mayor Cregier in a message to the city council, by whom he was authorized to appoint a committee of its citizens to outline the preliminary work necessary to secure the Exposition for Chicago. The committee, numbering nearly three hundred of the foremost men of the city, first formulated a series of resolutions setting forth Chicago's peculiar advantages as a location for the Exposition, which were telegraphed over the country. The next important step was the securing of subscriptions in aid of the project, which in April, 1890, exceeded the sum of five millions of dollars.

The next stage in the proceedings was the action of Congress in determining the site for the Exposition, the special claimants for the honor being Chicago, New York, St. Louis, and Washington. In December, 1889, Senator Cullom of Illinois introduced a bill entitled "An Act to provide for the holding of a World's Exposition of the arts and industries, in commemoration of the four-hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America." The bill provided that thirty days after its adoption the President should appoint Exposition commissioners, nominated by the governors of different states and territories; that the governor of the state chosen as the site of the Exposition should, with the mayor of the city, nominate one hundred commissioners from among the subscribers of the stock of the Exposition company, to be formed for the purpose of promoting the Exposition project, upon the express condition that the state designated should raise a reserve fund of \$5,000,000 in cash or equivalent bonds; that the President should also appoint eight commissioners-at-large, and two from the District of Columbia as representatives of the Federal government; that the commission so formed should be officially entitled "The United States Columbian Commission," and

that the body should meet in the capital city on call of the Secretary of State, and receive subscriptions to the reserve fund to the amount of fifteen million dollars, each share to be limited to \$10. It was further provided that so soon as the bill should have received the executive sanction, the President should make proclamation of the location selected for holding the Exposition, and invite the nations of the world to participate in it. A similar bill was introduced in the House of Representatives.

Shortly after the introduction of the bill referred to, Senator Vest offered an amendment to the Senate bill, directing that the Exposition be held in the city of St. Louis. At this stage of proceedings the entire subject was referred to an appropriate committee, and pending final action of Congress in determining the site, the rival cities pressed their claims upon senators and members of the House. In January, 1890, the Senate committee on the Exposition heard arguments from delegates representing the several contestants.

In the House of Representatives the question of location claimed the attention of its members to no small degree, Chicago being the favorite from the outset. A special committee of nine was appointed "to have charge of all bills in relation to a celebration of the four-hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America." At length, on the 24th of February, 1890, the day arrived which had been designated as the date for the decision of the House upon the question named. In the eight ballots required to arrive at a verdict, Chicago was uniformly in the lead, with New York, St. Louis, and Washington following in the order named, the votes of four ballots being given as examples:

	First	Third	Fifth	Eighth
Chicago,	115	127	140	157
New York,	70	92	110	107
St. Louis,	61	53	38	25
Washington,	58	34	24	18

The eighth ballot determined the question of location so far as the House was concerned, and the concurrence of the

Senate was secured in the following April, and on the 28th of that month the engrossed copy of the bill was signed by President Harrison. It had been stipulated by Congressional provision that a minimum of five millions of dollars must be subscribed by persons in good financial standing in consideration of location, and in this connection it is interesting to exhibit the statement of the sources from which Chicago obtained its guarantee fund of \$5,467,350, subscribed by 29,374 individuals, as shown by the following schedule:

Amounts taken	No. of Individuals	Aggregate
Fifty thousand dollars and upward,	16	\$1,000,000
Ten to fifty thousand,	74	1,218,780
One to ten thousand,	858	1,631,750
One hundred to one thousand,	6,006	1,145,730
Ten to one hundred,	22,420	471,090

The original intention of holding the Exposition in 1892 was subsequently changed. In view of the magnitude of the undertaking a full year's additional time for preparation was allowed. Congressional action required, however, that the dedication ceremonies must be held in October, 1892, thus officially inaugurating the commemorative occasion four hundred years from the self-same month in which Columbus set foot upon the new world.

The first official connection Connecticut had with the memorable event was the nomination, by Governor Bulkeley, of two commissioners and the same number of alternates as its representatives upon the national board of "The World's Columbian Commission," an organization formed in compliance with Congressional action and designed to stand as the representative of the general government in securing fulfillment of stipulations upon which its appropriation of money in support of the enterprise was based. The nominations by the governor for these positions were as follows: Commissioners, Leverett Brainard of Hartford, and Thomas M. Waller of New London; alternates, Charles F. Brooker of Torrington, and Charles R. Baldwin of Waterbury.

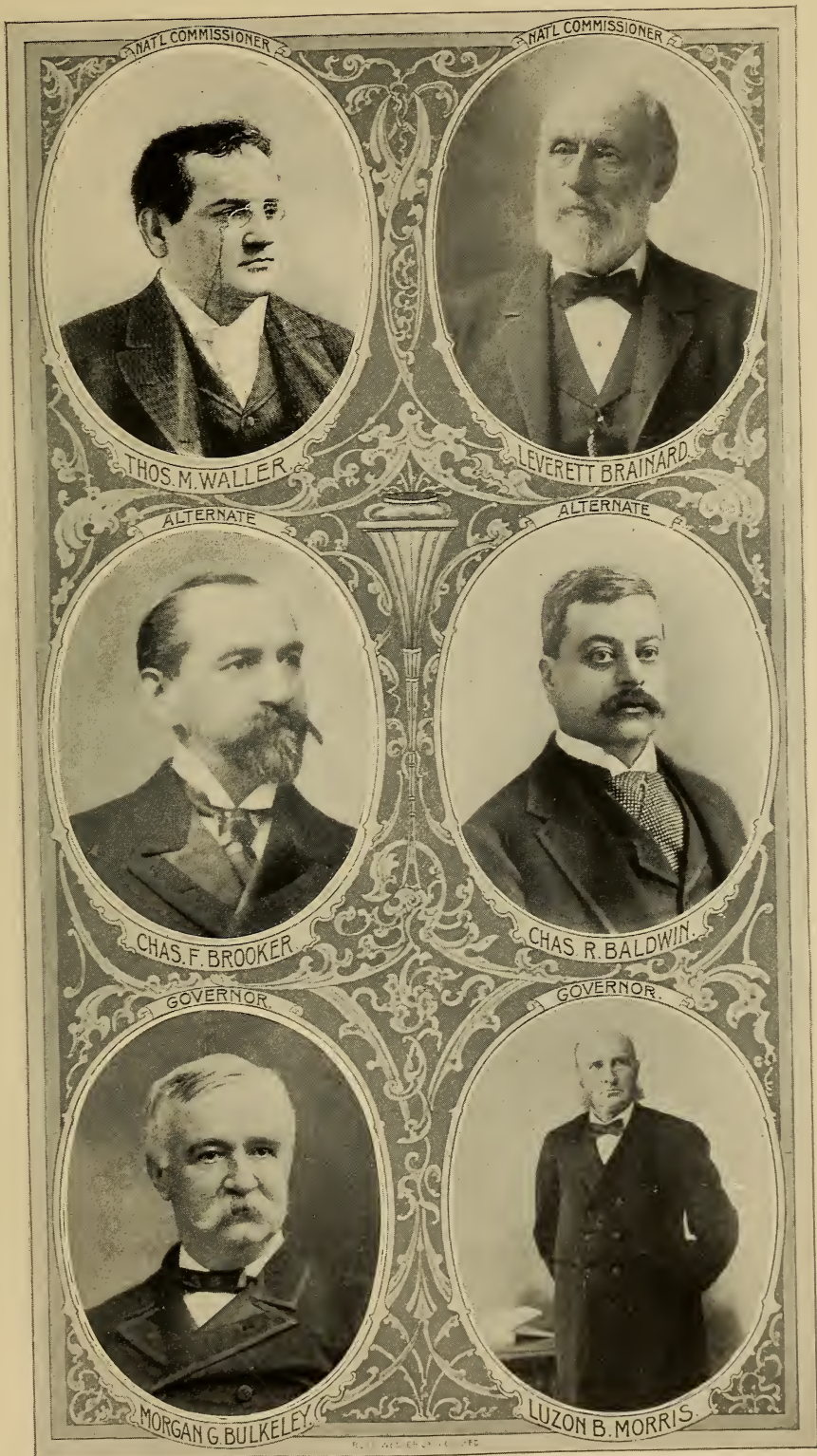
The act of Congress creating the Columbian Commission required the appointment of a National Board of Lady Managers, to be appointed by the Commission, and whose duties were to be prescribed by it. The representatives of Connecticut on this Board were Miss Frances S. Ives of New Haven, and Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker of Hartford; alternates, Mrs. Amelia B. Hinman of Stevenson, and Mrs. Virginia T. Smith of Hartford.

CHAPTER II.

Deadlock between the two Branches of General Assembly results in failure to secure Appropriation—Preliminary Steps taken by leading citizens of the State to secure, upon non-partisan Basis, proper Representation at the Exposition—Report of Meeting at Capitol, February 22, 1892, resulting in formation of Connecticut Boards of World's Fair Managers and Lady Managers—Composition of the two Boards, with Portraits.

Why Connecticut was late in taking official action with reference to participation in the World's Fair is easily explained. Briefly stated, the delay and inaction were the result of a "deadlock" between the Senate and House of Representatives of the Legislature. The Senate was Democratic, and the House was Republican. The two branches could not agree—or would not,—the point of disagreement being certain claims and counter-claims as to the result of the state election in November, 1890. The Democrats claimed the election of Judge Luzon B. Morris as governor upon the "face of the returns"; the counter-claim set up by the Republicans was that by the counting of certain votes which, it was asserted, had been illegally thrown out, General Samuel E. Merwin would have had a majority sufficient to elect him. The matter was further entangled by referring the question to the courts for adjudication. Meanwhile the gubernatorial chair was kept by Governor Morgan G. Bulkeley, upon the plea that it was his constitutional right and duty to occupy the executive office until his successor was duly inaugurated. So strenuously were partisan lines held during the session of the General Assembly that no appropriations of any character were passed by the joint action of its two branches, lest such action might be regarded as tacit acknowledgment of the legality of the existing status.

The first public movement taking cognizance of the subject of State action with reference to the World's Fair, was at



NATIONAL COMMISSIONERS, ALTERNATES, AND PRESIDENTS OF THE STATE BOARD FOR CONNECTICUT AT THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.



the annual meeting of the State Board of Trade, held in Hartford, January 21, 1891, with the Hon. James D. Dewell of New Haven, president of the board, occupying the chair. During that meeting the following resolution, submitted by the New Haven Chamber of Commerce, was presented and discussed:

Resolved—That it is the sense of the Connecticut State Board of Trade that the legislature of this state should, as soon as practicable, pass the necessary laws for the appointment of a state commission, whose duty it shall be to perfect arrangements for such display at the Columbian World's Fair in Chicago in 1893 as shall fitly celebrate and show the history, industry, ingenuity, enterprise, and progress of this state.

Professor Brewer of Yale University urged that the suggestions of the resolution should be carried out with regard to agricultural interests as well as manufactures. He asserted that the importance of this industry in Connecticut is often overlooked; that there had been no decline here in the number of persons employed, or the number of acres tilled; that while no crop stands out prominently, the output is varied and enormous, and that the value of productions per acre is larger than in Illinois, Indiana, or Ohio. An amendment to the resolution was offered by the Hon. Leverett Brainard, that an appropriation be asked for by the State for the purpose indicated, and the resolution was passed as amended. President Dewell was authorized to appoint a committee, to whom the subject be referred for further consideration. The following gentlemen were named as such committee: Leverett Brainard of Hartford, N. D. Sperry of New Haven, J. H. Vaill of Winsted, F. B. Rice of Waterbury, and John Hopson, Jr., of New London.

The next public agitation of the subject of Connecticut participation at the World's Fair occurred at the annual meeting of the State Board of Trade, held in Waterbury January 20, 1892. "The World's Fair Commission of Connecticut" was one of the themes named in the programme for discussion. The Hon. N. D. Sperry of New Haven said the business of the committee to whom the subject had been referred, was to go

before the legislature and ask for a certain appropriation, which would put Connecticut interests on a footing with the industrial exhibits of other states. He remarked that the national commissioners for Connecticut were extremely anxious that the State have an exhibit at the fair. Connecticut alone, of all the states, was the only one against which a word could be said. The position of the commissioners was humiliating, and that of the State also. Its manufacturers and business men had formulated no scheme, but were eagerly looking to the legislature in the hope that it would, for a few minutes, put aside its differences, and appropriate a certain sum to carry on the work. It seemed to Mr. Sperry that the State Board of Trade ought to have non-partisan influence enough to go to the legislature and induce the two houses to come together for five minutes and pass a World's Fair appropriation. Supplementing his remarks, Mr. Sperry offered a resolution to the effect that the State Board of Trade was of the opinion that the legislature should take action on the matter of an appropriation, \$25,000 being named, and that a committee of one from each board be appointed to aid the commissioners from Connecticut to secure the accomplishment of such a result.

The discussion that followed Mr. Sperry's presentation of the matter was mainly upon the question of the amount of the appropriation. Richard O. Cheney of Manchester advocated \$50,000; E. J. Hill of Norwalk raised it to \$100,000, and made an able argument why such a sum should be appropriated. Francis R. Cooley of Hartford thought it would be a mistake to ask for more than \$50,000, as there were many rural legislators who would object to a large sum, but who would vote for the amount named. Mr. Cheney's amendment, making the amount to be appropriated \$50,000, was accepted by Mr. Sperry, and the resolution was passed as amended.

Upon motion of Nathan Easterbrook, Jr., of New Haven, it was voted that the resolution be telegraphed to the presiding officers of the Senate and House of Representatives, which was done. The dispatch to the Senate was similar to that of the House, of which the following is a copy:

Waterbury, January 20, 1892.

To the Hon. A. W. Paige,

Speaker of the House of Representatives, Hartford:

The Connecticut State Board of Trade have unanimously adopted the following preamble and resolutions, and have ordered the same transmitted to the Speaker of the House, with the request that it be laid before the House, and a hearing be given to a committee from this Board.

The State Board of Trade, meeting this day in the city of Waterbury, are of the decided opinion that the present legislature now in session should take immediate action to have Connecticut duly represented at the Columbian Exposition, to be held in the city of Chicago in 1893, and to that end we would urge upon the legislature to make sufficient appropriation, say to the amount of at least fifty thousand dollars, that the industrial interests of this state may at Chicago be put upon a footing with other states in relation to this great international enterprise, therefore

Resolved—That in the opinion of this Board of Trade the legislature of this state should immediately appropriate fifty thousand dollars, to be used in the interests of our state at Chicago.

Resolved—That a committee of one from each board of trade be nominated to aid in any way the commissioners from this state to have Connecticut duly represented, and the sum above named duly appropriated by our legislature to meet the accomplishment of the above named.

T. A. Barnes, Secretary.

James D. Dewell, President.

A dispatch was soon received from the president *pro tem.* of the Senate, the Hon. David M. Read, in response to the above telegram, announcing that the House adjourned for lack of a quorum, but that the Senate would confer with the committee when practicable.

The people of Connecticut soon came to the conclusion that it was useless to expect legislative action relative to the World's Fair, and that if the state had proper representation there, it must be secured through other agencies than its General Assembly. It should be remembered, however, that the failure of the legislature to make an appropriation was wholly due to a dead-lock between its two branches rather than in-

disposition to aid the enterprise. No question was raised as to the desirability of having the State properly represented at the great Exposition, but it was thought that if the Senate united with the House of Representatives in the passage of a joint resolution appropriating money for any purpose, it might violate the self-imposed understanding, which would be a disastrous precedent to the dead-locking branch in the eye of the people or the courts.

Having fully arrived at the conclusion that the people of the state must take hold of the matter in a non-partisan way, the press generally promptly advocated such action. The popular sentiment was reflected in an editorial in the *Hartford Courant* in its issue of February 1, 1892, from which an extract is here given:

“The Chicago fair will be the greatest event of the kind the people of this earth have ever witnessed. It will be the wonderful nineteenth century on exhibition to itself. The people of the liveliest city that the sun shines on are full of zeal and enthusiasm in planning for it, and their contagious interest has spread wherever people read. To exhibit there is an opportunity such as can in the nature of things have few, if any equals. . . . It is time to do something. The boards of trade throughout the State should take the matter up without delay. The great manufacturers should plan together. Some sort of scheme for united effort should be undertaken that the next legislature can assume, if we ever elect another working body. It is time to organize and do something. If we don't, where will Connecticut be? Right here, when everything and everybody else will be at Chicago.”

The next step in the proceedings was taken by the Connecticut Board of National World's Fair Commissioners, which in conformity to Congressional enactment had been appointed in 1890. The following letter appeared in many of the newspapers of the State:

Hartford, Conn., Feb. 4, 1892.

To His Excellency, Morgan G. Bulkeley,
Governor of Connecticut.

Sir: The undersigned, commissioners of the World's Columbian Exposition and members of the Ladies' Board of the Columbian Commission for Connecticut, respectfully suggest,



Isabella Beecher Hooker
Commissioner



Frances S. Ives
Commissioner



Virginia T. Smith
Alternate



Mrs. Amelia B. Hinman
Alternate

in view of the possibility of the failure of the General Assembly to make in due time an appropriation of money to aid in organizing an adequate and creditable exposition of the arts and industries of Connecticut at the Exposition of 1893, that you should, in your official capacity as the legally recognized highest authority in the state, extend a non-partisan invitation to representative citizens in different parts of the commonwealth to meet at some suitable place in Hartford at an early day to consider the expediency of asking a popular subscription to be used as a legislative appropriation would be, and to recommend an application to the General Assembly to make an appropriation for the reimbursement of those who assist in such popular subscription.

Leverett Brainard, Commissioner,
 Charles F. Brooker, Alternate,
 Thomas M. Waller, Commissioner,
 Charles R. Baldwin, Alternate,
 Frances S. Ives, Commissioner,
 Amelia B. Hinman, Alternate,
 Isabella B. Hooker, Commissioner,
 Virginia T. Smith, Alternate.

According to the suggestion of the national commissioners contained in the foregoing communication, four days later Governor Bulkeley issued the following letter, which was sent to boards of trade, prominent manufacturers, and leading citizens throughout the state:

State of Connecticut, Executive Department.

Hartford, February 8, 1892.

To the People of the State of Connecticut:

Owing to the failure of the General Assembly to make provision for the representation of this state at the "Columbian Exposition of 1892," and at the earnest request of the Commissioners and Ladies' Board of the World's Columbian Exposition, and of the representatives of varied industrial interests of this state, and to the end that Connecticut, which for nearly a century has been foremost in the development of the inventive, educational, manufacturing, and industrial genius of her people, may participate in this Exposition, intended to illustrate the growth and development of the country in the four centuries since the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, I most cordially invite all persons interested, and especially a representative from each organized industry, boards

of trade, manufacturing firm or corporation, educational and agricultural society and institution, to meet in convention in the hall of the House of Representatives, in the Capitol, at Hartford, on Monday, the 22d day of February, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the appointment of a commission to organize and provide for an adequate and creditable exhibition of the arts and industries of Connecticut, and to consider the expediency of raising by popular subscription a sum sufficient to defray the expenses of such a commission, to be used in the same manner as a legislative appropriation would be; application to be made to the General Assembly for an appropriation for the reimbursement of those who join in such subscription.

MORGAN G. BULKELEY, Governor.

The effect of Governor Bulkeley's letter was to stimulate prompt action in behalf of the suggestion for a popular subscription, especially on the part of boards of trade. The Hartford Board of Trade held a meeting February 17th, to consider the subject, the following-named gentlemen taking part in the discussion: Jeremiah M. Allen, George A. Fairfield, Judson H. Root, Mayor Henry C. Dwight, John M. Fairfield, Charles Hopkins Clark, and General William H. Bulkeley.

A resolution introduced by General Bulkeley was passed to the effect "that the Board of Trade of Hartford appoint a committee of ten to represent its various interests at the meeting of February 22d, and that said committee have authority to pledge one-fifth of sum needed, not exceeding \$50,000." The committee named consisted of William H. Bulkeley, Alfred E. Burr, Francis A. Pratt, Alvan P. Hyde, Charles Hopkins Clark, George H. Day, Charles E. Gross, Charles M. Beach, Edward H. Sears, John Addison Porter, and Mayor Henry C. Dwight, *ex officio*. Five of the committee were Republicans, and five Democrats.

The response of the people of Connecticut to the invitation of Governor Bulkeley to meet at the Capitol on the 22d day of February, indicates that there was no lack of interest in the question of having Connecticut adequately and creditably represented at the World's Fair, nor any lack of money for the enterprise by way of popular subscription.

The convention was called to order by Governor Bulkeley, and the following officers were chosen:

President—Ex-Governor Thomas M. Waller of New London.

Vice-Presidents.

Hartford County—Alfred E. Burr, Hartford; Henry E. Russell, New Britain.

New Haven County—George F. Holcomb, New Haven; Samuel P. Williams, Waterbury.

New London County—Edward T. Brown, New London; Frank A. Mitchell, Norwich.

Fairfield County—Oscar I. Jones, Westport; David M. Read, Bridgeport.

Windham County—George A. Hammond, Putnam; Edward Milner, Plainfield.

Litchfield County—Lyman W. Coe, Torrington; Samuel S. Newton, Winchester.

Middlesex County—D. Ward Northrop, Middletown; George M. Clark, Haddam.

Tolland County—George Sykes, Rockville; Wilbur B. Foster, Rockville.

Secretaries—George M. Harmon, New Haven; Richard O. Cheney, Manchester.

General William H. Bulkeley offered for the consideration of the convention the following preamble and resolution:

To provide for the Collection, Arrangement, and Display of the Products of the State of Connecticut at the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893, and to secure the necessary money therefor.

Whereas, The Congress of the United States has provided, by an Act approved April 25, 1890, for celebrating the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, by holding an international exhibition of arts, industries, manufactures, and the products of the soil, mine, and sea, in the city of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, in the year 1893; and

Whereas, It is of great importance that the natural resources, industrial development, and general progress of the State of Connecticut should be fully and creditably displayed to the world at said exposition, therefore

Resolved, That for the purpose of exhibiting the resources, products, and general development of the State of Connecticut at the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893, a Commission is hereby constituted, to be designated the Board of World's Fair Managers of Connecticut, which shall consist

of sixteen citizens, two from each county, selected equally from the two leading political parties, and there shall be selected in like manner sixteen alternates, who shall assume and perform the duties of said Managers when requested by them so to do. The said managers to be organized, and continue their duties as hereinafter provided. The officers of this Convention shall constitute a committee to recommend to the Governor suitable persons for appointment as members of the said Board of Managers, and said Board shall meet for organization at such time as the Governor of the State may appoint, and organize by the election of a president, a vice-president, a secretary, a treasurer, and other assistants as may be needed. The treasurer of said Board shall give a bond in the sum of \$5,000, with two sureties, to be approved by the Governor, for the proper performance of his duties. The said Board shall have charge of the financial management of the funds hereinafter provided for, and direct as to their expenditure, and shall make report of its receipts and expenditures from time to time to the Governor, and at any time upon his written request. Five members of said Board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. The Board shall have power to make rules and regulations for its own government, provided such rules and regulations shall not conflict with the regulations adopted under the Act of Congress for the government of said World's Columbian Exposition. Any member of said Board may be removed at any time by the Governor for cause. Any vacancy which may occur in the membership of said board shall be filled by the Governor.

The members of said Board appointed under this resolution shall not be entitled to any compensation for their services except their actual expenses, authorized by the Board.

The Board of World's Fair managers is authorized and directed to appoint an Executive Commissioner, a Secretary, and such other assistants as they may need, outside of their own commission, and to fix their salaries, which shall be payable monthly out of the appropriation hereinafter made, and said Executive Commissioner shall be authorized and required to assume and exercise, subject to the supervision of said Board, all such executive powers and functions as may be necessary to secure a complete and creditable display of the interests of the State at the "World's Columbian Exposition of 1892"; and, as the executive agent of said Board, the Executive Commissioner shall have personal charge of the solicitation, collection, transportation, arrangement, and exhibition of such objects.

sent by individual citizens of the state as may be by them placed in his charge. He shall make a report to the Board monthly, and shall hold office at the pleasure of the Board.

The World's Columbian Commissioners and the Board of Lady Managers of the World's Columbian Commission from the State of Connecticut, and their respective alternates, shall be *ex officio* members of the Board of World's Fair Managers for the State of Connecticut.

The said Board of World's Fair Managers shall recommend to the Governor, for his appointment, sixteen Lady Managers, to be selected two from each county; also in like manner sixteen alternates to the Board of Lady Managers. It shall be the duty of said Board of Lady Managers to secure desirable exhibits of woman's work in the arts, industries, and manufactured products of this State.

To carry out the provisions of this resolution, and to make provision for the erection, furnishing, and care of a suitable building for use as headquarters at Chicago, for the convenience and comfort of the citizens of the State who may visit the Exhibition, it is deemed advisable that the sum of \$50,000 be contributed, and to that end, we, the subscribers, hereby agree to contribute towards the said fund the sum set opposite our respective names, payable to the Treasurer of said Board of World's Fair Managers of Connecticut, one-half the amount to be payable on demand, and the other half at such time or times as the said Board of Managers may require, provided the General Assembly of the State shall not in the meantime make appropriation therefor. The subscription to be valid and binding only when and after the sum of \$25,000 shall have been subscribed, and it is further conditioned that application shall be made to the Legislature of the State by the Board asking for a reimbursement for the expenditure made, together with the interest thereon, and if the Legislature shall at some future time make such reimbursement, the said money shall be paid by said Board to the several subscribers according to the amount of their payments.

The Hon. James D. Dewell moved the adoption of the resolution on behalf of the New Haven Chamber of Commerce, the motion was seconded by Thomas R. Pickering of Portland, and after somewhat prolonged discussion it was unanimously adopted.

The following is a brief transcript of the desultory dis-

cussion which occurred during the convention, which was in actual session one hour and thirty minutes by the clock.

J. M. Allen, president of the Hartford Board of Trade, said the Board had taken hold of the question with absolute unanimity, believing that the great industries of Hartford and the entire state should be suitably represented at the World's Fair. Connecticut is a great bee-hive, and its products should be properly shown to the world. The subscriptions called for are intended to tide over the crisis until the Legislature can do something. He believed the subscribers would all be reimbursed.

The Hon. David M. Read, president *pro tempore* of the Senate, and president of the Read Carpet Company of Bridgeport, said it was necessary that Connecticut should be fully represented, and he believed the people were ready to respond to the call in the resolution.

Professor William H. Brewer of Yale University spoke of the material and mechanical progress of the state. He favored the resolution, and believed the Connecticut exhibit would be an honor to the state.

President Charles P. Clark of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad said he was glad to hear the favorable talk, and hoped the talk would not be all. He proposed that the meeting proceed to receive subscriptions, and named \$5,000 from that road, which subscription was authorized by the board of directors at its meeting of the Saturday previous, upon motion of a director who was not a citizen of Connecticut.

The Hon. James D. Dewell of New Haven said he was authorized by the New Haven Chamber of Commerce to subscribe one-fifth of the amount needed (\$10,000).

General Bulkeley pledged the same amount (\$10,000) on behalf of the Hartford Board of Trade.

Senator Read followed with a pledge of \$5,000 from the Bridgeport Board of Trade.

General Stephen W. Kellogg of Waterbury said he was not authorized by his city to make a subscription, but he was sure Waterbury would do its share.

Other subscriptions quickly followed: Edward Milner of Moosup, \$1,000; Senator Wilbur B. Foster of Rockville, on behalf of four firms in that city, \$1,000; Henry Gay of Winsted, on behalf of the Winsted Board of Trade, \$1,000; Thomas R. Pickering of Portland, \$1,000; Hon. Lyman W. Coe of Torrington, on behalf of the manufacturers of that town, \$1,000; Colonel Frank W. Cheney, on behalf of the Cheney Silk Works of South Manchester, \$5,000; L. B. Plimpton, on behalf of the Plimpton Manufacturing Company of Hartford, \$1,000; John L. Houston, for the Hartford Carpet Company of Thompsonville, \$1,000; Governor Morgan G. Bulkeley, individual subscription, \$2,500; Willimantic Linen Company, Willimantic, \$4,500, pledged by General Lucius A. Barbour; C. E. Billings, for the Billings & Spencer Company of Hartford, \$1,000; Hon. Leverett Brainard, Hartford, \$1,000, and the Putnam Business Men's Association, \$250, making an aggregate of \$51,250.*

The Hon. Henry C. Robinson of Hartford was called upon by the presiding officer, and made a brief speech on the honorable part Connecticut had always taken in the history of the nation, and he felt sure that it would not be found wanting at the World's Fair.

On motion of Governor Bulkeley, the board of managers to be appointed were instructed to receive additional subscriptions, and to apportion the \$50,000 *pro rata*.

The Chair also called upon Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker, as one of the lady managers of Connecticut, to speak. She spoke encouragingly of the work being done for the fair. Lieutenant-Governor Merwin also spoke in favor of the project.

Governor Bulkeley offered a motion, which was passed, that the subscription list be kept open two weeks, to the end that it might be made more popular, and upon motion of James D. Dewell it was voted that J. M. Allen, president of the Hartford Board of Trade, be authorized to receive additional subscriptions.

* A full list of subscribers will be found in the appendix.

The officers of the convention, having been empowered by the resolution to make nominations to the governor for the board of managers, met in the governor's room after its adjournment, and took the following action:

Voted, That when this committee adjourn, it be to Monday, March 7, at 12 o'clock, noon, in the Governor's room, and that the members from each county recommend to the committee suitable persons for appointment as members and alternates of the Board of World's Fair Managers of Connecticut.

In due time nominations were made of members of the Board of Managers, and of their respective alternates, as follows:

Hartford County: Charles M. Jarvis, East Berlin, and George H. Day, Hartford; alternates, John L. Houston, Enfield, and Jeffery O. Phelps, Simsbury.

New Haven County: John E. Earle,* New Haven, and S. W. Kellogg, Waterbury; alternates, Guernsey S. Parsons, Waterbury, and T. Attwater Barnes, New Haven.

New London County: Frank A. Mitchell, Norwich, and Edward T. Brown, New London; alternates, John Hopson, Jr., New London, and Asa Backus, Norwich.

Windham County: Eugene S. Boss, Willimantic, and Charles S. L. Marlor, Brooklyn; alternates, George A. Hammond, Putnam, and Edward Mullan, Putnam.

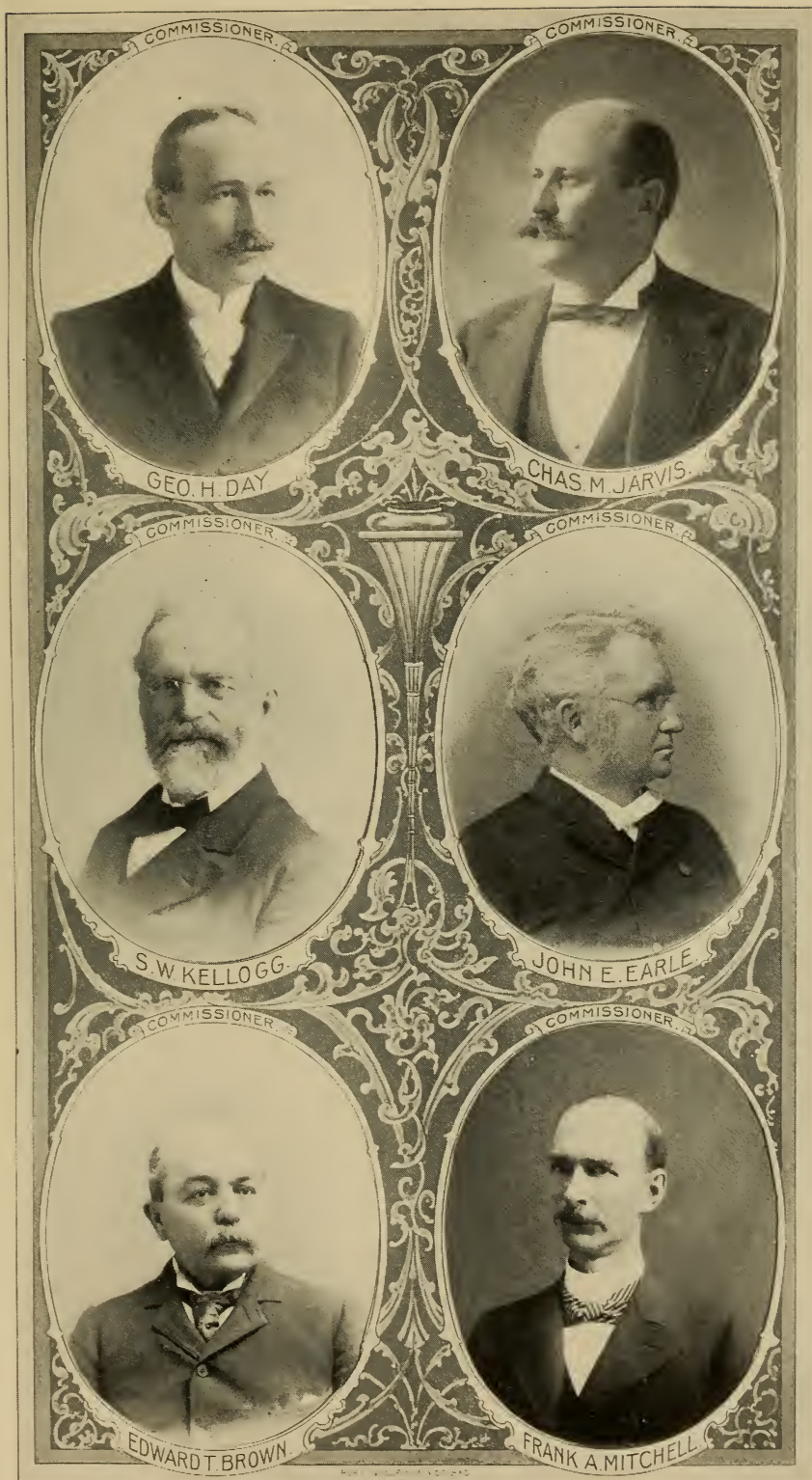
Litchfield County: Milo B. Richardson, Lime Rock, and Rufus E. Holmes, West Winsted; alternates, Merritt Hemingway, Watertown, and George A. Stoughton, Thomaston.

Fairfield County: David M. Read, Bridgeport, and Oscar I. Jones, Westport; alternates, John S. Seymour, Norwalk, and Franklin M. Raymond, Westport.

Middlesex County: Thomas R. Pickering, Portland, and Clinton B. Davis, Higganum; alternates, W. A. Brothwell, Chester, and E. K. Hubbard, Middletown.

Tolland County: George Sykes, Rockville, and W. B. Foster, Rockville; alternates, George E. Keeney, Somers, and W. H. Yeomans, Columbia.

* George F. Holcomb of New Haven succeeded Mr. Earle, whose death occurred in December, 1892.



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CHAPTER III.

Organization of the Board of Managers — Appointment of Board of Lady Managers — Election of Executive Officers — Preliminary Work of Building Committee — Selection of Design for State Building — Visit of Building Committee to Jackson Park — Award of Contract for State Building to Tracy Bros.

The nominations for the Board of Managers having been duly confirmed by Governor Bulkeley, its members were formally notified of their appointment and requested to meet in the Senate Chamber of the Capitol in Hartford on the 30th of March for organization. Mr. Read was called to the chair and Mr. Foster officiated as clerk. Officers of the Board were elected as follows:

President — The Governor of the State, *ex officio*.

Vice-Presidents — David M. Read and Eugene S. Boss.

Treasurer — John E. Earle.

Secretary — Wilbur S. Foster.

Executive Committee — David M. Read, Charles M. Jarvis, John E. Earle, Frank A. Mitchell, Charles S. L. Marlor, Rufus E. Holmes, George Sykes, and Clinton B. Davis.

Among the duties of the Executive Committee, as specified by resolutions, were these: To have in charge the active work of the Board; to determine the general scope of work to be performed; the supervision of disbursement of funds for all purposes; the recommendation of proper persons as executive officers; and the procuring of plans and estimates for a State Building to be erected on the Exposition grounds at Chicago.

A vote passed by the Board at its initial meeting provided for the payment of actual expenses incurred by its members while attending to their official duties. This constituted the only remuneration for service rendered by members of the Board of Managers from the time of their appointment to the

time of the final meeting of the Board, January 30, 1894, a period of twenty-two months.

At the first meeting of the Board it was voted to recommend to the Governor for appointment sixteen ladies to constitute the Board of Lady Managers; also sixteen alternates — two managers and two alternates from each county. The nominations were duly confirmed by the Governor as follows:

Hartford County — Mrs. Morgan G. Bulkeley, Hartford, and Mrs. P. H. Ingalls, Hartford; alternates, Mrs. E. H. Sears, Hartford, and Mrs. H. D. Smith, Plantsville.

New Haven County — Mrs. Franklin Farrel, Ansonia, and Miss Lucy P. Trowbridge, New Haven; alternates, Mrs. D. B. Hamilton, Waterbury, and Mrs. Alton Farrel, Ansonia.

New London County — Miss Anne H. Chappell, New London, and Mrs. Henry C. Morgan, Colchester; alternates, Mrs. George P. Lathrop, New London, and Miss Mary Appleton Aiken, Norwich.

Fairfield County — Mrs. P. T. Barnum, Bridgeport, and Miss Edith Jones, Westport; alternates, Mrs. J. G. Gregory, Norwalk, and Miss Clara M. Hurlbut, Westport.

Windham County — Miss Harriett E. Brainard, Willimantic, and Mrs. E. T. Whitmore, Putnam; alternates, Miss Josephine W. Bingham, Windham, and Miss May L. Bradford, Brooklyn.

Tolland County — Mrs. Cyril Johnson, Stafford, and Mrs. A. R. Goodrich, Vernon; alternates, Mrs. A. P. Hammond, Rockville, and Miss Charlotte E. Skinner, Rockville.

Middlesex County — Miss Clemontine D. Clark, Higganum, and Mrs. Welthea A. Hammond, Portland; alternates, Miss Gertrude M. Turner, Chester, and Mrs. Leora C. Wilkins, Portland.

Litchfield County — Mrs. George H. Knight, Lakeville, and Mrs. Jabez H. Alvord, Winsted; alternates, Mrs. George H. Stoughton, Thomaston, and Mrs. John A. Buckingham, Watertown.

The Board of Lady Managers organized by the choice of Mrs. Morgan G. Bulkeley as president, and Mrs. George H. Knight as secretary. [Upon the resignation of Mrs. Bulkeley, Mrs. Knight was elected president in January, 1893, continuing to fill the office of secretary as well until the close of the Fair.]

The following-named ladies were appointed members of the Board of Managers, but resigned their position within a few months after appointment, to wit: Miss Elizabeth T. Ripley, Norwich, succeeded by Mrs. H. C. Morgan; Miss Elizabeth P. Wilcox, Berlin, succeeded by Mrs. Edward H. Sears; Mrs. Thomas Wallace, Jr., Ansonia, succeeded by Mrs. Alton Farrel; Miss Mary M. Grosvenor, Pomfret, succeeded by Miss Josephine W. Bingham; Mrs. Frank E. Hull, South Coventry, succeeded by Miss Charlotte E. Skinner; and Mrs. Charles G. R. Vinal, Middletown, succeeded by Mrs. Leora C. Wilkins.

At the second meeting of the Board of Managers, held on the 19th of April, George H. Woods, of Hartford, was appointed Executive Manager, at a salary of \$200 per month, and J. H. Vaill, of Winsted, Executive Secretary, at a salary of \$100 per month; the resolutions under which they were appointed providing for additional payment of "actual expenses while traveling," and specifying further that their appointments might be canceled and their salaries cease "whenever in the opinion of the Executive Committee the best interests of the State should so require." At the meeting at which the above-named appointments were made the further appointment was made of Morris W. Seymour of Bridgeport as the attorney of the Board.

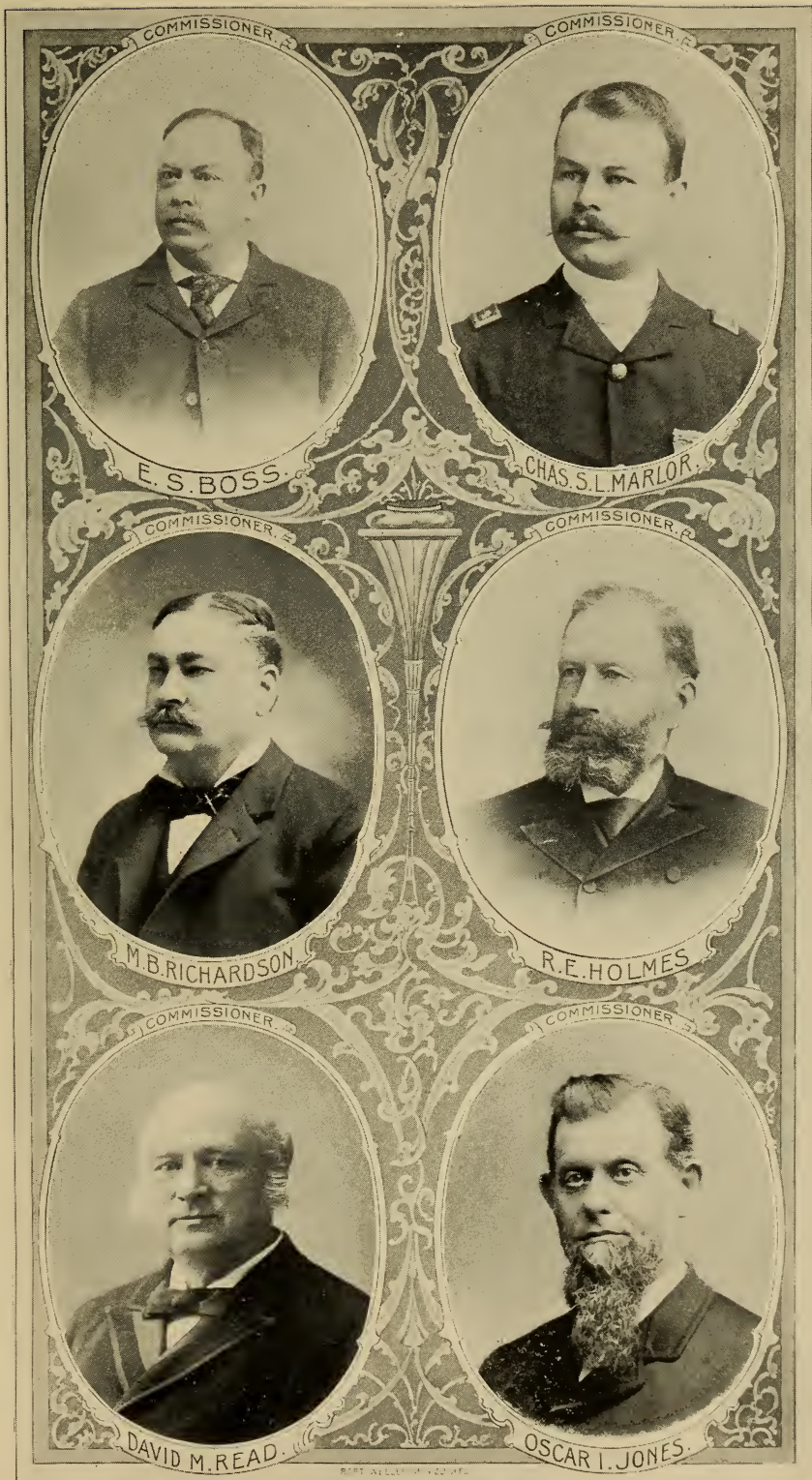
Among the earlier steps taken by the Executive Committee was the appointment of a Building Committee, consisting of Messrs. Read, Jarvis, and Earle, who were instructed to advertise for "preliminary plans" for a State Building, "to cost about \$10,000." In accordance with their instructions the Building Committee advertised in several of the leading newspapers of the state for plans, and, in due time, received designs, accompanied by plans and specifications from the following named architects: Warren R. Briggs and Joseph W. Northrop of Bridgeport; George Keller of Hartford; George Cole of New London; and David Brown of New Haven. The design submitted by Mr. Briggs received the approval of the Executive Committee, and was adopted by the Board of

Managers. The next step in the same direction was advertising for bids for the erection of the building, the following being received:

Henry Bernritter & Co., Chicago,	\$7,800
Tracy Brothers, Waterbury,	9,870
A. W. Burritt & Co., Waterbury,	13,425
Grace & Hyde, Chicago,	16,650
T. E. Larkins & Sons' Co., New Haven,	17,025
C. A. Reynolds, Norwalk,	18,373

The proposal of Tracy Brothers was accepted, theirs being the lowest bid made by parties of established reputation and of well-known financial standing. The contract with these parties stipulated that at the close of the Exposition the ownership of the building should revert to the builders, who should assume all responsibility and expense of its removal from the Exposition grounds. It was further stipulated that the building should be completed by the first of October, 1892. It was also decided, by resolution passed by the Board of Managers at its meeting of April 19th, that the Building Committee should be limited to an expenditure not exceeding \$15,000 "for building complete, including furniture." A House Furnishing Committee was appointed by the Board of Lady Managers to act with the Building Committee, and to have charge of the furnishing and decorating of the State Building. This committee consisted of Mrs. P. H. Ingalls, Mrs. Franklin Farrel, and Miss Lucy P. Trowbridge, Mrs. Farrel being appointed in place of Mrs. P. T. Barnum, who declined the appointment.

The first representatives of the Board of Managers to visit the Exposition grounds at Jackson Park, were the members of the Building Committee, Messrs. Read, Jarvis, and Earle, accompanied by Executive Manager Woods. Their principal errands to Jackson Park were to submit to the Director-General and the Chief of the Bureau of Construction for their approval the plans and specifications of the State Building; to examine the site set apart for it by the Exposition



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authorities, and to make provision for filling and grading the plot assigned to the State of Connecticut. Upon their return, Mr. Read, chairman of the committee, reported to the Board of Managers at their meeting, held at the Capitol May 17th, that the design and plans adopted for the State Building had been duly approved by the Director-General, that the site for the building was very satisfactory, and that Charles S. Frost, a Chicago architect of excellent reputation, had been engaged by them to superintend the construction of the building. These preliminary steps having been duly approved by the Board of Managers, the Building Committee was instructed to enter into contract with Messrs. Tracy Brothers, requiring of them an acceptable bond for its faithful performance.

CHAPTER IV.

Participation of Connecticut at the dedication of the Exposition in October, 1892—Roster of Military Escort to the Governor and Official Boards—Connecticut in the World's Fair Parade at Chicago, etc.

The first movement by the Board of Managers in the direction of Connecticut's participation in the dedication ceremonies of the Exposition was made at its meeting of July 6th. It was then voted that the Board attend the dedication exercises to be held in October. At the same meeting it was determined that the First Company of the Governor's Foot Guards should be invited to accompany the delegation as military escort, and an appropriation of \$2,500 was made therefor from the funds of the Board. The president of the Board was empowered to appoint a committee of three of its members, which should make all necessary arrangements for the trip, including transportation and hotel accommodations at Chicago, of which committee the president of the Board was the chairman. Thus constituted, the committee consisted of Governor Bulkeley and Messrs. Marlor, Mitchell, and Davis.

The first official record of the work of the committee appears in the minutes of a meeting of the Board held September 8th, recorded as follows: "Governor Bulkeley reported that full arrangements to take the Board of Managers to Chicago in October had not been made, but he would see that everything should be ready in ample time."

The days originally designated for the dedication exercises were the 11th, 12th, and 13th of October, corresponding to the time when Columbus set foot on San Salvador. Owing, however, to the fact that a grand naval parade had been planned to take place in New York at that time, in which it was desired that not only the President of the United States and his Cabinet, but distinguished representatives of foreign governments should participate, the dedication ceremonies at the Exposition had been deferred until October 21st, 22d, and 23d.

On the 11th of October orders were issued from the Adjutant-General's office, at Hartford, for the Governor's Staff to report to the Adjutant-General at 9 A.M. October 18th, "fully uniformed and equipped for duty, upon the occasion of the dedication of the World's Columbian Buildings at Chicago." At same time similar orders were issued by Major E. Henry Hyde, commandant of the First Company of Governor's Foot Guards. The hour named found the Board of Managers, the Board of Lady Managers, and the military escort assembled at the Union railroad station in Hartford, prepared for departure for Chicago.

The Staff of Governor Bulkeley was constituted as follows: Adjutant-General, Brig.-Gen. Andrew H. Embler; Quartermaster-General, Brig.-Gen. William B. Rudd; Surgeon-General, Brig.-Gen. Henry Hungerford; Commissary-General, Brig.-Gen. Eugene S. Boss; Paymaster-General, Brig.-Gen. Wallace T. Fenn; Asst. Adjutant-General, Colonel Wm. H. Tubbs; Asst. Quartermaster-General, Colonel Henry C. Morgan; Aids-de-Camp, Colonels Wm. C. Skinner, James Y. Fairman, Wm. E. A. Bulkeley, Frank T. Maxwell, and W. H. C. Bowen. Accompanying the Staff were the Governor's Executive Secretary, Austin Brainard, Samuel A. Eddy, Clerk of the House of Representatives, and Andrew F. Gates, Assistant Clerk.

The special train which conveyed the excursionists to Chicago consisted of ten palace cars and one baggage car, the train being tastefully decorated with national and state colors. It was designated by the railway officials as the "Connecticut Special." The schedule for the train was as follows: Leave Hartford at 9.20 A. M., Springfield at 10.20, Albany at 2.30 P. M., Buffalo at 10 P. M., and arrive in Chicago at 4 P. M. the following day.

The Board of Managers was represented by the following: Governor Morgan G. Bulkeley, George H. Day, Charles S. L. Marlor, Rufus E. Holmes, Oscar I. Jones, George Sykes, Wilbur B. Foster, George A. Hammond, and W. A. Brothwell. Accompanying were Warren A. Briggs, architect of the Con-

necticut Building at Jackson Park; George H. Woods, Executive Manager; and J. H. Vaill, Executive Secretary.

The following members of the Board of Lady Managers joined the excursion party: Mrs. Morgan G. Bulkeley, Mrs. P. H. Ingalls, Mrs. Franklin Farrel, Miss Lucy P. Trowbridge, Miss Anne H. Chappell, Mrs. Henry C. Morgan, Miss Edith Jones, Miss Harriett E. Brainard, Mrs. Edward T. Whitmore, Mrs. Cyril Johnson, Mrs. A. R. Goodrich, Mrs. Clemontine D. Clark-Hubbard, Mrs. Welthea A. Hammond, Mrs. George H. Knight, Mrs. Jabez H. Alvord, Miss May Bradford, Mrs. Alton Farrel, and Mrs. Amelia B. Hinman of the Connecticut National Commission.

Accompanying the party were the following invited guests: Colonel Albert A. Pope of Boston, Hon. William Waldo Hyde and wife, Colonel George Pope and Dr. P. H. Ingalls of Hartford, Hon. Seneca O. Griswold of Windsor, Dr. George H. Knight of Lakeville, Mrs. George Sykes of Rockville, Mrs. R. E. Holmes of Winsted, Franklin Farrel of Ansonia, Cyril Johnson of Stafford, C. R. Brothwell of Chester, Alembert O. Crosby of Glastonbury, Addison Pitkin of East Hartford, Miss Bertha E. Hammond of Putnam, and Warren W. Foster of New York.

The Governor's Foot Guards, accompanying the party as military escort, was constituted as shown by the following roster:

COMPANY OFFICERS.

E. Henry Hyde, Jr.,	<i>Major Commanding.</i>
William S. Dwyer,	<i>Captain and First Lieutenant.</i>
Henry Bryant,	<i>Second Lieutenant.</i>
Albert A. Bill,	<i>Third Lieutenant.</i>
Robert R. Pease,	<i>Fourth Lieutenant.</i>
Fred R. Bill,	<i>Ensign.</i>

STAFF.

W. A. M. Wainwright,	<i>Surgeon.</i>
M. M. Johnson,	<i>Assistant Surgeon.</i>
Joseph J. Poole,	<i>Inspector Rifle Practice.</i>
Leander Hall,	<i>Acting Quartermaster.</i>
E. D. Robbins,	<i>Acting Judge Advocate.</i>
Henry Osborn,	<i>Acting Paymaster.</i>
Fayette C. Clark,	<i>Acting Commissary.</i>
Charles E. Shelton,	<i>Acting Signal Officer.</i>

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

James W. Hirst,	<i>Sergeant-Major.</i>
Edson Sessions,	<i>Quartermaster-Sergeant.</i>
Thomas R. Shannon,	<i>Hospital Steward.</i>
G. Williams McClunie,	<i>Ordnance-Sergeant.</i>
Theodore H. Goodrich,	<i>Signal-Sergeant.</i>
Eugene H. Richmond,	<i>Commissary-Sergeant.</i>
William H. Foster,	<i>Asst. Commissary-Sergeant.</i>
Ralph W. Williamson,	<i>Color-Sergeant.</i>
Alfred C. Deming,	<i>Color-Sergeant.</i>
Warren L. Forbes,	<i>Color-Corporal.</i>
Irwin N. Tibbals,	<i>Color-Corporal.</i>

SERGEANTS.

George Hayes,	Alfred E. Snow,
William F. Williams,	William A. Canty,
James E. Williams,	Harry Prutting,
George E. Cox,	William H. Wilson.

CORPORALS.

DeGray F. Crozier,	William Melrose,
Wilson L. Fenn,	Henry S. Ellsworth,
Fred J. Dole,	Elbert J. Andrews,
Alfred O. Warner,	Theodore W. Laiman.

PRIVATEES.

Alexander, Edward W.	Clapp, Joseph B.
Allen, James C. S.	Dobler, John F.
Bardol, Edward A.	Doty, Samuel C.
Barrett, George F.	Doty, Alfred E.
Beers, Robert C.	Dowden, Thomas B.
Belcher, Warren J.	Dwyer, Benjamin R.
Berry, Thomas A.	Evans, William L.
Blake, John F.	Fenner, Alexander E.
Bonner, John D.	Flagg, Frank S.
Bottelle, Charles W.	Forbes, Frederick H.
Brainard, Fred L.	Gorton, Joseph C.
Brooks, Albert H.	Graham, Alfred S.
Bubser, Fidel	Hall, Charles W.
Burr, Fred W.	Halliday, Ernest C.
Bullard, Arthur H.	Hanmer, Charles C.
Conkey, D. Frank	Harmon, Fred
Cook, Harris J.	Hawley, Lewis F.
Cook, Joseph L.	Hayden, Henry R., Jr.
Cook, Charles S.	Horan, Patrick J.
Coombs, Thomas J.	Johnson, Ethel E.
Cornell, George A.	Johnson, George L.

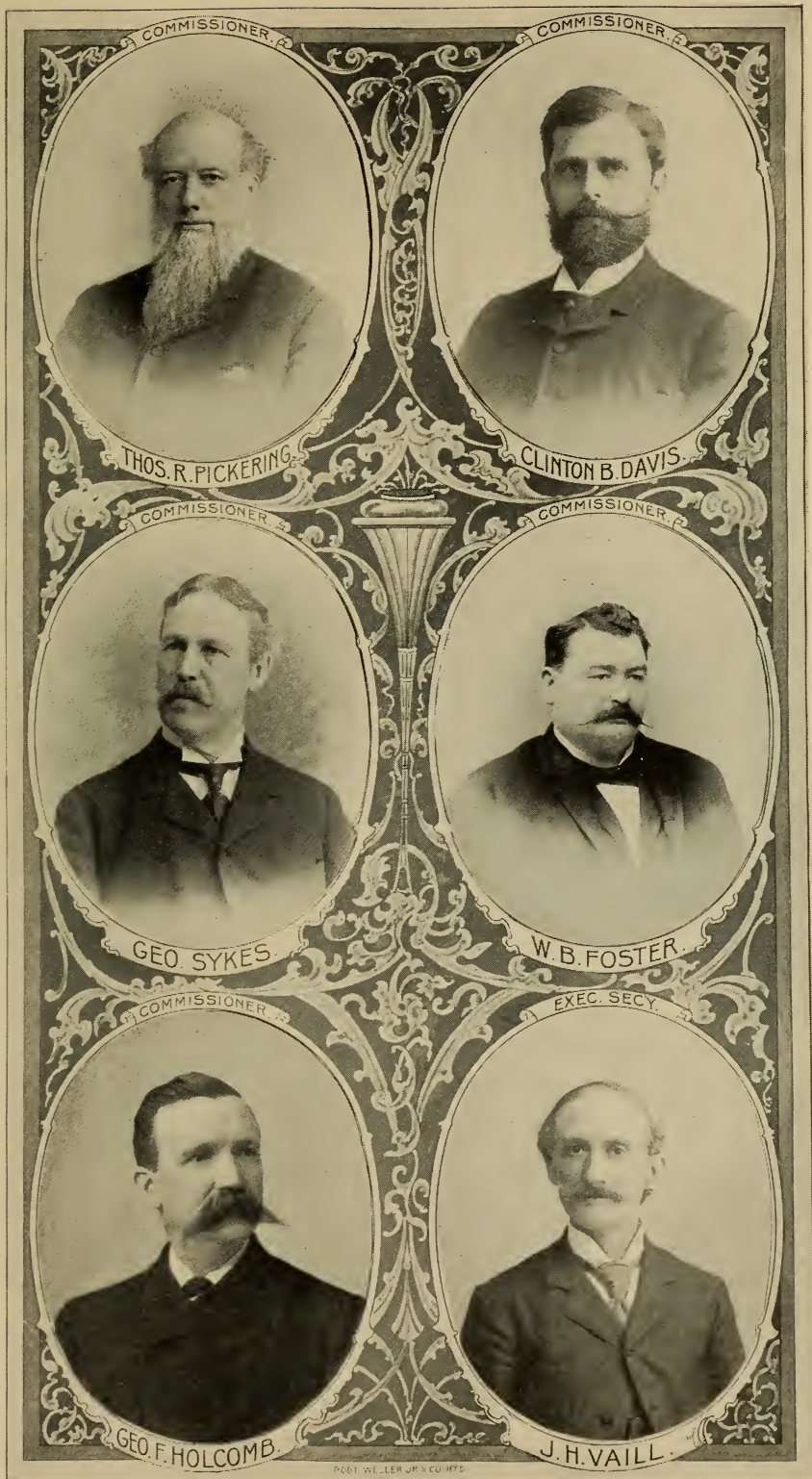
Jones, Rollin C.	Potter, Marcus A.
Judd, Fred E.	Pratt, James C.
Kemmerer, John R.	Quinn, Lewis C.
Kilbourne, Joseph A.	Quintard, Herbert A.
Kingston, Raymond L.	Ray, Frank E.
Lang, Archer W.	Robinson, George E.
Lathrop, William H., Jr.	Shumaker, Charles
Lewis, T. Jarvis	Shaffer, Charles O.
Lipsev, Robert G.	Sloan, John, Jr.
Lloyd, William B.	Smead, George H.
Miller, Charles B.	Spalding, James A., Jr.
Milliken, Nathaniel H.	Speath, Anthony H.
Moran, John F. B.	Stedman, Charles E.
Naedle, Gus J. A.	Stanton, Chester
Newton, Burton L.	Tefft, Stephen A.
Newton, Frank E.	Tennyson, James E.
Nevers, Robert E.	Thomas, Albert L.
Nichols, C. D.	Waldorf, Clarence C.
Oakes, Thomas	Warner, Frank A.
Parsons, George A.	Williams, Gross H.
Penfield, George S.	Wilson, George H.
Perry, Edwin L.	Worcester, Charles W.
Phillips, Edward B.	Wright, Henry E.
Pollard, Frederick	Young, Frank S.

Accompanying the military escort was Colt's Band of Hartford, thirty pieces, W. M. Redfield, leader.

The progress of the "Connecticut Special" on its way to Chicago, and a brief summary of the notable events occurring there were telegraphed to the Hartford *Courant* by the executive secretary of the Board of Managers, and are reproduced here:

Buffalo, Oct. 18. — The Connecticut delegation to the World's Fair dedicatory exercises arrived here at 10.10 P. M., after a pleasant day's ride. Nothing has occurred to mar the enjoyment of the trip. Columbus may have attained more fame than any of us, but we are having a better time than he did. Dr. Ingalls is master of ceremonies, and Dr. Knight is musical director.

Chicago, Oct. 20. — The grand civic parade set down in the dedication calendar as the special feature of the first of the three days' celebration is over, and, though there may not have been fully one hundred thousand men in line, there were enough, for it took three hours to see them all pass. It was



MANAGERS OF CONNECTICUT FOR THE
WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

a very creditable display, and Chicago is in good humor to-night over her success. The most interesting feature was the Procession of the Governors, in which Connecticut held her own. Governor Bulkeley and his Staff were superbly mounted, while most of the governors and their staffs rode in carriages, and some of them in not very elegant turnouts. The Foot Guards and Colt's Band also easily carried off first honors in their line. The most marked demonstration of the day was the personal ovation to Governor McKinley, and the most suggestive object-lesson was the battalion of Indian students from the Carlisle School. They were dressed in military uniform, and borne upon their bayonets were samples of their work as shoemakers, blacksmiths, harness-makers, and at other trades. The applause which greeted their appearance plainly meant that these dusky youths are worth more to educate into useful citizens than as food for regular army powder.

Chicago, Oct. 21. — The hundred thousand people, more or less, who attended the dedicatory exercises to-day are tired to-night. Tens of thousands of them sat more than five hours in order to see Mr. Depew speak, for but few, comparatively, could hear a word he said. There were some impressive features, such as the great multitude, whom no man could number, suggestive of the hundred and forty and four thousand in the vision of John. No grand-stand, probably, was ever before so heavily loaded down with dignitaries as that of to-day, but it sustained them without accident. It contained members of diplomatic corps from all the principal powers of the globe, and nothing less than governors, supreme court justices, major-generals, and cabinet officers counted much in the big crowd. The Connecticut delegation were well supplied with special tickets to ceremonies through the efficiency of Mrs. Bulkeley and Executive Manager Woods. Chicago is happy again to-night, and is illuminating three of her parks with a fine display of fireworks. We start on our homeward journey Saturday night at 10 o'clock.

No recital of the events of the excursion of the Connecticut delegation to Chicago in October, 1892, is as likely to conform to the requisite characteristics of history as one told at the time when the occurrences were fresh in mind, and it may, therefore, be pardonable to borrow from the files of the *Hartford Courant*, for the conclusion of this chapter, some extracts from a sketch written then.

THE TRIP TO CHICAGO — ITS PLEASURES AND INCIDENTS.

“It seems a little hard that the man who did such a good thing as to discover this country should have had such a rough time of it. If he had been content to wait until our day, he might easily have interested an English syndicate in his scheme . . . and how much more comfortable it would have been for Columbus to come over in a modern ‘ocean greyhound.’

“How pleasant to cross the country in a Wagner vestibuled train rather than by the slow coaches of former days! It is, much nicer it is to go across the country in a Wagner vestibuled train than by the slow coaches of former days. It is, perhaps, better to ride horseback than go afoot, and stage-coaches, canal boats, and prairie schooners were thought to be all right on a western trip sixty or seventy years ago. The advancement has been so gradual that we of to-day find it difficult to realize what a marvelous change there has been in transportation methods, unless we are able to go back in personal recollection about fifty years, for that time about covers the existence of the New York Central road.

“I cannot characterize a modern vestibuled railroad outfit more tersely nor more comprehensively than to call it a Kodak train. All the passenger has to do is to touch the button, the porter does the rest.

“The Connecticut delegation to the dedication ceremonies at the World’s Fair at Chicago last week made their round trip on one of these superbly equipped trains.

“The party consisted of Governor Bulkeley and staff, the Governor’s Foot Guard (112 men), Major E. Henry Hyde, Jr., commanding; Colt’s Band, thirty pieces, W. M. Redfield, leader; the Connecticut Board of World’s Fair Managers; the Board of Lady Managers, and a few invited guests.

“The start was made from Hartford at 9.20 on the morning of October 18th, and in just thirty hours the train of eleven cars halted at the Van Buren Street station in Chicago, only twenty minutes behind schedule time. . . . The Michigan Central and Boston & Albany roads were both represented on this train; General Passenger Agent Hanson of the latter road accompanying the party from Hartford to Pittsfield, while the traveling passenger agent of the Michigan Central, Mr. Carscadin, looked after the welfare of the train from Hartford to Chicago, and back to Buffalo. When he left the train the sentiment of appreciation was so strong that it sought

expression in cheers for the man who had spent so many hours of watchful care for the welfare of his charge. Resolutions were also passed to the same general tenor, which were ordered to be engrossed, and to bear the signatures of Governor Bulkeley, Major Hyde, and the president of the Board of Lady Managers. Four hundred years hence the Carscadin family will probably be treasuring this engrossed testimonial, and some future Ignatius Donnelly will probably try to solve the question as to the origin of that family name, perhaps arriving at the conclusion that he was the inventor of railway cars.

“And while railways are under discussion, it may interest some Connecticut readers of this letter to hear about a couple of straight pieces of railway track our party discovered on their trip. They are on the Michigan Central line between Buffalo and Detroit, the first one of sixty miles, as straight as a lead pencil, and then, after a slight curve, another stretch of fifty miles, which is as straight as the cockney said he was when he was young — straight as a harrow. Lost time can be pretty safely made up on a track like that.

“I will not dwell on the events in Chicago, of which the papers have been so full. The Connecticut party was comfortably quartered and entertained at the monster Auditorium Hotel, which I overheard one fellow telling another, as they were strolling through its corridors, was the finest hotel in the world. Most of our party lived high during their sojourn there, their rooms being on the eighth floor! If there is a garret to the Auditorium Hotel it must be down in the cellar, for the dining-room is clear up in the top of the house, ten stories above the pavement.

“The civic parade of the 20th was chiefly interesting to the Connecticut delegation for the opportunity it afforded of setting off the Connecticut contingent to good advantage. It was agreed at all points that Governor Bulkeley sat his horse more superbly than any other of the governors in the procession of states. So, too, the Governor's Foot Guard and Colt's Band were not outshone by any other similar organizations. You may have heard about this before; never mind, it will bear repeating, and it is worth repeating when it is known that it was the general verdict of impartial observers from everywhere.

“About the dedication exercises I will not say a word; by this time everybody has been overloaded with the story. Or, at least, just a word. The two most impressive features,

said a Connecticut spectator to me, were the music and the people, and I fully agree with him. . . .

"The Connecticut building is practically completed, but the finishing touches will not be put on until spring. These touches will include the antique furnishing, which will be provided by the Board of Lady Managers. The plumbing is completed, and is of a superior kind. It is all silver plated, was made in Connecticut, put up by Connecticut workmen, and is approved by all Connecticut visitors who see it.

"When next year comes I wish it might be the good fortune of every Connecticut man, woman, and child to visit the great Exposition. They can't all go, but no one who can go should fail of seeing it. It will not be repeated in our day, and these terms are, perhaps, not too large for it: The *Crowning Glory of the Nineteenth Century*. The last day of our stay in Chicago was mainly devoted to a stroll through the Exposition grounds by the Connecticut visitors, and from the foretaste they had that day they will be all the more eager to see the wonderful Fair when it is in complete running order next year.

"The wind-up of dedication week found the Connecticut party very willing to start homeward, and so, at 10 o'clock Saturday night, we were on a move in our comfortable quarters in the Wagner cars. Sunday afternoon we spent a couple of hours at Niagara Falls, where we read the "sermons in stones" and listened to the impressive diapason tones which came up from the caverns below the mighty waterfall.

"We had no chaplain aboard nor any contribution-box, so that the nearest we could come to a religious observance of the day was to hold a praise service in the evening. It lasted from Buffalo to Rochester, and the hymns we sang were just about what might have been expected. Here is a list of them as far as memory serves me: 'Nearer, my God, to Thee,' 'Rock of Ages, cleft for me,' 'Jerusalem, the Golden,' 'Abide with me, fast falls the eventide,' 'The Shining Shore,' 'Sun of my Soul,' 'All hail the power of Jesus' Name,' 'Blest be the tie that binds,' 'Roll, Jordan, Roll,' 'Mary and Martha have just gone along,' 'How firm a foundation.'

"Here we are, home again, gliding down the valley of the Connecticut River. The run from Springfield to Hartford was devoted to getting ready for disembarkation, to farewells, and to the passage of resolutions. There were some people on the train who had done more than the rest to make the trip an enjoyable one. There was no lack anywhere of courteous

attention, but on the part of a few there was a great deal, and to them came the graceful and grateful acknowledgment at the end. The special recipients of these honors were Governor and Mrs. Bulkeley and Dr. Ingalls. These were respectively the presidents of the two Boards and the acting commissary — the man who prescribed three meals per day for his patients and who saw to it that they had them.

“My last paragraph must chronicle the only sad event of the entire trip, and nothing of its kind could have been worse. One of the lady managers left her elegant plumed hat in the upper berth of her section, and the porter shut it up there! As for looks, an elephant might as well have lain on it over night.”

CHAPTER V.

The Connecticut State Building — Work of the Building and House Furnishing Committees — Embellishment of the Edifice — Its Dedication on Opening Day and Use as Headquarters for Connecticut Visitors during the Exposition — Final Disposition of the Building — Plans for its Preservation as a Permanent Memorial of the World's Fair — Report of Chairman of Furnishing Committee.

The state buildings erected on Jackson Park to serve as headquarters for people of the several states during the Columbian Exposition varied widely in their types of architecture, each having an individuality of its own. In some instances they were copies of well-known historic structures. California reproduced the old Mission Church at San Diego; Florida built a miniature of old Fort Marion; Virginia made a copy of "Mount Vernon," the home of Washington; New Jersey patterned after Washington's headquarters at Morristown; the front of Pennsylvania's building was a reproduction of the front of Independence Hall; and Massachusetts copied the form of the old John Hancock house in Boston. A French design was adopted by Arkansas, and a Spanish model was followed by Colorado. In keeping with the pioneer life of her people, Idaho erected a three-story log-cabin, to which Swiss balconies were inharmoniously added, which cost, notwithstanding its rude general appearance, \$30,000. Regarding herself the host at the Exposition, Illinois chose for a model for her state building what might have been imagined to be a reproduction of her capitol, so broad were its foundations and so stately its dome.

The Connecticut State Building was not a reproduction of any former edifice. It was designed to represent a type of structure that was in great favor among well-to-do people in this state in colonial times, of which some still remain. As



CONNECTICUT BUILDING.

before stated, its designer was Warren R. Briggs of Bridgeport, his design being accepted by the Board of Managers in preference to those offered in competition by four other architects.

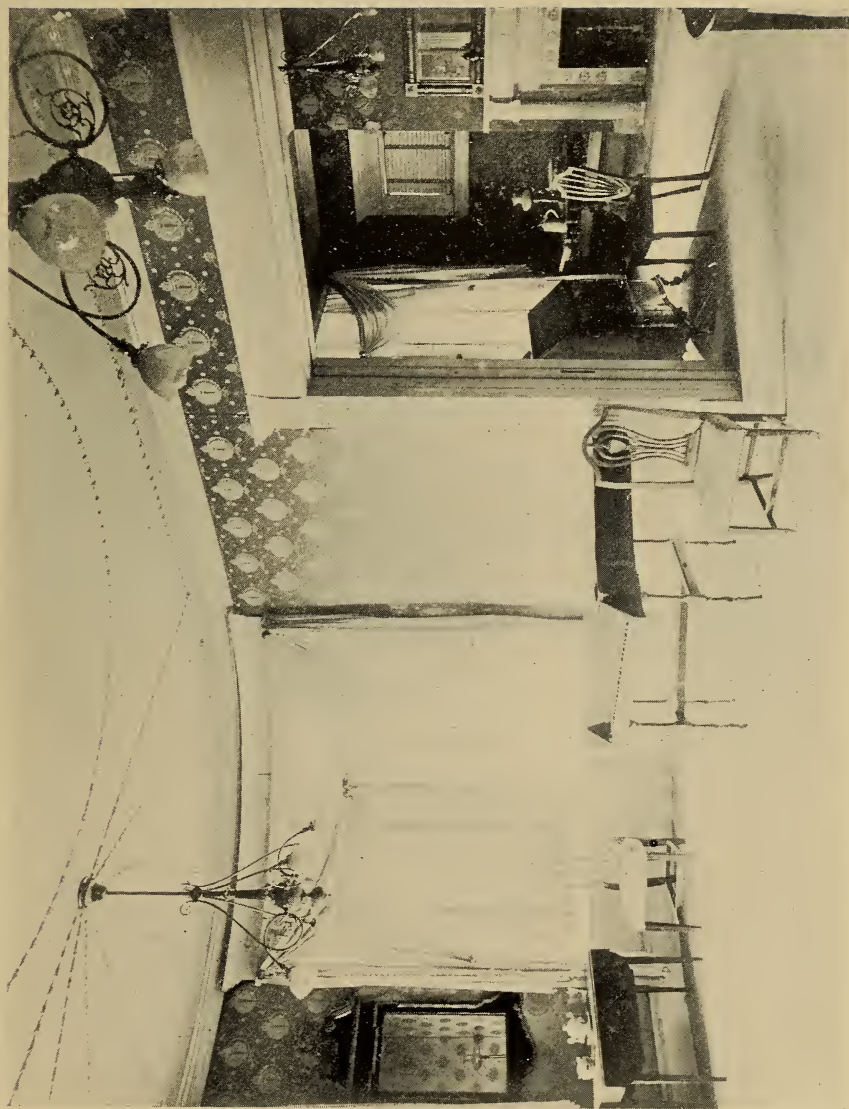
By terms of contract with Tracy Brothers the building was to be completed by October 1, 1892, and it is but fair to record the fact that the building was not only completed at the time named in the bond, but that the work was so well done that inspection of it resulted in securing for its builders various other contracts, from which handsome pecuniary profits followed. The superb Tiffany Pavilion, in the Manufactures and Liberal Arts' Building, occupied by the Tiffany Company, Gorham Company, and Tiffany Cut Glass Company, was built by this firm of Connecticut contractors, for which they received about \$28,000, and it is asserted that the contract was awarded to the Tracys in view of the fact that their work on the Connecticut Building had been done in such thorough and workmanlike manner. Members of the Building Committee made occasional trips to Chicago to inspect the work of the contractors during the period of construction of the building, mainly relying, however, upon the efficiency of the supervising architect, C. S. Frost, and upon the good reputation of the contractors.

The building still lacked interior embellishment, however, and during the winter and spring months following the Ripley Brothers of Hartford were engaged to decorate it. It had been determined to decorate the three rooms on the east side of the second story in honor of three of Connecticut's oldest towns—Windsor, Hartford, and Wethersfield. To carry out this plan the walls of the Windsor room were stenciled in imitation of the paper on the walls of the guest chamber of the Oliver Ellsworth house in that town, and, in like manner, the walls in the Wethersfield room were decorated in imitation of the walls in a noted homestead in that town in which Washington was entertained as a guest during the Revolutionary War. The walls of the Hartford room were stenciled with oak leaves, suggestive of the famous Charter Oak of Hartford's earlier history. The walls of the two parlors were differently

embellished, being covered with rich silk tapestry, made by the Cheney Brothers of South Manchester, and presented to the furnishing committee by Colonel Frank W. Cheney of that firm.

Further embellishment was given the building by antique furnishings, some from various dismantled Connecticut homesteads and some as loans from existing Connecticut homes. Of the former class were two ancient corner cupboards, which were so dextrously fitted into the corners of the dining-room as to give the appearance of being part of the original design. Another improvised attraction was the mantel in the rear parlor. Its original dwelling-place was the home of the late General William H. Russell of New Haven; afterward it did duty in a former dining-room of Connecticut's distinguished son and author, Donald G. Mitchell, by whom it was loaned to the Committee.

In addition to these more noteworthy features the Committee secured many interesting loans which served to make the interior attractive and homelike, the various articles being of such character as to aid in carrying out the original design. The Windsor and Charter Oak rooms were furnished as exhibits representing guest chambers of Colonial days. There were highpost bedsteads, surmounted by canopies which prevented attacks from marauding bands of Revolutionary mosquitoes; and high, fluffy feather beds covered with counterpanes wrought by gentle hands that rested from their labors long before the dawn of the present century; antique washstands, with washbowls and pitchers to match; old-fashioned chairs, in which people of a former generation could, possibly, have taken their ease; mirrors that, perchance, reflected the loveliness of many a dame or maiden of the long-ago; candlesticks and snuffers that served good purpose before the advent of those sisters of light, camphene and kerosene, and ere the arc-angel of inventive genius had captured and unfolded the marvelous glow-worm lurking within the recesses of the mysterious electric wire.



PARLORS IN CONNECTICUT STATE BUILDING.

And there were andirons once the property of "Mother Bailey" (Anna Warner Bailey of Groton), noted for her patriotic sacrifice to the extent of surrendering her red-flannel petticoat for gun-wadding, when, in 1813, the gunners at Fort Trumbull, New London, successfully repelled the attack of the British fleet; and floors were covered with rag-carpets and circular rag-mats, suggestive of the "age of homespun"; the old Connecticut clock found a place in this exhibit, as also did the warming-pan of our grandfather's days. It is true that the electric lights with which these Colonial guest chambers were supplied seemed somewhat incongruous in their association with brass candlesticks, snuffers, and warming-pan, but they were available for service, even if they were long antedated by other features of the exhibit.

The parlors were furnished with oldentime tables and chairs, old-fashioned lamps, and quaint crockery, writing-desks of antique design, mirrors, and what not. A spinnet of London make (1640) was loaned to the committee by Mr. Steinert of New Haven, and was one of the most notable attractions of the ladies' parlor. The dining-room, which was such for exhibition only, was well supplied by Connecticut loans, and their arrangement reflected much credit upon the House-Furnishing Committee. The collection of crockery, with which the corner cupboards, china-closet, and high shelves were embellished, represented almost an untold number of donors, and the task of gathering them, and the additional task of returning them to their owners after the close of the Exhibition, can be more easily imagined than recounted here. The most conspicuous articles of dining-room furnishing — sideboard, china-closet, etc. — were loaned by Mrs. C. C. Munson of New Haven.

The main hall, having a width of twenty-one feet and length of fifty-eight, afforded but little opportunity for embellishment other than pictures, etc., on the side walls. On one side was the fine portrait of General Israel Putnam, by Thompson, which was released from the Executive Chamber at the State Capitol by special permission. On the opposite side was a

large and fine oil painting of the old "Charter Oak," by Brownell, lent by Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge of New York, daughter of the late ex-Governor Marshall Jewell of Hartford. In addition to these more notable features were many lesser attractions — portraits of distinguished sons and daughters of Connecticut, rare and interesting documents, etc., of Colonial days.

In the upper hall and in the Wethersfield room were several upright show-cases, in which were arranged treasured and interesting heirlooms that had been handed down from sire to son and from mother to daughter for generations. There were high-heeled kid slippers, worn at weddings a hundred and fifty years ago, which led visitors to remark that there were extremes in fashion before our own day. There were rare laces made and worn in a long-gone-by day; ladies' fans of exquisite workmanship; quaint specimens of jewelry; rare old books, pamphlets, and letters; and, in short, hundreds of articles of rare interest which cannot be individually mentioned. Each had a history which, unfolded, would make a book; and that they were of a character to interest sightseers generally was clear from the great number of visitors who lingered to give them careful inspection.

The task of furnishing and embellishing the building being jointly under the supervision of the House-Building and House-Furnishing Committees, it is difficult to tell where the work of one committee began and that of the other left off, so interwoven and harmonious were their labors. It was a laborious undertaking for both committees, and their work made a suggestive picture. Women who could shine with resplendent lustre in social events demonstrated their ability to effectively direct the laying of carpets, the adjustment of curtain draperies, and the artistic display of bric-a-brac; while men who could preside with ability over Senates might have been seen in shirt-sleeves superintending the hanging of pictures for the embellishment of the State's headquarters.

Among the extra features of work required during the last few days before the opening of the Exposition was the laying

of an oak inlaid floor over the entire first story of the building, thereby rendering unnecessary the use of carpets, as originally designed. The tens of thousands of visitors who roamed through the various rooms of the building during the Exposition season of six months would have made a sorry sight of carpets ere it was over, and the change to hard-wood floors was fully justified.

The janitor's apartments on the second story were adequately furnished with housekeeping outfit, and the quarters for the use of the Executive Manager and his family were made home-like and attractive. On the first floor the front room on the right was designed as office of the Executive Manager, and was furnished with such desks, tables, etc., as its use required. The front room on the left was devoted to post-office, registry desk, and reading-room, where files of a great number of Connecticut newspapers were received daily for the use of Connecticut visitors to the Exposition.

The finishing features in the line of embellishment of the building were not aesthetic in their character, but were decidedly suggestive. They consisted of fine water-color paintings of many of Connecticut's most prominent manufacturing establishments and their immediate surroundings. Taken together they made an attractive exhibit of the busy hives of industry by which Connecticut has attained world-wide fame for the variety and extent of her manufactures. The collection represented but a small fraction of the State's notable industries, but there were enough to make a suggestive object lesson, indicating the source of her wealth, and, indeed, all that suitable wall-spaces could be found for, some of the paintings being quite large. The establishments thus represented were: The Stanley Rule and Level Company, New Britain; The New Haven Carriage Company and The Bigelow Company, New Haven; The Berlin Iron Bridge Company, East Berlin; The Coe Brass Manufacturing Company, Torrington; The Collins Company, Collinsville; R. Wallace & Sons, Wallingford; Bridgeport Brass Company, Bridgeport; Derby

Silver Company, Birmingham; New England Brownstone Company, Cromwell; The H. D. Smith Company, Plantsville; A. F. Williams' Works, Bristol; The Gilbert & Bennett Manufacturing Company, Georgetown; The Connecticut Brownstone Company, Portland; The Union Manufacturing Company, Norwalk; Randolph & Clowes, Scoville Manufacturing Company, Benedict & Burnham Manufacturing Company, Waterbury Watch Company, and Farrel Foundry and Machine Company, Waterbury; and The Pope Manufacturing Company, Hartford.

The dedication exercises at the Connecticut Building on May 1, 1893, the opening day of the Exposition, were of a quiet and informal character, and were entirely devoid of display. There were but few persons present, the attendance consisting principally of Governor Luzon B. Morris and his Staff and a few members of the Connecticut Board of World's Fair Managers. A few brief addresses were made, the principal speakers being Governor Morris and Senator David M. Read, respectively president of the Board and chairman of its executive committee. The members of the Governor's Staff present were Brig.-Gen. Edward E. Bradley, Adjutant-General; Brig.-Gen. John P. Harbison, Quartermaster-General; Brig.-Gen. Patrick Cassidy, Surgeon-General; Brig.-Gen. William Jamieson, Commissary-General; Brig.-Gen. Henry A. Bishop, Paymaster-General; Colonel John G. Healey, Asst. Adjutant-General; Colonel Everett L. Morse, Asst. Quartermaster-General; and Colonels H. Holton Wood, Charles S. Andrews, Louis F. Heublein, and Salmon A. Granger, aids-de-camp.

With the opening of the Exposition and of the Connecticut Building came also the opening of the "Connecticut Headquarters Register," provided by the Board of Managers for the registration of visitors. It can hardly be expected that place will be found in this volume for recording the entire list of Connecticut visitors to the Exposition, of whom, from opening day to closing, there were upwards of twenty-six thousand. A transcription from the first page of the Register must suffice,

and is perhaps admissible in view of the official relation with the State Building of those whose names appear there:

STATE BOARD.

Luzon B. Morris,	New Haven,	<i>President, ex officio.</i>
Katharine B. Knight,	Lakeville,	<i>Pres. Woman's Board.</i>

BUILDING COMMITTEE.

David M. Read,	Bridgeport,	<i>1st Vice-Pres. and Chairman.</i>
Chas. M. Jarvis,	Berlin,	
Geo. H. Day,	Hartford,	<i>Treasurer.</i>
Morris W. Seymour,	Bridgeport,	<i>Attorney.</i>

HOUSE FURNISHING COMMITTEE.

Katharine B. Knight,	Lakeville,	<i>Ex officio.</i>
May Helen Beach Ingalls,	Hartford,	<i>Chairman.</i>
Lillian C. Farrel,	Ansonia,	<i>Vice-President.</i>
Lucy Parkman Trowbridge,	New Haven,	<i>Treasurer.</i>

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

J. H. Vaill,	West Winsted,	<i>Executive Manager.</i>
Mrs. J. H. Vaill,	West Winsted,	<i>Hostess.</i>
Mrs. Ida Stanley Goss,	Chicago,	<i>Bureau of Information.</i>
William J. Foster,	Rockville,	<i>Clerk.</i>
Theodore B. Vaill,	West Winsted,	<i>Clerk.</i>
Etta Andrews,	Norwalk,	<i>Postmistress.</i>
Marguerite Walshe,	Chicago,	<i>Stenographer.</i>
Charles S. Kelsey,	Lakeville,	<i>Janitor.</i>
Mrs. Charles S. Kelsey,	Lakeville,	<i>Janitor's Assistant.</i>

The illumination of the Connecticut Building was entirely by incandescent lights, fixtures for them being loaned for the purpose by the Bradley & Hubbard Manufacturing Company of Meriden. The electric current was supplied by the Exposition company, the wiring of the building having been done by the latter company.

All possible precaution was taken against the contingency of fire about the premises, Babcock fire-extinguishers being provided for both upper and lower halls, and in addition to these appliances hand-grenades were distributed at various points about the edifice. Insurance rates ran high on Jackson Park during the Exposition season. Nevertheless the valuable

loans with which the building was supplied were protected by insurance policies, whereby in the event of loss their owners might be, to some extent, indemnified. Happily, watchful care kept the building and its valuable contents in good condition to be restored to the owners at the close of the Exposition, and it is gratifying to be able to say that every article loaned to the House Furnishing Committee for the embellishment of the edifice was returned in as good condition as when it was received.

By the terms of contract with the builders, the State Building was to revert to their possession when its use was no longer required by the Board of Managers. During the progress of the Exposition several individuals made overtures looking towards its purchase, generally with the view of removing it bodily and re-establishing it as a private residence, but the obstacles in the way of removal seemed to make such a venture impracticable. Among those who contemplated purchase of the edifice was Huntington Wolcott Jackson of Chicago, a gentleman who had manifested much interest in it during the progress of the Exposition, mainly from the fact that he traced his lineage to honored names in Connecticut history — Major-General Jabez Huntington of Norwich, and Major-General Oliver Wolcott of Litchfield — whose portraits formed part of the embellishment of the main hall of the Connecticut Building. The task of transporting the structure upon huge floats ten or fifteen miles up the lake shore to the site he had in view was not considered an easy one, however, even by Chicago building-movers, and the idea was at length given up as too hazardous a venture, especially in view of the possibility of a severe lake storm during the progress of the undertaking.

The first reference to the ultimate disposition of the building which later on was carried out was made on the occasion of "Connecticut Day" (October 11th). James D. Dewell of New Haven, now Lieutenant-Governor, was one of the guests at the reception held by Governor Morris. Addressing the Executive Manager, Mr. Dewell asked what disposition was to be made of the State Building after the Exposition closed. "I

don't know what will be done with it," was the reply, "but it ought to be taken to Connecticut and preserved as a historic memorial. Possibly the suggestion was like the sowing of good seed, for during the following January Mr. Dewell was the means of organizing a syndicate composed of five gentlemen, he being of the number, who bought the building of its owners (the Tracy Brothers of Waterbury, who built it), and during the summer of 1894 it was taken down by the carpenters who erected it, brought to Connecticut, and re-erected on a beautiful site near the shore of New Haven harbor, about one mile to the westward of Savin Rock.

The land upon which the building now stands, a lot five hundred feet square, was given to the syndicate by Wilson Wadingham of New York, a former resident of West Haven. The cost of removal and rebuilding of the edifice was about twenty thousand dollars, in addition to which several thousand dollars have been expended upon the premises in the direction of permanent improvements, including the building of a large reservoir, supplied with excellent water from never-failing springs with which the wooded hills in the rear of the premises abound. An electric railway, connecting New Haven with Woodmont, skirts the rear boundary of the grounds of the building, making it easily accessible from New Haven, from which it is about four miles distant. The edifice has been rebuilt in the most substantial manner, upon foundations designed to secure permanence for ages, and with the good care that is planned for it there seems no good reason why it may not continue to remain an interesting historic feature for centuries to come.

In the summer of 1895 the gentlemen composing the syndicate of owners invited prominent citizens of Connecticut to meet at the World's Fair Building to consider the advisability of adopting some plan whereby the edifice might be made serviceable to the public as a permanent institution. At that meeting, at which about two hundred persons were present, a committee was appointed consisting of Nathan Easterbrook, Jr., chairman, D. A. Alden, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Anderson,

William E. Chandler, Hobart L. Hotchkiss, H. Wales Lines, and the Rev. Dr. Watson L. Phillips, "to recommend some plan for utilizing the World's Fair Building for public and patriotic purposes, and securing its ownership to the people of Connecticut." In due time this committee presented a somewhat elaborate report, and with reference to the uses to which the building should be put it suggested the following:

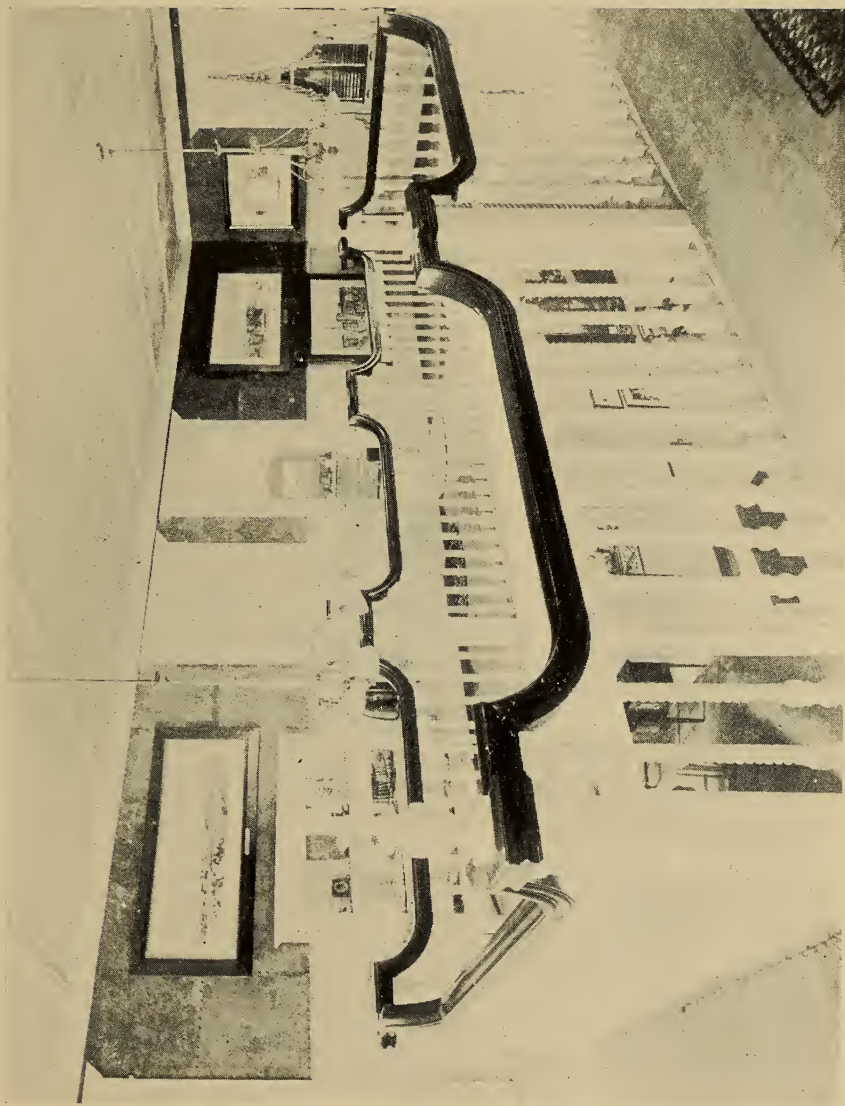
1. That it be made the depository (1) of relics of Revolutionary, colonial, and pre-colonial times; (2) of souvenirs of the now historic World's Fair; (3) of a library of books and pamphlets relating to Connecticut.

2. That it be offered to the patriotic organizations of the State, such as the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, as a permanent headquarters and a regular place of meeting.

3. That it be made the headquarters of a summer school devoted to American history (the term "history" being used in its widest sense, including not only the record of national events, but the history of literature, art, science, and the like, and also archaeology, ethnology, genealogy, and certain departments of sociology).

4. That it be used, all the year round, as "a quiet and dignified club house" by those who, on a basis to be subsequently indicated, shall secure the right so to use it.

The committee also recommended a plan for securing its ownership to the people of Connecticut, which, briefly stated, proposed (1) the formation of the "Columbian League of Connecticut," consisting of a self-perpetuating board of trustees, incorporated under the State law, to hold the Columbian Building and the valuables deposited in it as a sacred trust for the people of Connecticut forever; (2) that provision be made for an associate membership, to be secured by payment of a moderate membership fee (not annually, but once for all, or in two or three installments), entitling such associate members and their families the right to the use of the building for any or all of the purposes indicated, — the membership fees, together with the gifts of interested individuals, to constitute



UPPER HALL IN CONNECTICUT STATE BUILDING.

a fund for the permanent endowment and support of the building.

The plan of the committee as here outlined was accepted by the members of the syndicate, who stood ready to transfer the property to the proposed "Columbian League" at bare cost, but for various reasons the progress of the scheme has been unexpectedly delayed. The death of one member of the syndicate (Henry Sutton) may change the course of events with relation to the project. The surviving members of the syndicate of owners are James D. Dewell and L. Wheeler Beecher of New Haven, Israel A. Kelsey of West Haven, and Cornelius Tracy of Waterbury.

The following report of the House Furnishing Committee was not originally intended for these pages, but it will prove interesting history, nevertheless:

REPORT OF THE FURNISHING COMMITTEE OF THE
WOMAN'S BOARD OF WORLD'S FAIR MANAGERS OF CONN.

Madam President and Ladies

Of the Board of World's Fair Managers of Connecticut:

It gives me great pleasure to present to you my report, poor though it may be, of the work of the Furnishing Committee of this Board. As you all know, more than a year and a half ago, the gentlemen of the Building Committee asked our former President, Mrs. Morgan G. Bulkeley, to appoint from our board a committee to work with them, and to do such part of the work of furnishing the Connecticut State Building as they might feel they did not wish to undertake. This compliment was extended to Mrs. Franklin Farrel, Miss Lucy P. Trowbridge, and myself. After some discussion it was decided by the Committee that, as Connecticut was prominent in Colonial history, and as the plan adopted for the building had been decided upon with that idea, that portion of the house open for the general inspection of visitors should be furnished as far as possible with articles of that period, which should come from this state, and, therefore, be of historic value and interest. It ended eventually in the gentlemen retiring from the actual task of the furnishing and leaving it entirely to us, holding themselves as an Advisory Committee in such matters where we felt that both men and advice were necessary to the better carrying out of our plans and ideas. For

eight or nine months previous to May of this year we were working for a creditable showing in our little house. Something more than the ordinary was expected of us, as our State was one of the thirteen original states of the Union, and, of course, must be full of choice old bits. You were all asked to help us in locating these articles of interest. I think that all were successful to a greater or less extent, some on account of the historic places near their homes were more so than others. Many of the owners who were approached were very gracious and very willing to do anything for the glory and good record of their State. Others, I am sorry to say, were decidedly the reverse.

To Miss Trowbridge was allotted the greater part of the selecting of the antique furnishings, she having made a study of the value of the different styles and dates of such furniture and articles of decoration as would properly represent a Connecticut house of the last century. She was very successful, the greater part of our handsome pieces having come from New Haven. Mrs. Farrel took charge of the modern or working furniture, that belonging to the office, bedrooms, and kitchen, while I took the uninteresting, but highly necessary articles, such as bed-linen, blankets, towels for toilet and living-rooms, kitchen-linen, soap, and various odds and ends. By this division of work we managed to accomplish it all by the middle of April, at which time our valuable load was shipped West in an express-car sixty feet in length, under the supervision of Mr. Vaill and an expressman from Hartford. It arrived at Jackson Park promptly and safely, where we found it, and then began the disagreeable work of unpacking and putting in order the building which, for six months, was to offer the atmosphere of home to our Connecticut people.

It is unnecessary to enumerate our trials with the workmen of Chicago, as their deeds and misdeeds have been spread from ocean to ocean. Suffice it to say that on May first, Connecticut threw open her hospitable doors to all unfortunates who had ventured to Chicago thus early in the season, trusting that everybody and everything would be ready and waiting for the public look and comment. Connecticut was not ready and waiting; however, we did the best we could, although our little home was not settled and in shipshape for some two weeks more. We left it the middle of May, feeling that we had done the best we could with the small appropriation set apart for this portion of our work, and feeling amply repaid for our tribulations by the almost universal expressions of

delight and pleasure that we heard from all our visitors. Personally, I have heard of but two people who failed to appreciate the simple beauty and dignity of our Revolutionary Home, to say nothing of the hard work entailed; these two unpleasant members of society were men, so we must generously forgive them. All through the summer pleasant remarks were heard, and congratulations offered us on our success; and when, on November first, the doors of Connecticut closed, never again to open on the scenes of the past six months, it was with a feeling of sorrow that our work of despoiling the house was begun. On November ninth the last loaned article left the house, and on Monday, the thirteenth, the express-cars arrived in Hartford. From here the different pieces were forwarded to their respective owners, and I feel that we can all congratulate ourselves that whatever we asked for in the name of the Board and of the State has arrived home safely, and, I trust, with the value increased by the part it may have taken in making our State Building attractive. Fortunately, out of all the very valuable antique furniture loaned to us, only two or three pieces were at all damaged, and the Committee saw that these pieces were fully restored, before returning to their owners.

I feel that I must mention, before closing, the kindness, generosity, and gentlemanly bearing of the Messrs. Ripley, who did all in their power to aid us in every way, not only in furnishing us with such beautiful decorations on which much time and study had been spent, but in helping us in many ways too numerous to mention herein, when the gentlemen of the Building Committee were forced to return home last spring, leaving Miss Trowbridge and myself to cope with all sorts and conditions of men. Also, I would mention Mr. and Mrs. Vaill, whose kindly interest and painstaking care made all visitors feel at home, and added much to the cheerfulness and attractiveness of the house.

To Mrs. Farrel and Miss Trowbridge I would like to tender my thanks for their hearty co-operation and successful efforts, and I think we may all rejoice in the felicitous termination of our work, which, for over a year, continued to grow in a manner which would have put to shame Jack's Beanstalk, and we can all feel proud and confident that our little State of Connecticut has played by no means a small part in this great World's Columbian Exposition of 1893.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY H. B. INGALLS,

Chairman of Furnishing Committee.

CHAPTER VI.

Sketches from notable Connecticut visitors to the "City of the Lagoon:" Simeon E. Baldwin, LL.D., of the Supreme Court of Errors; Joseph Anderson, D.D., pastor of the First Church of Waterbury; and Charles Dudley Warner, L.H.D., D.C.L., of Hartford, in which are given their varied impressions of the Exposition.

Connecticut was represented at the Columbian Exposition by more than twenty-six thousand of her sons and daughters, as shown by registrations at the State Building. Their ages ranged from upwards of four score and ten years at one extreme, to about five months at the other. The oldest was William H. Seymour, born in Litchfield, in 1802 (now a resident of Brockport, N. Y.), and the youngest was Miss Elinor Houghton Bulkeley, daughter of Governor Morgan G. Bulkeley, whose birth occurred April 7, 1893. The impracticability of obtaining an expression in writing as to the views of Miss Bulkeley relative to impressions left upon her mind by the great event will readily be apparent; and as nearly eighty years have elapsed since Connecticut has had legal claim upon Mr. Seymour, who removed from its borders in 1818, it will not be thought strange if he is allowed to escape with the light task of confessing his loyalty to the land of his birth, a confession he seemed to take pleasure in making, judging from his repeated visits to the Connecticut State Building, where he was induced to recount interesting incidents of his boyhood in the early days of the present century.

It will be proper, however, to put upon record in this chapter sketches from a few notable representatives of Connecticut's twenty-six thousand visitors, who therein give impressions made by the great Exposition. With the exception of the article from the Editor's Study of Harper's Magazine (which

has been kindly placed at our disposal), the contributions were prepared by request, and the series cannot fail of bringing to every intelligent reader interesting and instructive views and lessons, of which the memorable event was so full.

[The extract from Mr. Warner's "Study" will serve as a sharpener of the appetite of the reader for a perusal of the omitted portion of the article, which may be found in full in the October number of Harper's Magazine for 1893.]



A DREAM OF BEAUTY.

Sketch by Judge Simeon E. Baldwin, LL.D.

The law of evolution has been at work upon World's Fairs during the half-century that has elapsed since the London Crystal Palace was first built. There has been a "natural selection" of their best features, that is, of those which best pleased the public, "for "this wise world is mainly right." Their original aim was to show the progress of invention and the best products of the industry of the day. They do this still, and do it well; but their great attraction has come to be

the setting in which these things are shown, and the fringes with which they are adorned.

Nothing could have been finer than the architectural and topographical setting of the Columbian Exposition. Whatever else of scenes once visited may be forgotten, no one who saw Jackson Park in 1893 will ever cease to remember that dream of beauty which rose from the shore of Lake Michigan, to dazzle every eye that beheld it, with its resplendent, yet solemn, majesty. The grand peristyle was an unwritten poem. If Chicago borrowed the thought from the Greeks, she surpassed them in its rendition. Athens, at its loveliest, hardly could have had as great a charm. The hills which displayed the colonnades of her temples also served to dwarf them by contrast; but through the columns and arches at Chicago one saw only the magnificent reach of her inland sea, whose tranquil waters seemed content to wash their feet.

And who does not recollect with more than pleasure the Midway Plaisance? If it was but a fine fringe for the fair, fringes, nevertheless, have their use, and are sometimes remembered better than the dress. But it was more. These international expositions have no aim higher than that of bringing the men and the life of different nations together.

I am afraid that we did not all examine with much minuteness the endless lines of machinery and brilliant succession of show-cases that filled the great buildings devoted to the display of mechanism and manufacture. It had too familiar a look to the New Englander. But he was sure to steal away to the Midway Plaisance, for an hour or two in the day, after giving the rest to seeing what somebody said that everybody must see.

I visited, last summer, the National Inter-cantonal Exposition of Switzerland, at Geneva. They had their Plaisance, too; the Swiss Village; the pretty peasant girls; the side-shows of many sorts; but how immeasurably short, in interest, of that at Chicago! At Jackson Park, one passed by a single step from Illinois into Egypt, or among the savage islanders of the South Sea. A six months' trip abroad gives many a

man less knowledge of European life and manners, and immeasurably less of those of the many peoples who live beyond the Mediterranean, than he might have gained by a few days idly spent in the Midway. It showed the dubious or the dark side, as well as the bright one; and it could not have done less with truth. There was plenty to amuse, something to sadden, much to teach.

The Columbian Exposition would not have been true to its name, if there had not been a good deal in it that spoke of Columbus. Spain is a country which few Americans visit, and where fewer still gain access to its stores of ancient manuscripts and of memorials of its former possessions on this side of the Atlantic. But to those who walked through the low, irregular chambers, in the Chicago reproduction of the convent of La Rabida, the very presence of Columbus seemed almost visible, in the midst of so much that once had come from his hand or passed under his eye. The ships, too, that lay off the shore, near by, with their medieval shape, their antique rigging, and their Spanish-speaking crews, gave an object lesson in American history, worth more than the study of a dozen volumes that might describe the great event which has made 1492 the date of dates for the American school-boy.

The Viking ship, also, brought us close to our Norseman ancestors, and helped every one to understand more clearly the free swing with which they dashed down from their lands of mountain and snow to overrun the fertile plains of England and Normandy.

Every one moves from a center. The home center of the Connecticut man at the Exposition was his State Building. There were grander ones put up by greater States. It could show nothing like the palatial halls of the New York Building. It commemorated nothing of the stately life of the favored few in Colonial days, as did the buildings of Massachusetts and New Jersey. But then, it did not fail, as did some others, by attempting too much. It presented nothing unsuited to its idea. It did not, like one of its nearest neigh-

bors, attempt to throw New England life into the frame of an Egyptian temple.

Our building was a roomy, cheerful, ample mansion, such as any one could wish that his great grandfather had lived in before the Revolution, and could be certain that he did not. Its upper chambers had an historic look. They were for show. Every thing else was for comfort, and we all took comfort in it, and have been glad to know that it has now found a lasting home on the soil of the State that built it, where its broad piazzas can look out on the free play of the waves of Long Island Sound, instead of the tranquil blue of Lake Michigan.

SIMEON E. BALDWIN.

New Haven, January 12, 1897.

A GREAT COMMEMORATION.

[Response of Dr. Joseph Anderson to an invitation for a sketch.]

Mr. J. H. Vaill:

My Dear Sir: When you asked me to give you, in a brief paper, my impressions of the World's Fair, I was reminded of an essay on that subject, to which I once listened at a ministers' meeting, a single sentence of which remains fixed in my memory. My clerical brother was unconsciously guided in his selection of matters for comment, as we all are, by his individual tastes, and dwelt especially upon the wonders of the electrical exhibit. After a rapid survey of the whole building, he took us down into the basement, and described in vivid words the vast amount of apparatus he saw there, the innumerable interlacing wires, the novel processes perpetually going on. He stirred us with his descriptive rhetoric, and then, in deep and solemn tones, he added, "The impression was one of *caution*." The anti-climax was complete and amusing, and, if the speaker was unconscious of it, the audience was not.

But, after all, why should not any one's account of the im-

pression produced by the World's Fair abound in anti-climaxes? Why should not the most eloquent account, as compared with the thing itself, be of the nature of an anti-climax? The Fair was not only a very big thing; it was a very great thing. Among the myriads who visited it, no one saw it all. No one can recall, broadly or with accurate detail, the fragment which he succeeded in really seeing, and to put on record to-day what he remembers, or what chiefly impressed him, would be a difficult task. To everybody else the reminiscences of any one visitor must seem meager and commonplace, and, most of all, they must seem so to the visitor himself.

What you wish, however — if I mistake not — is not my remembrance of what I saw, or of the impressions produced at the time, but my opinion, as I look back to-day, of the value of the World's Fair — of what it did and continues to do for the world of mankind. You want not so much impressions as inferences and an estimate.

Well, there are many ways of looking at it, but I find myself looking at it first of all as a great commemoration. I am a firm believer in the commemoration of notable events, and in all the history of mankind I know of no event, with one exception, so great and so noteworthy as the discovery of America by Columbus. It has proved to be of momentous importance not alone to the people of America, but to the peoples of the Old World. If there is any historical fact worthy of a visible and permanent monument — a monument which should tell its perpetual story and make its perpetual appeal to the eyes and hearts of mankind — it is this fact. Such a monument, except that it lacked permanence, was the White City of 1893. Or, if not a monument, it was certainly a celebration, a commemorative act on the grandest scale, and, doubtless, more enduring than one would at first thought suppose it to be. For the history of it is henceforth part of the history of the world; the record of it has gone into the world's literature and art; and its material, let us not forget, has, to a considerable extent, gone into the world's museums. We

have here in Waterbury, for example, a beautiful collection of minerals gleaned from its geological exhibits.

The connection established by such a commemoration between the present and the past — that past of four hundred years ago in which Columbus lived — is a thing of no little moment. It brings to light the great fact of the continuity of history and the continuity of natural and social law; it reveals to us an element of unity in the great processes of the ages. There were thousands of visitors who saw only the concrete "show," who came and went without a thought of the historical significance of what they saw; thousands, it may be, who in the very midst of the manuscript relics of the Convent of La Rabida failed to establish any vital connection between the world of which Columbus formed a part and the Columbian Exposition. But in others, undoubtedly, "the historic sense," so sadly lacking in the American people, was greatly developed. And this effect, which we can trace in individuals, was produced in the nation at large, if not in other nations. As the Civil War gave us the sense of nationality, as the Centennial Exposition, commemorating our declaration of independence, deepened that sense, so the World's Fair gave us a sense of the relations of the civilized world of to-day to Columbus and his great discovery.

Mention of the Centennial Exposition suggests a comparison between that and the Exposition of 1893. The Centennial commemorated an event which took place a century before in one of these western nations. It was great to us; it proved to be great to the world; but, after all, it was only one in the long line of American events. It was the greatest incident of all, but it will be seen in the future that it was only an incident in the unfolding of the splendid drama of American history. But the event commemorated by the Chicago Fair was an initiatory act which can never lose its relative or its actual significance. The fact that the Centennial was centenary led to a great many comparisons, covering the completed century, and these comparisons were full of suggestive-

ness and of promise. The long period of four hundred years brought to view by the later commemoration did not, for obvious reasons, yield itself so readily to processes of comparison; the space was too large to be easily traversed, and the materials too vast to be readily handled. But, after all, I cannot doubt that the total impression was proportionately greater, not only as regards the importance of the event, but as regards the progress the world had made. The achievements of 1492 and the Renaissance period were wonderful; but how little conception the men of that time had of the civilization which the four coming centuries were to bring forth in the Eastern Hemisphere and the Western. And how little conception any of us had in 1876 of what was to take place in the seventeen years ensuing, as revealed, for example, in the Electrical and Transportation Buildings.

The international influence of the Centennial Exposition was of great importance; the international influence of the Exposition of 1893 must have been and must continue to be proportionately more widespread and more positive. I wonder whether the noble treaty of arbitration made between England and America would have been likely to come into existence if the World's Fair had not been held. And our relations with Spain — critical as they are just now — I wonder whether they would not have been less satisfactory and less promising if Spain had not been represented at our great celebration of Spanish achievement by the man who is now the Spanish minister at Washington.

The theme is one that opens more and more widely before us. How are men educated? Not altogether or chiefly by direct teaching, by didactic utterances, after the "line upon line" pattern. We are educated by subtle influences, by laws and customs, by established institutions, by commemorative monuments, by public celebrations. In developing the patriotism of the rising generation our Memorial Day counts. These more concrete things are "object lessons," not necessarily talked about, like the objects of the kindergarten, but al-

lowed to tell their own story; and they tell it. And how are peoples educated, unless in the same way — by indirect influences. And I know of nothing that men have thus far prepared or constructed, in all the world's history, possessing greater elements of educational power, of quiet, but sure influence upon the nations, than the World's Fair at Chicago. Lines of light and of harmonizing energy radiated from it from the beginning, and will continue to take effect long after we have ceased to trace them, or to think of them.

One of my predecessors in the pastorate of this old First Church of Waterbury was the Rev. Holland Weeks. He was ordained here on November 20, 1799, and twenty days later married Harriot Byron, daughter of Moses Hopkins, Esq., of Great Barrington, and granddaughter of the celebrated theologian, Dr. Samuel Hopkins, who, by the way, was of Waterbury birth. The youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Weeks married Edwin Burnham of Henderson, N. Y., and became the mother of Daniel H. Burnham, the man who planned and built the White City, and to whose skill and energy the success of the World's Fair was so largely due. Qualities were in existence, influences were at work, in the lives and the characters of the Waterbury clergyman of 1799 and his young wife, which were to be transmitted and to reappear a century later, blossoming out into the architectural beauty, and the orderliness, and the vastly comprehensive plans of the Exposition of 1893. I do not speak of this to claim that the Waterbury of a century ago, or its Congregational minister, was responsible for the glory and success of the World's Fair, but rather to indicate how impossible it is to trace the unseen influences by which our life is shaped and our civilization developed. There is no measurement of such forces. We cannot follow out the process, but we must believe that the unseen and intangible, but beneficent, influences of the Columbian Exposition, will continue to radiate and broaden out, and perhaps multiply, for a long time to come.

JOSEPH ANDERSON.

Waterbury, Conn., January 25, 1897.

THE EDITOR'S STUDY.

[Charles Dudley Warner in "Harper's Magazine," October 1893.]

I.

To the loiterer in the City of the Lagoon at Chicago at twilight there came a profound feeling of sadness. It was the touch of melancholy that exquisite beauty is apt to induce when it is felt to be transitory or when it is a reminiscence of historic splendor. It was a moment of repose. The Court of Honor was not wholly deserted. Stray figures moved about, but with the air of leisure and contemplation. The crowd was elsewhere, in the Midway Plaisance, at the restaurants, and presently it would return, refreshed and eager for the great night display. In the fading light the city seemed more than ever only an enchanted city. Through the long rows of white columns of the Peristyle the lake gleamed blue, and there was a pink hue in the west that flushed the domes and towers and the white figures relieved against the delicate sky. Even the fountains were silent, and the golden gigantic statue of Columbia seemed to emphasize the impressive stillness of the hour. Presently the lines of electric light would run along the cornices of the white palaces and along the water's edge, and the dome would be aflame. Presently the Fountain of the Ship and the Sea Horses would leap up and overflow with loud murmurous sound; and the flashing electric fountains would begin their fantastic and unreal display, thrusting up into the night ever-changing shapes of beauty, with exquisite colors shifting each moment, mingling, passing, fading, brightening, grace of form and charm of color uniting to move the spectator as he was never moved before by any earthly vision. But now it was the hour of stillness and of sentiment akin to melancholy. And when this silence was almost painful, came the soft chime of bells from the tower of Machinery Hall, floating over the city and out upon the water, tones in harmony with the scene and yet reminiscent of

traditionary glory. It so easily might be a requiem for passing splendor, like the sound of bells over the towers and spires of the city that De Quincey saw at the bottom of the sea.

Was it real? The spectator looked about, up the canals spanned by bridges and flanked by white façades, at the lofty towers, upon the monumental columns that made the gateway of the sea, in a nervous apprehension of the transitoriness of it all. Every night he had feared that he should see it no more, and every morning he had hastened to reassure himself that the creation had not disappeared. And the chimes dropping soft sounds seemed more than ever to have the note of decadence. Perhaps the traveler had seen pictures of the ruins of Persepolis, of the lonely marble columns in the desert of Palmyra; perhaps he had heard the lament of the sea, as Byron heard it, along the sunken walls of Venice; perhaps he had mused, as Gibbon mused, in the church of Ara Coeli amid the fallen splendors of great Rome. Perhaps these pictures came to his mind with an overwhelming sense of the transitoriness of life at the moment when life seemed to reach a summit in the experience of beauty. And he knew that it would not last — that in a few more weeks of splendor, days of excitement, and nights of enchantment, it would all vanish as if it had never been; the chimes would cease, the lagoon would return to its solitude, and the white columns would be no longer reflected in the waves on the Michigan shore.

II.

And yet it is a very lasting possession in American life. If the city could stand as it now is after the fair is over, deserted and silent, could stand for years, for generations, a pilgrim from a distant country who should enter it would be filled with amazement at the evidence of the genius for art, the love of beauty, of a nation reckoned so practical in its creations, so material in its aspirations. But the millions of people, young and old, who have seen it, have carried away this great picture in their minds, and not in one or two generations will it be effaced from the national memory. It is at once a revela-

tion to the nation of what it can do, and it is a standard of beauty of the highest value. In our anticipation the benefit of the exhibition was in its industrial comparison and stimulation. That will be realized, and perhaps beyond anticipation, but something else, and something of perhaps more value, has been gained. Heretofore all the world's fairs have been industrial, with an incidental exposition of progress in the fine arts. Here, for the first time, the World's Fair itself is an exhibition quite apart from the arts and the industries it brings together. What were the great cities of antiquity? What will be the splendid cities of the future? Go and see here what it is possible for man to do in this age of the miracles of science.

Forebodings have been expressed that science was killing poetry, was killing art, and was killing our love of the beautiful. And, behold, it is science itself that has made possible the distinctive triumphs of Jackson Park. The very beauty we rave over would have been impossible without the use of cheap material to produce these effects, and without the use of electricity. Whether we look either to form or color here, we see that it is science that has enabled art to achieve its dreams. The great lesson, perhaps the greatest lesson, that the fair is to impress upon the millions of people in this new and adaptive country, is that use and beauty can be coworkers. A sort of roseate light is thrown upon this mechanical age.

III.

This is our first answer to the critics of all such material displays. If this had been merely a display of industries of the old sort, the same question might have been asked of it as was asked of the last Paris Exhibition. What spiritual significance has it? What is the good of the further stimulation of material competition? It may be that the shows of this sort have reached the limit of their use. But what shall we say of them as a meeting-ground of humanity, as the Chicago Fair pre-eminently is? Never before in one place has come together

such variety of the human species in numbers sufficient to represent national and tribal traits and customs. Paris had more Orientals, but to the Orientals Chicago has added a mighty Occidental contingent, specimens on exhibition from our whole western hemisphere and the islands of the Pacific. From the Esquimaux and the North American tribes to the South Sea Islanders we have barbarians to match the savages of Dahomey and gentle Japanese and Javanese to offset the Turks, Egyptians, and Persians long civilized in vice. To the student of ethnology the field is very attractive, and it is scarcely less interesting to the humanitarian. What effect will this contact have upon the savage representatives who have been brought into the midst of our advanced civilization? What can we learn from them? Will they leave anything behind, especially will the Orientals, except suggestions of vices in nations in moral decay? Will only the dancing and the dissipation remain? In some small but appreciable degree the world will be changed by this fair; some seeds will be broadcast which will bear fruit. Perhaps a sort of sympathy will be created by even this slight knowledge of each other, which will aid in the diffusion of morality, in the promotion of commerce, in inducing arbitration to take the place of war.

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VI.

The fair is a great school, a university. It is hardly probable that in our day any other nation will attempt another exposition on so grand a scale. Future expositions are likely to be specialized. One in search of information could only attend this with profit on the eclectic system. To be sure, it is worth a long journey and much inconvenience merely to look at it externally, for it is an unprecedented expression of energy as well as of beauty; but profitable study of any one of its many departments would require a whole season. It is a people's university, where curiosity is excited and illustrations are furnished in the study of nearly every branch of mechanics

and of art. The majority of the visitors have never seen before such architecture, such landscape-gardening, such harmony in landscape and architectural effects; few of them have ever seen so many paintings and so good, or such collections of statuary, water-colors, etchings, and engravings; few of them have ever heard, day after day, as a part of daily life, so much music, and none of them have ever heard a better orchestra. Many, of course, will profit by the industrial exhibits; but if we set these, which were the primary considerations of the fair, aside altogether, we have several educational results which will affect the national life.

One of these may seem unimportant at the first glance. It may be called education in the joyousness of life. It has been remarked that the common American crowd lacks gayety; its holiday assemblages are apt to be listless and weary. The art of public enjoyment has not been cultivated. Our common notion of a holiday is the sight of some spectacle, which usually requires tiresome hours of waiting, and there is little personal enjoyment. We are not much accustomed to holidays, and they are usually wearying to flesh and spirit. At Jackson Park the personal entertainment of the crowds was provided for. There were not only beautiful sights everywhere, which might not be repeated elsewhere, but there were means of enjoyment which are almost everywhere attainable. People lunched and dined together in the open air, or in elevated and airy restaurants which commanded pleasant prospects, and generally with music, and usually good music. The hours thus spent were not merely feeding-times but full of animation and gayety. Dining or supping together in the open air, in the midst of agreeable surroundings, with music, was a new delight to thousands of untraveled visitors. And then there was a band playing every day at twelve by the Administration Building, and every evening at the time of the illuminations and the kaleidoscope fantasies of the electric fountains; and everywhere in the Midway, specially devoted to popular amusements, could be heard the strange strumming and beat-

ing of barbarous instruments, the twanging of strings, and the lingering beat of the darabuka drum, the waltz music of Vienna, and the weird melodies of Hungary. There was, in short, an air of festivity and gayety which could not but have its effect upon the most prosaic crowd. It must, perforce, get some hints in the art of public enjoyment.

But there was another educational result more important, and that was the kindling of patriotic feeling. Probably no person, native or naturalized, saw the fair without new pride in the fact that he was an American citizen, new pride in the country that could create all this. And it was a reasonable pride, tempered by comparison of the arts and industries of the whole world, not the ignorant assumption of isolation. The exhibitions of the varied products of the several States gave an idea of the vast resources of the republic, and the administrative ability and the power of the people for order and organization. For it is a show made by the States and the people. The Federal Congress has been a cold stepmother to the enterprise. From the moment it was determined on the national honor was involved in its success or failure. It is not pleasant to remember that local jealousies and provincial detraction and apathy stood in the way of its success, and that there was an unpatriotic prediction of its failure. It is unfortunate for the cities that regarded Chicago as a rival that they cast upon it the odium of possible failure; for, as a consequence, Chicago reaps the credit of success in the most creditable national undertaking we have ever engaged in. To seek to belittle the fair was to cast discredit upon American genius and ability; to gibe at Chicago, which poured out its money in an overflow like the Macmonnies Fountain, and which has exhibited administrative ability and energy hitherto unparalleled by any other community, to seek to put all the responsibility upon her, was to make it inevitable that she has the chief credit of the success, and occupies the foremost rank among public-spirited cities. And yet the last word must be that even the lavish energy and generosity of Chicago would have been inadequate to this result but for the noble response of the individual States and of foreign nations.

CHAPTER VII.

Observance of Connecticut Day — Official Delegation from the Nutmeg State — Reception by Governor Morris — Distinguished Invited Guests — Report of Formal Exercises.

The Exposition Calendar had for many months announced the eleventh of October as "Connecticut Day"—that date having been selected by the Executive Manager, approved by the State Board, and adopted by the Exposition Company's special committee on ceremonies.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers, held at the State Capitol in Hartford, June 19, 1893, it was voted that the Boards of Managers and Lady Managers attend the exercises at Jackson Park on Connecticut Day, and Clinton B. Davis was appointed a committee to arrange for railway transportation and for hotel accommodations while in Chicago.

It was arranged that the delegation should go by special train, arriving in Chicago at 5 P. M., October 8th, and be quartered at the Chicago Beach Hotel, a few blocks northerly from the Exposition grounds. The visiting party consisted of about ninety persons. It included Governor Morris and the following members of his staff: Generals Bradley, Harbison, Cassidy, Jamieson, Bishop, and Colonels Healey, Morse, Andrews, Granger, Heublein, and Wood.

The Board of Managers was represented in the delegation as follows: Messrs. Read, Jarvis, Holcomb, Brown, Jones, Kellogg, Holmes, Marlor, Boss, Sykes, Foster, and Hammond; the Board of Lady Managers by Miss Trowbridge, Miss Chappell, Miss Brainard, Mrs. Alvord, Mrs. Knight, Mrs. Hubbard, Mrs. Hammond, Miss Jones, Mrs. Gregory, Miss Skinner, and

Mrs. Johnson; and the State's National Commission by Miss Ives and Mrs. Hinman.

Accompanying the party as invited guests were Mrs. Luzon B. Morris, the Governor's Executive Secretary, Seymour C. Loomis, and Mrs. Loomis, Miss Holcomb, Miss Dexter, Mrs. Edward E. Bradley, Miss Bradley, Miss Russell, Judge Lynde Harrison, Mrs. Harrison, and Miss Gertrude Harrison of New Haven; Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin, Mrs. David M. Read and Miss Read of Bridgeport; Miss Taylor of Norwalk; Mrs. George Sykes of Rockville; Colonel Charles M. Joslyn of Hartford; Mrs. Patrick Cassidy of Norwich; Mrs. Charles S. Andrews of Danbury; Richard O. Cheney of South Manchester; Mrs. Stephen W. Kellogg, Miss Kellogg, Mrs. I. C. White, Mrs. George I. White, Miss Carrie White, William White, and George White of Waterbury; Miss L. M. Looseley of New London; O. H. K. Risley and E. G. Hathaway of Willimantic; Mrs. Rufus E. Holmes of West Winsted; Jabez H. Alvord of Winsted; Mrs. Frank H. Ensign of Kingston, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Porter S. Burrall of Lime Rock; Dr. George H. Knight of Lakeville; and the following from New York city: Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan C. Chaplin, Miss Margaret Middleton, and Mr. and Mrs. William H. Kenyon.

The preliminary observance of Connecticut Day was a reception on the evening of October 10th. In consequence of the limitations of room, admission was by card, which was inscribed as follows:

THE PLEASURE OF YOUR COMPANY, WITH LADIES,
IS RESPECTFULLY REQUESTED
AT THE
CONNECTICUT STATE BUILDING,
JACKSON PARK,
TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER THE TENTH,
FROM EIGHT TO TEN O'CLOCK
TO MEET
HIS EXCELLENCY, LUZON B. MORRIS,
GOVERNOR OF CONNECTICUT.

Accompanying the invitation was a second card, bearing the following announcement:

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER THE ELEVENTH, BEING CONNECTICUT DAY, GOVERNOR MORRIS, IN THE PRESENCE OF THE CONNECTICUT BOARD OF WORLD'S FAIR MANAGERS AND LADY MANAGERS, WILL DELIVER AN ADDRESS OF WELCOME AT THE CONNECTICUT BUILDING, AND WILL THEN HOLD A PUBLIC RECEPTION FROM TWO TO FOUR O'CLOCK.

The State Building was tastefully decorated for the occasion with flags, bunting, and other suitable embellishment, and when the hour for the reception arrived its various apartments swarmed with a jubilant assemblage. It was another instance when lights

“—shone o'er fair women and brave men.”

Mrs. George H. Knight, President of the Board of Lady Managers, received with Governor and Mrs. Morris, assisted by Hon. David M. Read, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Board of Managers. The ushers were the aids-de-camp on the Governor's Staff — Colonels Wood, Heublein, Granger, and Andrews. Refreshments were served by the Wellington Company.

The invitation list numbered about four hundred in addition to the Connecticut official delegation, and was designed to include as fully as possible Connecticut visitors to the Exposition. It also embraced the members of the Chicago Society of the Sons of Connecticut, numbering about one hundred, who were duly marshaled under the leadership of the president of the society, E. St. John, then general manager of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway.

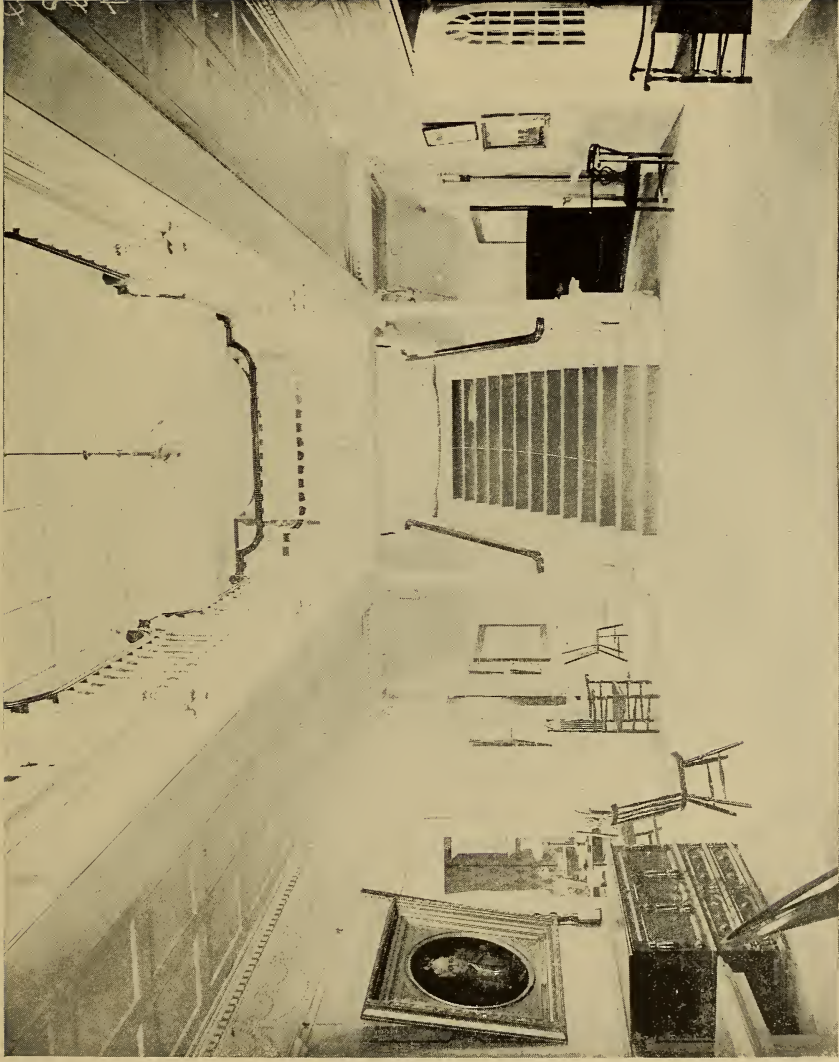
Among the Connecticut people who paid their respects to the Governor on this occasion the following are recalled: Lieutenant Roger Welles, Jr., of the Navy, Major George W. Baird of the Army, Leverett Brainard, William L. Matson, T. Sedgwick Steele, and Captain D. G. Francis of Hartford; George W. Beach and E. C. Lewis of Waterbury; Daniel N.

Morgan and David F. Read of Bridgeport; John S. Seymour of Norwalk; Frederick W. Holden of Ansonia; James D. Dewell and N. D. Sperry of New Haven; John I. Hutchinson of Essex, and C. J. York, N. B. Stevens, S. L. Alvord, Dr. H. G. Provost, L. C. Strong, Lauren Smith, and Edward P. Jones of Winsted. The reception was also attended by many foreign and State Commissioners.

The first official observance of Connecticut Day proper was at noon on the 11th. At that hour Governor Morris and Staff and members of the Board of Managers and Lady Managers, accompanied by a number of Connecticut visitors, assembled at the Columbian Liberty Bell, near the Administration Building, surrounding it with a cordon of humanity, while His Excellency rang it. A rope of red, white, and blue was then attached to the tongue of the bell, which was rung jointly by the members of the two official boards in commemoration of Connecticut's admission into the Union in 1776, after which the rope was cut into short sections and distributed among the assembled company as souvenirs of the memorable event.

The public exercises of the day were held in the main hall of the Connecticut Building in the early afternoon, a speakers' platform having been built at the foot of the stairway. The platform was occupied by Governor Morris, President of the Board of Managers, Mrs. George H. Knight, President of the Board of Lady Managers, Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker, member of the Board of National Commissioners, the Rev. George C. Woodruff of Litchfield, chaplain of the occasion, and the Hon. David M. Read, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Board of Managers, who officiated as master of ceremonies. The members of the Governor's Staff had positions on the broad stairway in the rear of the platform, and members of the two boards were provided with seats in close proximity.

The opening feature of the exercises was an invocation by Mr. Woodruff, followed by music by the "Sanford Girls' Orchestra" of New Haven, an organization specially engaged



MAIN HALL, CONNECTICUT STATE BUILDING.

for the occasion, which interspersed well-rendered selections between the addresses that followed. The first address was that of the presiding officer, who spoke as follows:

ADDRESS OF THE HON. DAVID M. READ.

In representing the Connecticut Commissioners, and more particularly the Executive and Building Committees of our board, I have thought it proper at this time to speak of the peculiar condition which existed when the idea of having our beloved State properly represented at the World's Columbian Exposition was first conceived. Connecticut, always foremost in the line of progress, was slowly solving the gubernatorial problem. The Legislature of the State was at a standstill, and no appropriation for a cause, however worthy, could be made. Principles were at stake in the contest in the General Assembly. The sisterhood of Connecticut was called upon from Chicago. No legislation, and an appropriation needed at once. Ex-Governor Bulkeley appealed to that patriotism which was fighting for principles, and instantly from the private purses of our blue-blooded Nutmeggers poured forth a contribution, sufficient to at least inaugurate, and, if needed, complete, an exhibit creditable to one of the noblest of the original States.

I would say that the Legislature subsequently appropriated an amount adequate to liquidate all advancements and expenditures.

A commission of thirty-two members, sixteen ladies and sixteen gentlemen, was appointed, and from their number an Executive and Building Committee. A design submitted by Mr. Warren R. Briggs of our State, after the colonial style of architecture, was selected as best representing sturdy Connecticut. Our choice is before you for judgment to-day.

Its furnishings are in perfect harmony, such as the Pilgrim Fathers would enjoy; but, may I say, even the Pilgrim Fathers could not have been more proud of the Pilgrim Mothers than are the men commissioners of the lady commissioners, to whose excellent judgment, taste, and diligence, under the leadership of their talented president, the interior furnishings are due.

Our building is not the largest, nor are our furnishings the most elaborate, but they represent Connecticut, and within is a hearty Connecticut welcome to all her sons and daughters, and those of her sister States. Thousands of her bone and sinew have wandered away from home to develop the resources of the newer States. We bid you all welcome to "Our Miniature Home in the West."

I would here express the appreciation of the Committee of the able and courteous services of our Executive Manager, Mr. Joseph H. Vaill, to whom should, in a large measure, be given the credit for the hospitable reputation which the Connecticut Building enjoys.

Regarding the money expended for our State, I will simply say that considering the time at our disposal, the amount of the appropriation, and what was required to be accomplished, we feel quite well satisfied with ourselves, both from a comparative and economical standpoint.

Our decorations in the Woman's Building are, I presume, sacred ground, to be spoken of only by the President of the Ladies' Board, Mrs. Kate B. Knight.

Our agricultural and forestry exhibits and adjuncts, tobacco, cattle, etc., have received the care of the committee appointed for each particular branch of industry, and also the assistance and consideration desired by their special promoters. It is with pride and pleasure that we display the products of our small New England farms so near to those of our sister States which supply the granaries of the world. Our manufacturers' exhibits, all due to private enterprise, have met with praise and commendation, showing that we still keep to the front in what has won Connecticut her renown. It was first proposed by some of our most enterprising Yankee manufacturers to ship out, say, a hundred or so cars of wooden hams and a like quantity of wooden nutmegs, but fearing the competition of Chicago hams, and knowing Chicagoans were particular about the flavor of their puddings and hot drinks, they were persuaded to refrain.

In conclusion, I beg to say to our honored Chief Magis-

trate that we wish to thank him, also the other State officers, and the whole people of Connecticut, for their confidence and support during our labors in endeavoring to wisely (of course) spend their money. We wish to thank the officers of the World's Columbian Exposition for their kind and courteous treatment. We hope and trust our people may continue to enjoy themselves in sightseeing until November 1st, and shall expect to meet you all at the great World's Fair in New York at the dawn of the next century, in the year of our Lord, 1900.

After a graceful introduction by the master of ceremonies, the President of the Board of Lady Managers delivered an address, in which she outlined the work of Connecticut women in behalf of the Exposition.

ADDRESS OF MRS. GEORGE H. KNIGHT.

Ever since Congress recognized women as an important factor in the success of this great World's Fair we have heard very often that this was woman's opportunity; now was the time to convince the world that her one talent had really always been ten, and to make sure that liberty and equality should hereafter mean something besides sounding phrases for her. But we found in Connecticut that this did not mean emancipation, scarcely even opportunity for women. The men who could secure and maintain the first free charter were not made of the stuff which held women in bondage, and Connecticut women have not needed to wait for the Columbian year, nor for an Act of Congress, to find their gifts recognized and encouraged.

For various reasons we were somewhat late in making a beginning, and when we found ourselves a full-fledged Board of Managers we had something less than a year before us in which to formulate and carry out definite methods of work.

From the first our watchword might truly be said to have been co-operation, not alone with each other as a Board of Managers, but especially with the women of the National Board at headquarters, whose groundwork gave promise, even at that

early day, of the wonderful reality which all the world has come to see, and stayed to praise.

We began this work by doing our best to make it certain that a resting place for little children would be established in Jackson Park, becoming the first State to guarantee our share of a fund, which had to be all pledged before permission could be gained for the erection of the Children's Building, which has proved itself both a rest and an inspiration to those who have shared its benefits.

Next, we decided to make it possible for every woman in Connecticut to exhibit any work in which she excelled, by assuming for each one the entire expense of transportation and maintenance of such exhibits during the period of the Fair. We guaranteed everything but the acceptance of all work sent out under our direction.

We also tried to bring within the reach of every Connecticut woman of limited means an opportunity to visit the Exposition in a safe and reasonable way, by placing as many shares as possible in the Woman's Dormitory; and here, too, we led all the other States by being the first to dispose of the amount of stock allotted us — an amount which was perhaps more than doubled afterwards.

Our list of exhibits to the various departments is exceedingly small. We did not begin early enough to secure much work of the kind which must be prepared with great detail and nicety, to compete with exhibitors who were professional, nor did we need to depend upon the hand crafts to make a place in the front ranks for the work of Connecticut women.

In literature our place was already assured, for besides the works of Mrs. Sigourney, Rose Terry Cooke, and a host of others, we had the wonderful book

“Of her who world-wide entrance gave
To the log cabin of the slave;”

and if it is true that “the pen is mightier than the sword,” then we can justly claim that the women of Connecticut have done more and better work than many regiments of soldiers; for

if we had nothing besides the exhibit of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," with its forty-two translations into other tongues, showing the tribute which many lands have paid to this foremost American woman of genius, Connecticut could challenge every other State, every other country even, to equal this example of woman's work.

In making this exhibit of literature we secured as many autograph copies of books from various authors as possible, and in our collection are included many rare and curious things which the five-minute limit of this report will not permit me to describe. We confined ourselves entirely to collecting the work of women born in Connecticut, real daughters of the State; and as many of these had sown their work broadcast, here a little, and there a little, in magazines and papers, never gathering together within two covers this golden harvest of profit and pleasure, we determined to honor these also by putting something from as many as possible into the permanent form of a book. The result is our "Selections from the Writings of Connecticut Women," most ably edited by Mrs. J. G. Gregory of Norwalk, well printed and handsomely bound, with both cover and frontispiece the design of a Connecticut woman. In this instance, also, we stand alone as the only State which has so honored her writers of short stories, and our Connecticut book has a place among the valuable and rare things in the library of the Woman's Building.

Besides this exhibit of literature and the exhibit of Mrs. Stowe's books, which stand by themselves in a cabinet, we have contributed six carved panels of wood toward beautifying the library, each one the work of a Connecticut woman, a number equaled by but one other State; while we make one of the three States which have decorated and furnished an entire room in the Woman's Building. "The Connecticut Room," which in design and workmanship stands easily in the front ranks among so much that is artistic, is the production of a young New Haven woman, Miss Elizabeth B. Sheldon, whose faithful and beautiful work has brought not only deserved

credit to herself, but also to the State which has the honor to claim her, and especially to the Woman's Board under whose encouragement the work was carried out. If I should enter into the details of the statistics we gained from all over the State,—statistics relating to woman's place in educational, social, and religious movements, as well as her relations to labor in various forms, I should never reach the furnishing of this State Building, which was placed in our hands by the executive committee of the Men's Board. We did our best to make a house of the olden time out of it. The decorators, the Ripley Brothers of Hartford, brought not only careful study, but also a keen sense of State pride to their work, even reproducing in stencil the color and design of paper upon the walls of certain rooms in our State, which had given hospitality to Washington.

It may be of interest to know that everything used in the building either came from Connecticut, or was manufactured on the premises by Connecticut men.

An endless amount of hard and discriminating work went into the collecting of the various loans and articles for furnishing,—loans most cheerfully granted in spite of the distance of transportation and chance of accident—and a history of the contents of this house could carry us as deeply into the public as into the familiar everyday life of early Connecticut.

We have Israel Putnam's gun here, as well as his portrait, and a three-edged sword carried under Cromwell and through our own Revolutionary War, hanging over a commission signed by the last Colonial Governor. Our present Governor and his Staff had luncheon earlier in the year from a table two hundred years old. There is a counterpane upon the "high poster" in one of the bedrooms one hundred and forty years old, and bed-hangings one hundred and seventy-five, embroidered in a stitch that we are copying in our own time. A warming pan makes us glad that our days are days of steam, and if the old spinet here had an echo, we might hear once more the music of an earlier and statelier time. The high-backed chairs, one of which has held every President from Jackson to Grant,

inclusive, and in which the decision in the famous Dred Scott was reached, prove to us over again, that the earlier settlers of Connecticut had physical as well as mental backbone. The tapestries upon the walls reproduced and loaned to us by the Cheney Brothers of our own State, remind us that younger sons did not always come portionless to the Colonies from their English homes; and the writing desk, with its mysterious hiding places, proves that the keeping of secrets is not a modern accomplishment; while the dining-room, with its corner cupboards, blue china and pewter plates, its candlesticks, and irons, and old tankards, convinces us that there is abundant reason for the tradition of that rare New England hospitality which is known the world over.

All these things serve to make us feel a part of the past — or they would if the pictures upon the walls did not let out the secret of Connecticut's progress, and whisper to us that it is largely to the manufacturers and business men of our State that we have a State Building and a Woman's Board of Managers, an outline of whose work I have tried to give.

It does not sound like much in the telling, but we brought to its fulfillment the best we had. That which we carry away will brighten the recollections of a lifetime.

The introduction of Governor Morris by the presiding officer was followed by a generous demonstration of applause on the part of the assembled multitude. When it had subsided Governor Morris delivered the following address of welcome:

ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR LUZON B. MORRIS.

It is with great pleasure that I welcome to this grand Exposition the sons and daughters of Connecticut. While our State, in territory, is one of the smallest, yet its position and importance among the States of the Union are in no sense proportioned to her territorial limits.

It was among the earliest of the colonies to effect a permanent settlement in the new world, after the discovery made by Columbus. It took a leading part in the wars to subdue the

Indians when this country was first settled. It was represented upon the committee to draft the Declaration of Independence when our relations with Great Britain were such that war was inevitable. It was well represented among the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

In the war that followed, none of the colonies furnished men and means more liberally in proportion to population than Connecticut. After the war was over, and the people of the colonies found it necessary to have a more substantial form of government than there existed under the confederation, Connecticut took a leading part in the foundation of the constitution, which was ultimately adopted, and was among the first five States to adopt the same. In all the wars for the maintenance of the Union which have since occurred, Connecticut, in proportion to her population, has not been exceeded, in men and means furnished, by any of the States.

But it would not be doing justice to the State to confine its influence to those born within its borders. At an early period in the existence of the colony, provision was made for the education of her children. These provisions for education have been enjoyed, not only by her own children, but by those from other States and other countries. The reputation of her educational institutions has been, and now is such, that young men are attracted there for the purposes of education and the influence which Connecticut, through her educational institutions, has exerted upon this country, has not been equaled by any of the States.

A comparative list of Senators, members of Congress, judges, educators, and men devoted to the professions, who have been educated in Connecticut, would show that no State would equal her in this respect. One of the first, if not the very first, law school in the United States was located in Connecticut, and was successfully maintained for many years.

In manufactured articles you will find Connecticut largely represented in this exhibition. As an illustration of what her sons have done in the line of inventions, we find from the records of the patent office for the first hundred years of its ex-

istence — 1790 to 1890 — that 21,810 patents were granted to citizens of Connecticut — a much larger ratio than to any other State in the Union.

I cannot close my remarks without thanking, in behalf of the State of Connecticut, the Board of World's Fair Managers, including the Board of Lady Managers, for the faithful and laborious work performed by them to make the fair a success, so far as Connecticut is concerned. The variety of the work done by them is too great to allow one to enter into details. but everywhere are evidences of the forethought, discretion, and good taste exercised by them.

The formal exercises being concluded, Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker paid a fitting tribute to the work of women in furthering the plans for the successful celebration of the great event that had brought together at Jackson Park representatives of the nations of the globe. The closing feature of the day was a public reception by the Governor in the main parlor of the State Building, which was attended by a large number of people.

CHAPTER VIII.

Connecticut Collective Exhibits in Departments of Education, Agriculture, Forestry, Minerals, Dairy Products, Live Stock, Leaf Tobacco, and Colonial Relics.

In most instances the task of collecting and arranging Connecticut's collective exhibits, and that also of their supervision during the Exposition, was delegated to various individuals especially qualified for such service. The educational exhibit was placed under the general supervision of Charles D. Hine, secretary of the State Board of Education, who was assisted by Samuel P. Willard of Colchester. The general supervision of the agricultural exhibit was delegated to Theodore S. Gold, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, who called to his aid Professor Charles S. Phelps of the Storrs Agricultural College. The exhibit of leaf tobacco was made a distinct feature, whose various details received special attention from John B. Haas of Hartford, Seneca O. Griswold of Poquonock, and H. S. Frye of Windsor. At the request of the Board of Managers, the work of collecting and preparing specimens for the forestry exhibit was undertaken by Thomas R. Pickering, a member of the board, who employed Horace F. Walker of South Glastonbury to give attention to the details of the exhibit. The management of the exhibit of dairy products devolved upon the State Dairymen's Association, which was represented at the Exposition by Robert A. Potter of Bristol and A. M. Bancroft of Rockville. Reports and data relating to exhibits above named have been furnished by persons superintending them, and are embodied herewith. The following report was made by Samuel P. Willard:

EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT.

"The Connecticut Educational Exhibit was situated in the south gallery of the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building, east of the center.

It was not until about the first of February, 1893, that it was definitely decided that space would be allowed to the state. The space of 1,000 square feet then granted was soon cut down to 900 square feet. In this space there could not be a large exhibit, but it was attempted to show as far as the time for preparation would allow:

1. Plans of teaching by subjects, showing the end or object in view, on charts and by complete outlines in books prepared by teachers.

2. Methods, apparatus, material, devices showing means used in teaching.

3. Books containing the work of children, showing the best work done under the plan and with the means.

The exhibit would, therefore, show the best teaching and its results. The most prominent part of it was the outlines furnished by the different schools of the plans of teaching and the methods used to attain these plans. It was in this that the Connecticut exhibit was unique.

The material was arranged by towns, rather than by subjects, and was contributed almost entirely by the following places: New Haven, Hartford, Willimantic, New Britain, Waterbury, Stamford, Torrington, Bristol, Colchester, Old Saybrook, Norwich, Middletown, and Bridgeport.

In the plans and methods shown the correlation of the studies was a marked feature. In reading there were primary lessons based on science and on literature. There were language lessons based on simple scientific phenomena, on literature, and on geography, while literature lessons made lessons in language and in reading. Science lessons were made a basis for reading lessons, language lessons, and also for drawing and penmanship.

From the Middletown schools came very complete plans for science work in all the grades, and specimens from the

school collection in zoology, botany, and mineralogy were shown to indicate the material to put in the hands of the pupils for their study.

In geography, history, and civil government very complete, interesting, and intelligent plans were shown, and enough work by the pupils to illustrate the results that could be obtained by following these methods.

At the time this exhibit was collected no manual training schools had been opened in Connecticut, and the exhibit was in this department almost entirely wood work.

A set of models setting out a four-years' plan of work in a somewhat modified course of sloyd was shown from one school. Accompanying this were specimens of the pupils' work, and the scale drawing that they had made and which they followed in their manual work.

From the Industrial School, Middletown, and from one or two city schools, came samples of sewing and lace work.

Photographs accompanied the exhibits of the different places. These photographs illustrated the different styles of school architecture, showing exterior and interior of school buildings. The pictures of the class-rooms were, for the most part, selected to show the classes engaged in certain lessons; those in the kindergarten to show the children engaged in various occupations and games; those in the older classes to show the children engaged in various exercises, as observation, drawing, gymnastics, manual training, cooking, writing, history, and arithmetic.

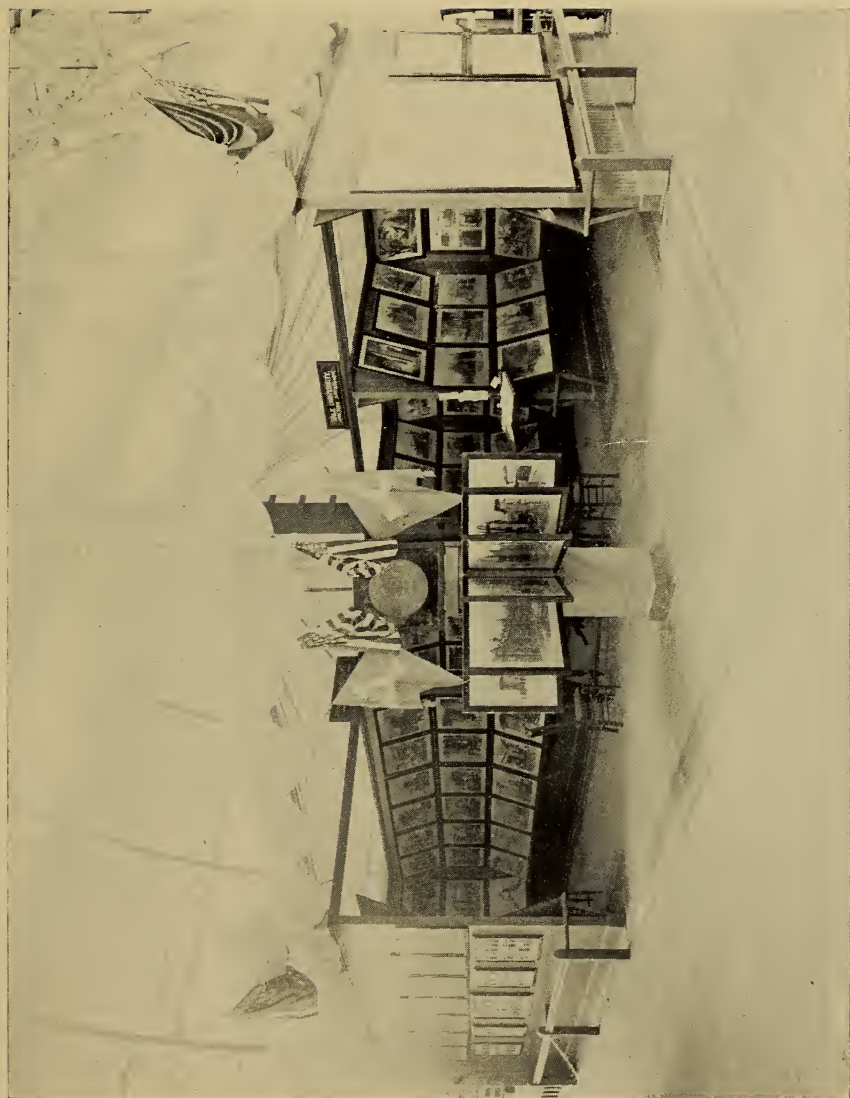
There was shown a file of town and school reports covering three years from the various towns in the state.

There was also a complete set of the works of the Honorable Henry Barnard. This included:

(a) Official Reports of Connecticut, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, Maryland, and as United States Commissioner of Education.

(b) Volumes I to XXXI of American Journal of Education.

(c) A complete set of his Library of Education, and



SECTION OF YALE UNIVERSITY EXHIBIT.

(d) Other publications, including tractatés and treatises.

This sketch is necessarily brief. The exhibit lacked some of the striking features that the products of the Normal Art and Manual Training Schools gave to some of the other states. In progressive methods, unhampered by precedent, founded on sound pedagogical principles, and proved by practice, the exhibit showed that the best Connecticut elementary schools are second to none."

YALE UNIVERSITY.

The exhibit made by Yale University consisted mainly of a collection of photographic views of the various departments of the university. It is due to Yale, as well as to the State Board of Education, to say that both would have been more effectively represented at the Exposition had it been possible to secure ampler allotment of space. At the time their applications were pending there came to the Chief of the Liberal Arts Department an application from the German government for 20,000 square feet of space in which to make an exhibit of its public school system, and in order to accede, as far as possible, to this large requirement American applicants were asked to waive their claims to the utmost extent. This condition of affairs afforded an excellent opportunity for Connecticut educators to make an exhibition of magnanimity, and there was but comparatively small space left to them in which to exhibit anything else. For nearly two hundred years, however, Yale has been exhibiting her alumni to the world — a more effective display than though she had filled unlimited space with minor details. Her exhibit included portraits of many illustrious men from her long list of graduates — without whom this world would have been poor indeed.

Notwithstanding the fact that Connecticut is not one of the notable agricultural states, her exhibit in the department of agriculture at the Exposition was unique and attractive. When it is known that the total cost of collecting, installing, and maintaining this exhibit during a period of six months, including the cost of the pavilion, was but little more than

\$4,300 it must be conceded that the appropriation was expended to good purpose. During the greater part of the Exposition season the exhibit was under the careful and intelligent supervision of Martin Parker of South Coventry. The report of Prof. Phelps which follows gives ample details of its various features.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBIT.

The pavilion used for the collective agricultural exhibit was designed by E. E. Benedict of Waterbury, and was built by Tracy Brothers of that city at a cost of \$2,600.

As it was impossible to commence the work of collecting the exhibit until late in the season of 1892, it was not possible to obtain specimens of many of the crops of that year. In the preparation of the exhibit the following spring the lack of proper material for decorative purposes was especially felt. This feature, however, was greatly improved as the season of 1893 advanced by the utilization of grains in the straw, grasses, and other materials of that year's crops.

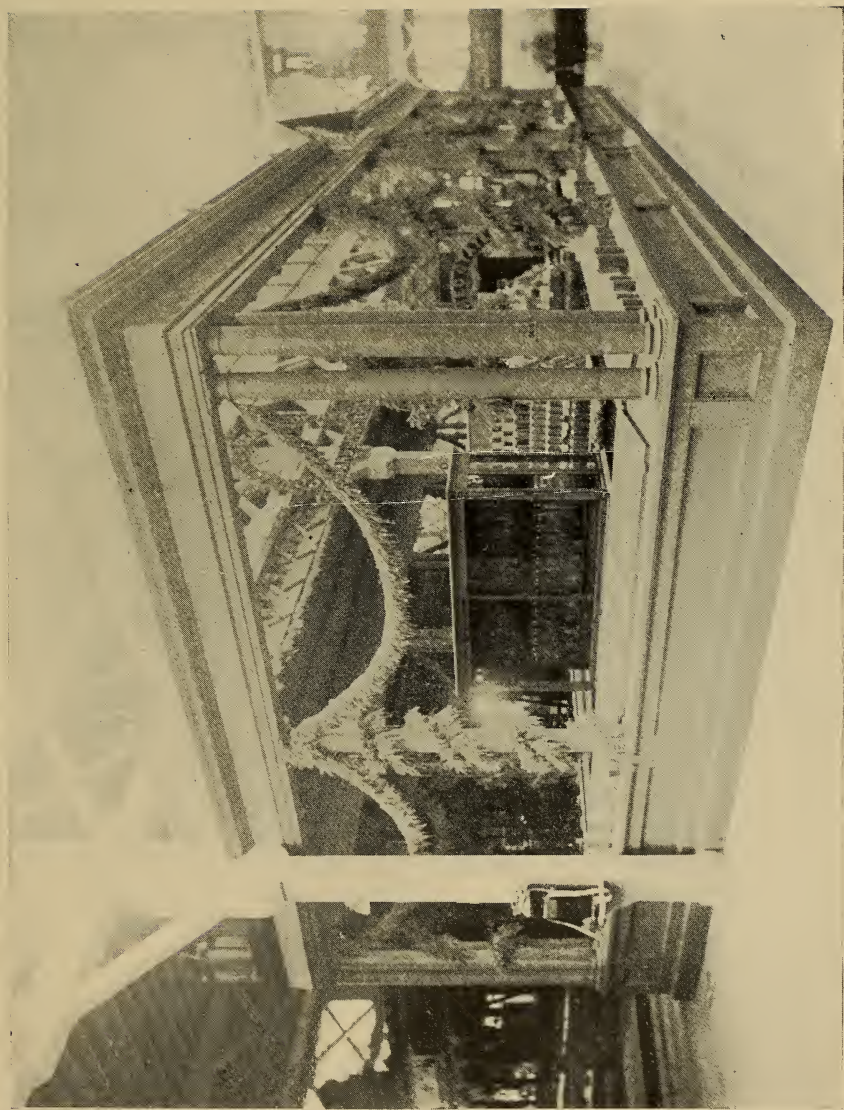
An effort was made to have the exhibit of educational value as far as possible. Some of the leading collections were: First, an exhibit in glass cases of over one hundred and fifty varieties of corn grown within the state, including field, pop, and sweet corn. About one hundred of these were varieties of field corn, which were accompanied by analyses, kindly furnished without expense by the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station.

Second, a large case of leaf tobacco formed a conspicuous part of the collective exhibit, in addition to the general exhibit of tobacco, which was located in another part of the building. As Connecticut is famous for the high quality of her tobacco, this exhibit naturally attracted much attention.

Third, a collection of distinct species of grasses, neatly arranged in bunches, was an interesting feature. These were grown and furnished by the Storrs Experiment Station.

Fourth, a collection of grains shown in bottles.

Fifth, exhibits of the leading vegetables grown within the



CONNECTICUT'S AGRICULTURAL EXHIBIT.

state, which were not of a perishable character. These were shown in their seasons from the crops of the year 1893.

Sixth, an attractive collection of views of farm buildings, crops, and other farm scenes. These views were made by K. T. Sheldon of Winsted.

The special decorative features of the exhibit were a central piece representing a wigwam about ten feet in diameter, made of ears of corn; a large motto placed above the whole exhibit, containing the sentiment, "Connecticut's Best Crop, Her Sons and Daughters." This motto was the design, and largely the work, of Mrs. A. S. Parker of South Coventry. An arch near one end contained the words "The Nutmeg State," and a great variety of wreaths, festoons, etc., made from the heads of oats, barley, and rye, covering the pillars and other parts of the booth, added much to its beauty. These decorative features added greatly to the attractiveness of the entire exhibit, and those who saw it during the latter half of the season offered many words of praise and commendation. Considering the fact that Connecticut expended on her collective exhibit only a small part of what most of the states used, it was generally thought that a very creditable showing was made.

FORESTRY EXHIBIT.

The general direction of collecting and preparing the State's exhibit in the Forestry Department, as has been already said, was delegated to Mr. Pickering of the Board of Managers, whose experience as special agent of the State at the Centennial Exhibition of 1876 had given him the requisite qualifications for the position. Mr. Pickering employed Horace F. Walker of South Glastonbury as his assistant, who obtained and prepared for exhibition a fine collection of Connecticut woods, as shown by the subjoined list. Mr. Walker took the collection to the Exposition and installed it with no little care. The total cost of this exhibit, including transportation and installation, was \$1,100. Its daily supervision and care during the Exposition fell to the lot of William J. Foster, one of the clerks at the

Connecticut State Building. At the close of the Exposition the collection was given to the Storrs Agricultural College by the Board of Managers.

SPECIMENS IN THE CONNECTICUT FORESTRY EXHIBIT.

<i>Quercus Prinus</i> ,	Chestnut oak.
<i>Quercus bicolor</i> ,	Swamp white oak.
<i>Quercus palustris</i> ,	Swamp Spanish or pin oak.
<i>Quercus illicifolia</i> ,	Bear or black scrub oak.
<i>Quercus rubra</i> ,	Red oak.
<i>Quercus coccinea</i> ,	Scarlet oak.
<i>Quercus coccinea</i> , var. <i>tinctoria</i> ,	Black oak, quercitron.
<i>Quercus aquatica</i> ,	Water oak.
<i>Quercus alba</i> ,	White oak.
<i>Castanea sativa</i> ,	Chestnut.
<i>Fagus ferruginea</i> ,	Beech.
<i>Carpinus Caroliniana</i> ,	Hornbeam, blue beech.
<i>Ostrya Virginica</i> ,	Hop-hornbeam, iron wood.
<i>Betula papyracea</i> ,	Paper or canoe birch.
<i>Betula populifolia</i> ,	White birch.
<i>Betula nigra</i> ,	River or red birch.
<i>Betula lenta</i> ,	Sweet or black birch.
<i>Betula lutea</i> ,	Yellow birch.
<i>Alnus incana</i> ,	Speckled or hoary alder.
<i>Alnus serrulata</i> ,	Black or tag alder.
<i>Salix alba</i> ,	White willow.
<i>Salix longifolia</i> ,	Long-leaved willow.
<i>Salix purpurea</i> ,	Purple willow.
<i>Salix nigra</i> ,	Black or pussy willow.
<i>Populus balsamifera</i> ,	Balsam poplar.
<i>Populus balsamifera</i> , var. <i>candicans</i> ,	Balm of Gilead.
<i>Populus monilifera</i> ,	Cotton wood.
<i>Populus tremuloides</i> ,	Aspen.
<i>Populus grandidentata</i> ,	Poplar.
<i>Populus</i> ,	Lombardy poplar.
<i>Pinus strobus</i> ,	White pine.
<i>Pinus rigida</i> ,	Pitch pine.
<i>Picea nigra</i> ,	Black spruce.
<i>Picea alba</i> ,	White spruce.
<i>Abies excelsa</i> ,	Norway spruce.
<i>Thuja Canadensis</i> ,	Hemlock.
<i>Chamæcyparis spheroides</i> ,	White cedar.
<i>Juniperus Virginiana</i> ,	Red cedar.
<i>Juniperus communis</i> ,	Juniper, umbrella tree.
<i>Larix Americana</i> ,	Tamarack, American larch.
<i>Tilia Americana</i> ,	Mountain basswood.

<i>Tilia Europæa</i> ,	River basswood.
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i> ,	Tulip tree, whitewood.
<i>Tilia Americana</i> ,	Basswood, linden.
<i>Rhus typhina</i> ,	Staghorn sumach.
<i>Acer saccharinum</i> ,	Sugar maple.
<i>Acer saccharinum</i> , var.,	Curled or birdseye maple.
<i>Acer rubrum</i> ,	Red or swamp maple.
<i>Acer dasycarpum</i> ,	White or silver maple.
<i>Robinia pseudacacia</i> ,	Locust.
<i>Prunus Americana</i> ,	Wild yellow or red plum.
<i>Prunus cerasus</i> ,	Red garden cherry.
<i>Prunus cerasus</i> , var.,	White garden cherry.
<i>Prunus serotina</i> ,	Wild black cherry.
<i>Prunus Virginiana</i> ,	Choke cherry.
<i>Crataegus coccinea</i> ,	Scarlet-fruited thorn.
<i>Crataegus crus-galli</i> ,	Cockspur thorn.
<i>Pyrus malus</i> ,	Apple.
<i>Pyrus communis</i> ,	Pear.
<i>Amelanchier Canadensis</i> ,	Shad bush, June berry.
<i>Hamamelis Virginica</i> ,	Witch hazel.
<i>Cornus florida</i> ,	Flowering dogwood.
<i>Cornus stolonifera</i> ,	Red dogwood, sweet osier.
<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i> ,	Pepperidge.
<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i> ,	Swamp blueberry.
<i>Gaylussacia resinosa</i> ,	Black huckleberry.
<i>Kalmia latifolia</i> ,	Mountain laurel.
<i>Fraxinus Americana</i> ,	White ash.
<i>Fraxinus sambucifolia</i> ,	Black ash.
<i>Sassafras officinale</i> ,	Sassafras.
<i>Benzoin odoriferum</i> ,	Spice-bush.
<i>Ulmus fulva</i> ,	Red or slippery elm.
<i>Ulmus Americana</i> ,	White or American elm.
<i>Ulmus racemosa</i> ,	Cork or rock elm.
<i>Morus alba</i> ,	White mulberry.
<i>Morus rubra</i> ,	Black or red mulberry.
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i> ,	Sycamore, button ball.
<i>Juglans cinerea</i> ,	Butternut.
<i>Juglans nigra</i> ,	Black walnut.
<i>Carya tomentosa</i> ,	White heart hickory.
<i>Carya alba</i> ,	Shell bark hickory.
<i>Carya porcina</i> ,	Pig nut hickory.
<i>Carya amara</i> ,	Bitter nut, swamp hickory.

Aside from its regular exhibit in the Forestry Department, Connecticut furnished six pillars for the Forestry Building. These were tree trunks twenty-five feet long, the choicest specimens that could be found in the "mountain county" of the

state. Three were contributed from Cornwall, as follows: White pine by John E. Calhoun; white wood, or tulip tree, by Niles Scoville; and white oak by T. S. Gold. North Canaan also contributed three: A chestnut by Burton A. Pierce, and white oak and hickory by Samuel A. Eddy: They were sent to Chicago during the summer of 1892 by special cars, great care having been taken in felling and loading them that their barks might not be marred.

MINERAL EXHIBIT.

Connecticut is rich in her mineral deposits — richer by far than was shown by her collective exhibit in the Department of Mines and Mining at the Exposition. This is explained by the statement that not until January, 1893, was it decided that the state would make an exhibit in this department. The subject of a collective mineral exhibit was first brought to the attention of the Board of Managers by its newly-appointed executive manager at their meeting held January 7, 1893, and in response to his suggestions, the following action was taken by the Board, as shown by the official minutes:

“ On motion, duly seconded, it was voted that the matter in reference to the exhibit for the Mining Department of the different quarries of the state be referred to the executive manager, with full power to act upon the same.”

Acting under the authority above quoted, the executive manager communicated with the proprietors of forty-one quarries in various parts of the state, with the view of obtaining a “ technical exhibit ” of building stones of Connecticut, including granites, limestones, sandstones, and marbles — such a display being specially urged by the chief of Mining Department.

The time was too short, however, to secure as many specimens as hoped for. In due time specimens were received from twelve quarries, as follows:

Charles O. Wolcott, Buckland, 4 and 6-inch cubes, Red Sandstone.

Shaler & Hall Quarry Co., Portland, 4, 6, and 12-inch cubes, Brown Sandstone.

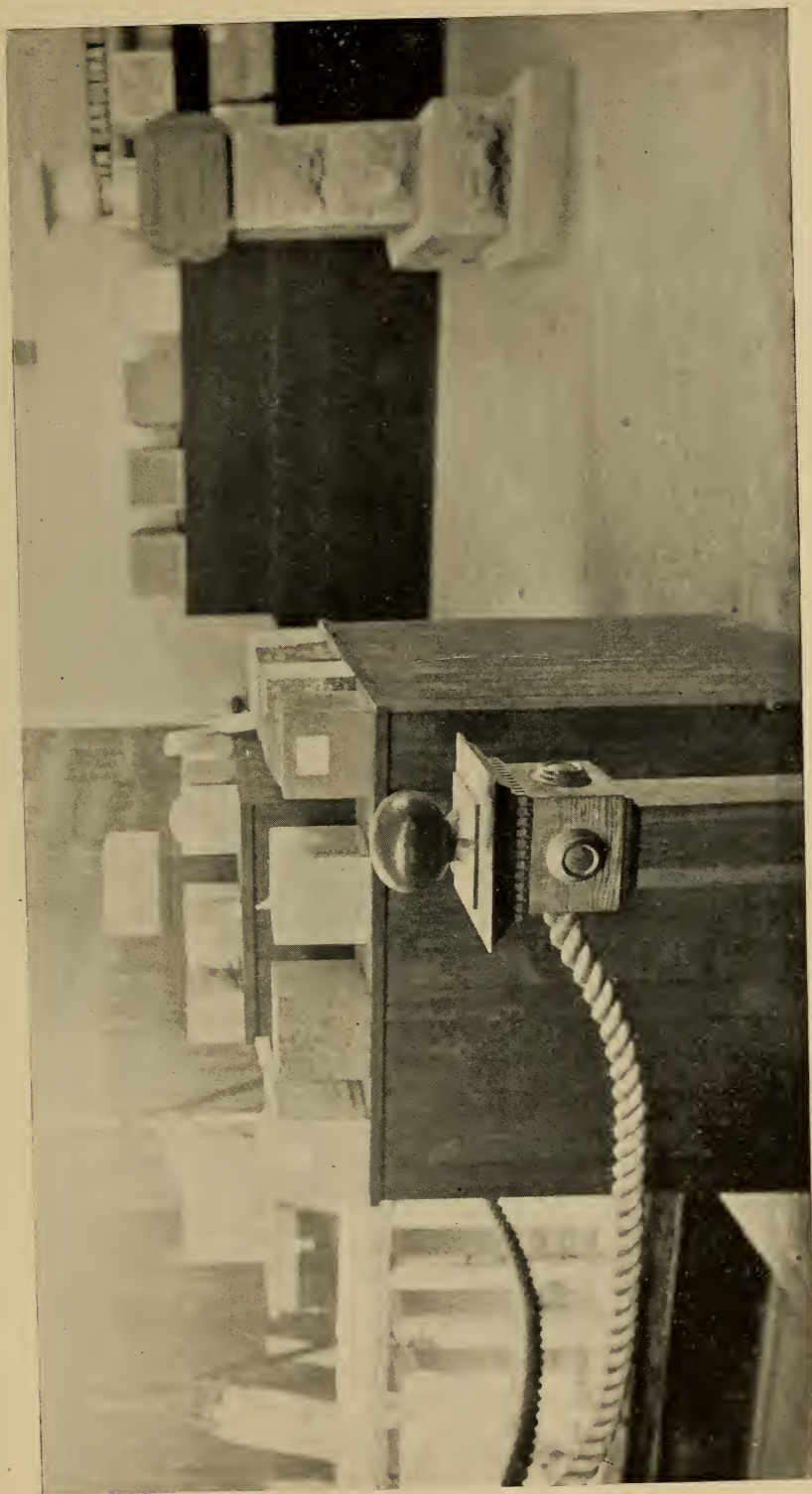


EXHIBIT OF CONNECTICUT BUILDING STONE.

- Millstone Granite Co., Niantic, 4 and 6-inch cubes, Granite.
 Booth Bros. & Hurricane Isle Granite Co., New London, 4 and 6-inch cubes, Granite.
 Plymouth Quarry Co., Thomaston, 6-inch cube, Granite.
 R. I. Crissey, Norfolk, 4 and 6-inch cubes, Granite.
 New England Brownstone Co., Cromwell, 4, 6, and 12-inch cubes, Brown Sandstone.
 Stony Creek Red Granite Co., Stony Creek, 4 and 6-inch cubes, Red Granite.
 S. Holdsworth, Stony Creek, 4 and 6-inch cubes, Gray Granite.
 N. Bolles & Son, New Preston, 6-inch cube, Granite.
 Garvey Bros., Sterling, 4 and 6-inch cubes, Granite.
 H. C. Burnham, Hadlyme, 4 and 6-inch cubes, Granite.

This "technical exhibit" was duly installed in the east gallery of the Department of Mines and Mining at the Exposition, and at its close was donated to the Field Columbian Museum in Chicago, by special permission of the individual contributors.

In addition to the building-stone exhibit there was a fine display of burnt limestone, under glass, made by the Canaan Lime Company, of North Canaan, and an attractive collection of beryls, garnets, tourmaline, feldspar, and mica from the quarries of S. L. Wilson of New Milford. Mr. Wilson's display of beryl and garnet gems was exquisite. The beryls were of various shades — golden, aquamarine, blue, canary, and light green — and were so much admired by the chief of the department, F. J. V. Skiff, that he solicited specimens as souvenirs of Connecticut's mineral attractions. Mr. Skiff was given permission to make such selection as he desired, upon which golden and aquamarine beryls were chosen, which, ere this, have doubtless found appropriate and effective setting. In this collection were upwards of a hundred gems, which had been exquisitely cut by Tiffany & Co., of New York.

DAIRY EXHIBIT.

It was not a light task to make a competitive exhibit of Connecticut dairy products at the World's Fair, especially for its July exhibit, in the height of summer heat and at a distance of nearly a thousand miles from home. Yankee energy entered

the contest with resoluteness, however, and came out of it with merited honors.

The July exhibit of butter was made under the direction of A. M. Bancroft of Rockville, and the October exhibit was superintended by Robert A. Potter, who were selected by the Connecticut Dairymen's Association to represent them. There were forty-eight entries of butter, of which thirty-six were from co-operative creameries. Of the latter the average scoring was ninety-four points, entries from sixteen of them scoring over ninety-five points. State pride is fully justified by the fact that the co-operative creameries of Connecticut made a higher record than those of any other state.

BUTTER.

- Ellington Creamery, Ellington.* — July exhibit : Class 5, score, 95 ; Class 3, score 94. October exhibit : Class 5, score, 96 ; Class 3, score, 96.
- Windsor Creamery, Windsor.* — July exhibit : Class 5, score, 96 ; Class 3, score 98.
- Wapping Creamery, Wapping.* — July exhibit : Class 5, score, 90 ; Class 3, score, 94½. October exhibit : Class 5, score, 94 ; Class 3, score, 94½.
- Lebanon Creamery, Lebanon.* — July exhibit : Class 5, score, 96½ ; Class 3, score, 96½. October exhibit : Class 5, score, 96 ; Class 3, score, 96½.
- Glastonbury Creamery, Glastonbury.* — July exhibit : Class 5, score 96½ ; Class 3, score, 97.
- Wethersfield Creamery, Wethersfield.* — July exhibit : Class 5, score, 93. October exhibit : Class 5, score, 93½ ; Class 3, score, 95.
- Andover Creamery, Andover.* — July exhibit : Class 5, score, 86 ; Class 3, score, 93. October exhibit : Class 5, score 88 ; Class 3, score, 95.
- Cromwell Creamery, Cromwell.* — July Exhibit : Class 5, score, 96. October exhibit : Class 5, score, 89.
- Canton Creamery, Canton.* — July exhibit : Class 5, score, 92. October exhibit : Class 5, score, 91 ; Class 3, score, 93.
- Brooklyn Creamery, Brooklyn.* — July exhibit : Class 5, score 92.
- Eastford Creamery, Eastford.* — October exhibit : Class 5, score, 93 ; Class 3, score, 93½.
- Vernon Creamery, Rockville.* — October exhibit : Class 5, score, 94.
- E. Stevens Henry, Private Dairy, Rockville.* — October exhibit : Class 5, score, 94.
- Plainville Creamery, Plainville.* — July exhibit : Class 5, score, 93½. October exhibit : Class 5, score, 94 ; Class 3, score, 96½.
- N. S. Stevens & Co., Proprietary Creamery, East Canaan.* — July Exhibit : Class 4, score, 92 ; Class 3 (damaged), score, 79.
- George A. Miner, Private Dairy, Bristol.* — October exhibit : Class 1, score, 92 ; Class 3, score, 97.

- George E. Morse, Private Dairy, Cheshire.*—October exhibit: Class 1, Score, 93.
- H. A. Huntington, Private Dairy, Higganum.*—October exhibit: Class 1, score, 93½.
- Mrs. Fairclough, Private Dairy, Wolcott.*—October exhibit: Class 1, score, 91.
- Silas A. Gridley, Private Dairy, Terryville.*—October exhibit: Class 1, score, 94.
- Henry Avery, Private Dairy, Talcottville.*—October exhibit: Class 1, score, 94.
- Mrs. G. F. Douglass, Private Dairy, New Hartford.*—October exhibit: Class 2, score, 90.

CHEESE.

- Horace Sabin, Pomfret.*—July exhibit: Class 8, score, 86; Class 8, score, 93.
- N. S. Stevens & Co., East Canaan.*—July exhibit: Class 2, score, 91.
- Mrs. F. B. Chaffee, Woodstock.*—July exhibit: Class 8, score, 94.
- Mrs. C. B. Stearns, Andover.*—July exhibit: Class 8, score, 87; Class 8, score, 86.
- Scotland Dairy Co., Scotland.*—July exhibit: Class 4, score, 89.
- Edward Norton, Goshen.*—July exhibit: Class 9 (pineapple cheese), score, 96.

LIVE STOCK.

An effort was made by the executive officers of the Board of Managers to secure entries of live stock at the Exposition, especially from the choice herds of milk producers with which Connecticut abounds, but without avail, the great distance and the inevitable trouble and expense being barriers to the undertaking. In the competitive dairy herd test the American Jersey Cattle Club selected the Baroness Argyle, 40,498, owned by Hon. E. Stevens Henry of Rockville, as one of the twenty-five Jersey cows for that contest. She stood No. 4 in the general sweepstakes, embracing all the different tests, with credited butter product of 250.65 pounds of butter in 120 consecutive days. The Baroness was the leading cow during the first forty days of the ninety-days' test, with a credited butter product of 91.15 pounds. She would doubtless have maintained her position at the head of the list had not the extreme heat during the test affected her condition adversely for a few days.

The only other entries of live stock from Connecticut were those of working oxen. These were selected by a committee

appointed by the State Board of Agriculture, namely, Messrs. William G. French, Charles W. Lee, and Augustus Hamilton. Under the rules they were to be shown under yoke, without regard to age or breeding. The committee made selection of four pairs, which were taken to the Exposition in October, under charge of Mr. Hamilton and E. W. Lyon. The competitive exhibition was held in the live stock pavilion, each pair being put to the test of strength, and to that also of general working qualities. The exhibition was witnessed by Hon. William I. Buchanan, chief of the Agricultural Department, who seemed much impressed by the intelligence shown by the faithful workers, as well as by their great strength, and by the careful training they evinced. Among the contestants was a pair of Devons, seven years old, owned by Hon. David Strong of Winsted. They not only surpassed all of their competitors in drawing loads of stone, and in other working tests, but were almost as closely matched as two blades of grass, or the proverbial two peas. Awards were given for the Connecticut working oxen exhibit as follows:

1st prize, \$50 and medal,	. . .	David Strong, Winsted.
2d prize, \$40 and medal,	. . .	Jno. Ferris, Stamford.
3d prize, \$30 and medal,	. . .	Granger Bros., Broad Brook.
4th prize, \$20 and medal,	. . .	E. W. Lyon, Northfield.

The pair exhibited by Mr. Lyon were grade Devons, and were not only admirable working oxen, but were trained to do many interesting and laughable tricks, and would have been creditable performers in a vaudeville entertainment.

LEAF TOBACCO EXHIBIT.

Connecticut's position as a grower of leaf tobacco was very much in evidence at the World's Fair. A collective exhibit was undertaken under the direction of the New England Tobacco Growers' Association, to which one hundred and thirty-eight Connecticut farmers contributed five hundred and seventy-one samples. A showcase in the state's agricultural pavilion contained seventy-eight samples from nineteen towns. Three hundred samples were packed away in drawers in the Agricultural

Pavilion for examination by practical tobacco men and by members of the jury of award. In connection with the tobacco exhibit in the Agricultural Department of the Government Building there were twenty-six samples of Connecticut tobacco. In the Connecticut collective tobacco exhibit in the gallery of the Agricultural Building there were five hundred and forty-five samples in its two showcases and in bulk. This exhibit was effectively displayed, each sample bearing the name and residence of the grower. Its fine appearance reflected credit upon H. S. Frye, president of the Tobacco Growers' Association, who superintended the work of arrangement in its various details.

COLONIAL RELICS.

A collective exhibit of Connecticut colonial relics was made in the Government Building under the direction of Miss Frances S. Ives of New Haven, member of Board of National Commissioners for Connecticut. An appropriation of \$800 was voted by the Board of Managers to defray the expense of the collection of articles for this exhibit, but less than half the amount was required, \$480 being returned to the treasury by Miss Ives.

It was found that many owners of colonial relics were loath to surrender them, through fear of loss or damage by fire or accident, so that the collection was not as large as hoped for. Among other relics much desired for this exhibit was the famous Connecticut charter granted by Charles II to the Connecticut Colony in 1662, but the state's Magna Charta is too precious a document to entrust away from its quiet resting-place in the Capitol — so evidently thought the Legislature of 1893, regardless of promises of watchful guardianship and safe return.

CHAPTER IX.

Review of Notable Connecticut Exhibits, with Illustrations — Yankee Inventions — Silverware — Watches and Clocks — Machinery — Thread — Bicycles — Carriages — Fine Arts — Live-stock — Butter and Cheese — Large variety of Woods — Curious Antiques.

It is not practicable to undertake to give in this volume extended sketches of individual exhibits made at the World's Fair from Connecticut. How could justice be done in limited space to the large number of Connecticut exhibitors who merit special recognition — there were about one hundred and twenty-five of them, all told — when an adequate description of some of the more notable ones would require an entire chapter? In this latter category were exhibits of the Willimantic Linen Company, The Cheney Silk Works, Pope Manufacturing Company, Meriden Britannia Company, Waterbury Watch Company, Pratt & Whitney Company, Randolph & Clowes, the Russell & Erwin and Billings & Spencer Companies. The most that can be done with reference to even the more notable exhibits is to barely mention them, and let the camera do the rest.

From February to July, 1894, the *New England Magazine*, of Boston, published a series of sketches, written by the executive officers of the World's Fair Boards of the several New England States, which were designed to pass in review the more notable features of the exhibits of each state. The sketch of "Connecticut at the World's Fair," which appeared in the July number, refers to so many of the more prominent exhibits from this state that the entire sketch is reprinted here, by permission of the publisher of the magazine. Indulgence will be hoped for if the reader discovers that some features in this sketch have appeared elsewhere in this volume. It seems fitting that the sketch should find a lodgment within these covers as a part of the story of Connecticut's participation in the great Columbian Exposition of 1893.

CONNECTICUT AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

(Reprinted from *New England Magazine of July, 1894.*)

The ingenuity of the Connecticut Yankee is conceded wherever he is intimately known. It requires some stretch of the imagination to accept the story of the Connecticut manufacturer who made his surplus shoe pegs serve for oats. The old-time legend of Connecticut wooden nutmegs may or may not have contained grains of truth; it is a fact that when the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic was held in Boston, in 1890, a Connecticut peddler of wooden nutmeg souvenirs, upon finding that his stock was running low, bought a quantity of genuine nutmegs, and after equipping them with rings and ribbons palmed them off by the hundred as imitations, at a quarter apiece! The inventive characteristics of the Yankee boy were aptly told by the Rev. John Pierpont, in his poem delivered at the Litchfield county centennial celebration, in 1851:

“Thus by his genius and his jack-knife driven,
 Ere long he'll solve you any problem given;
 Make any gimcrack, musical or mute, —
 A plow, a coach, an organ, or a flute;
 Make you a locomotive or a clock,
 Cut a canal, or build a floating dock,
 Or lead forth Beauty from a marble block;
 Make anything, in short, for sea or shore,
 From a child's rattle to a seventy-four.
 Make *it*, said I? Ay, when he undertakes it,
 He'll make the thing, and the machine that makes it;
 And, when the thing is made, — whether it be
 To move on earth, in air, or on the sea,
 Whether on water, o'er the waves to glide,
 Or, upon land, to roll, revolve, or slide,
 Whether to whirl or jar, to strike or ring,
 Whether it be a piston or a spring,
 Wheel, pulley, tube sonorous, wood or brass, —
 The thing designed shall surely come to pass;
 For, when his hand's upon it, you may know
 That there's *go* in it, and he'll make it go.”

In Connecticut, as elsewhere, the boy is father of the man. From the elderwood popgun of the Yankee boy to the Gatlin of the Yankee inventor is a long stride, but one may with good reason regard the latter as in lineal descent from the former. From the crude horse-pistol of other days has been evolved

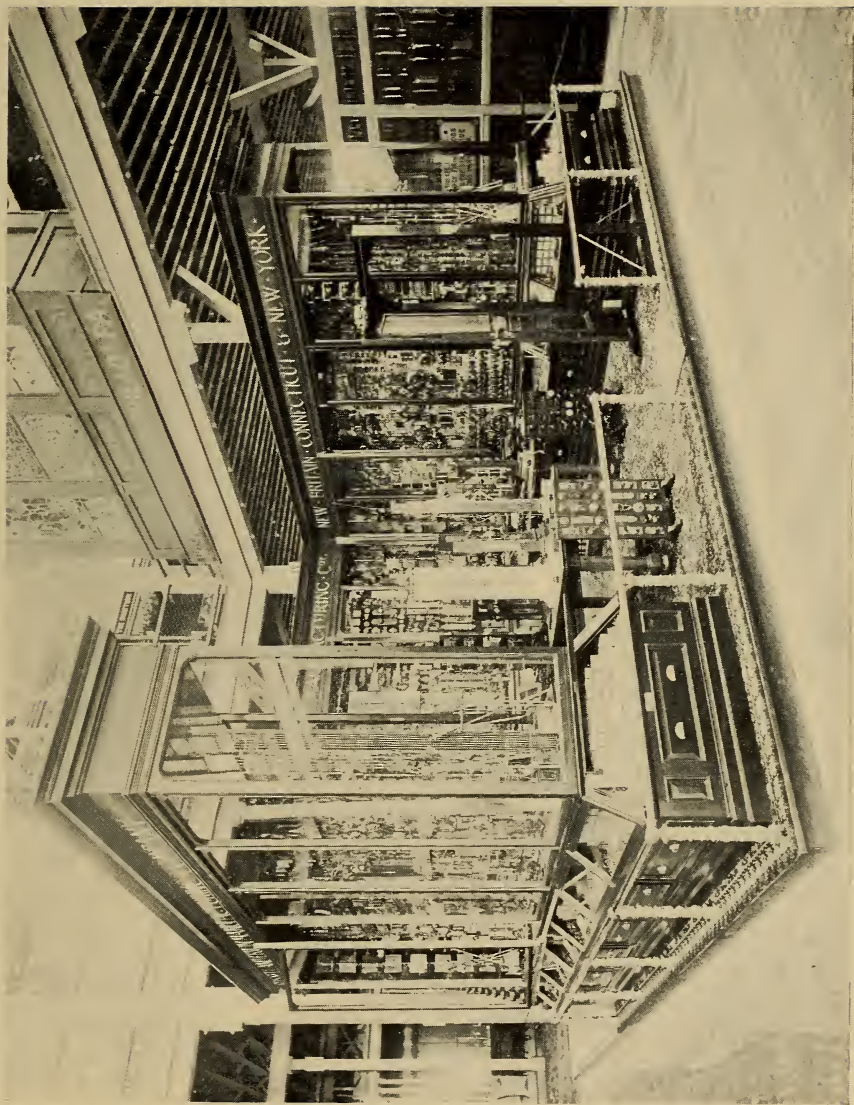
the complex Colt's revolver of our own time, with all its varying kin. There are many intermediate steps between the primitive looms on which our grandmothers wove prosaic plaids and the intricate machinery which now produces silken poems in fabrics woven at the Cheney mills, with colors that would delight the eye of Titian, but the evolutionary steps are well defined to him who has studied them.

As he who has a good story likes to tell it, so he who has a good thing likes to show it, especially upon an auspicious occasion. It should not be taken for granted, however, creditable as was Connecticut's display at the World's Fair, that she was there "for all she was worth." Less than forty-five per cent. of intending exhibitors from Connecticut accepted the allotment of space offered to them in the various departments, — the principal reason being that many allotments were made at so late a day as to allow inadequate time for the proper installation of exhibits.

Notwithstanding the large percentage of intending exhibitors who failed to put in an appearance, Connecticut was not without an excellent representation at the Exposition. Of about one hundred and thirty applicants for space in the Department of Manufactures, sixty were reported in the official directory as exhibitors. It is impossible here to make individual mention of but a small fraction of the whole number.

The most conspicuous Connecticut exhibit in this department was the Meriden Britannia Company's superb pavilion and exquisite display of silverware. The pavilion was of rich, dark mahogany; and when its cost is known as upwards of twenty thousand dollars, some idea may be obtained of the setting provided for the beautiful exhibit of the company's wares. Its location was on Columbia Avenue, near the center of the building, — a position to which it was entitled by virtue of its unsurpassed excellence.

In the same class were exhibits by the Holmes & Edwards Silver Company of Bridgeport; the Wm. Rogers Manufacturing Company of Hartford; Simpson, Hall, Miller & Company of Wallingford; the Rogers & Brothers of Waterbury. Con-



RUSSELL & ERWIN MFG. CO., HARDWARE, NEW BRITAIN, CONN.

necticut has long been noted for its superiority of manufactures of this class, and its best known representatives were there.

Famous as Connecticut is for her clocks, with which for more than a hundred years she has compelled the civilized world to take note of passing time, it may seem strange that but one exhibit was made of them, that of the Ansonia Clock Company. Their absence may be attributed to their inability to secure adequate space. But Connecticut time-keepers were in abundance, in the shape of Waterbury watches. It must have surprised visitors, especially those who only remembered the earlier product of this company, to see what an advance has been made in them. A dozen years ago, though they were always good timekeepers, their chief mission seemed to be to furnish a text for newspaper humorists: the jokes about their long winding were numberless. Now they are wound in five seconds, and not only in appearance but in timekeeping qualities they rival their more pretentious cousins from Geneva, Waltham, and Elgin. This company also exhibited what proved to be one of the wonders of the Fair, — the Century Clock. Its cost was sixty thousand dollars, its construction requiring twelve years' time; and its mechanism is said to surpass that of all the famous clocks of the past.

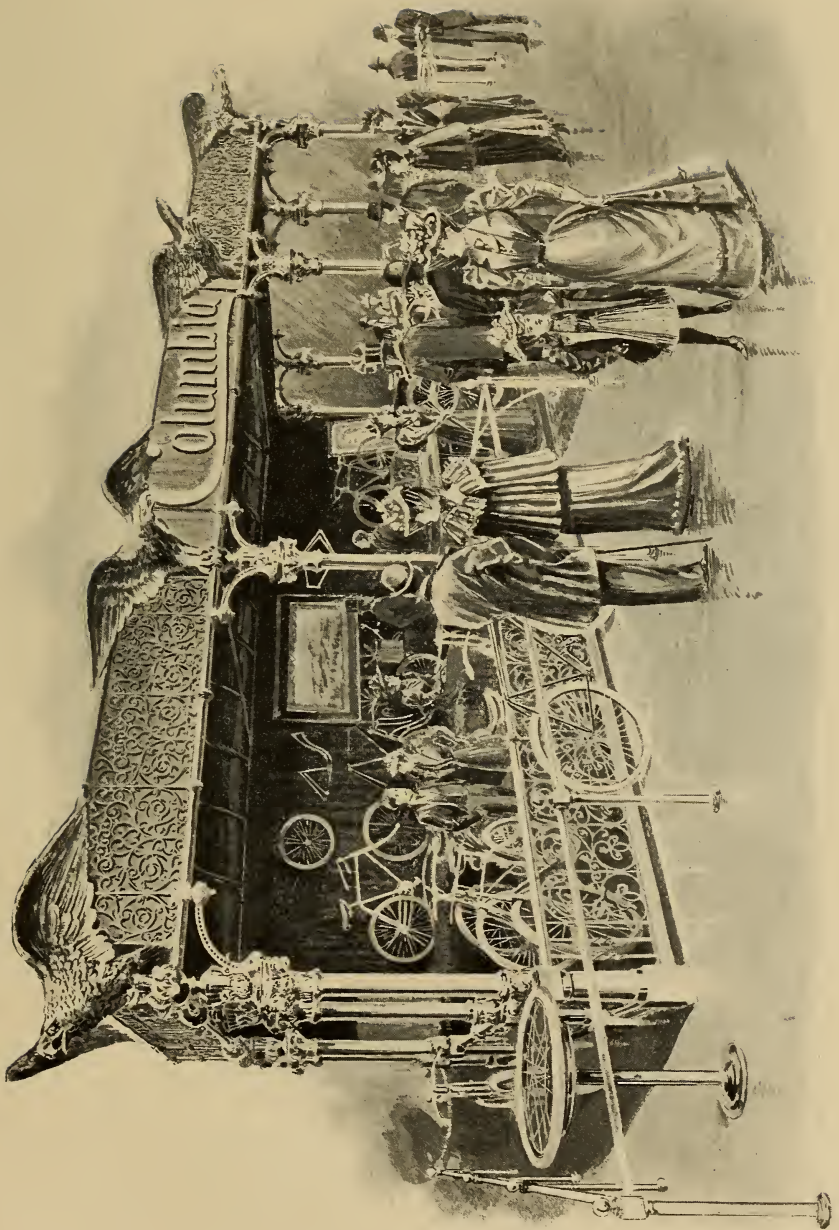
To whatever section of the Manufacturers' Department the visitor was drawn in which Connecticut exhibits were shown, it is not overstating the case to say they were found to be of high standard and in greatest variety; writing machines, curtain fixtures, household furniture, bronze monuments, lace thread work, silk thread and fabrics, cotton and woolen fabrics, carpets, hosiery, pins and thimbles, gun implements and ammunition, firearms (long and short), lighting apparatus, paints, hardware specialties, pocket cutlery, carpenter's tools, copperware, rubber goods, — these so abounded as to show that Connecticut could stock a new world, could another be found, in business or housekeeping.

In the Department of Machinery, in which there were upwards of fifty applications for space from Connecticut manufacturers, the official directory shows the names of only about

half that number. It is the same old story of lack of space, and delay in making allotment of such space as was granted. The outside world can never fully know of the dilemma in which chiefs of departments found themselves, or of their efforts to provide space for exhibitors. As early as July 1, 1892, it was discovered that five times as much space had been applied for as was at the disposal of the various department chiefs. In the Mechanic Arts Building, large as was the space for exhibits, it may well be doubted if any applicant secured the area desired, while many were unable to secure any. The rule was, evidently, to grant the least possible space in which it was thought the applicant could install his exhibit; and unless there was reason to believe that the exhibit offered would be specially meritorious, to grant none at all. The first application for space in this department from Connecticut was that of A. D. Quint of Hartford, for a drill press. No allotment had been made to him up to February, when the writer made a personal appeal in his behalf. The chief said he had applications for space for such exhibits which would cover acres of his floor, and he had no room for them. "But Mr. Quint says his press will do what no other drill press in the world can do," was the reply. That settled it. Four feet of space was found for it. It was enough to enable the exhibitor to fully establish the claim made for his invention.

Among the more notable exhibits from Connecticut in this department were those of the Willimantic Linen Company, of cotton thread machinery, always attracting many visitors by its marvelous mechanism; wire-stitching machines of R. H. Brown & Co. of New Haven, book-sewing machines of the Smyth Manufacturing Company, and the Thorne typesetting machine of Hartford. Exhibits of the Pratt & Whitney and Billings & Spencer Companies of Hartford, Peck, Stow & Wilcox Company of Southington, and others of the same general class, were chiefly interesting to those who were familiar with the work for which they were designed.

It was a good place in which to make good things known. The Hendey Machine Company of Torrington had, among



COLUMBIA BICYCLES, POPE MFG. CO., HARTFORD, CONN.

other exhibits, one of their improved iron-working lathes. A German visitor inspected it, and was evidently interested in it, though he couldn't speak English, and the attendant couldn't speak German. Again and again he came on his errand of inspection, at length bringing with him an interpreter. Finally, he gave his order for one, to be shipped to Germany; and multiplying orders for them are in most instances traced to the exhibit at the Fair.

The most ponderous Connecticut exhibit in the Machinery Department was that of the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company of Stamford, — an "electric traveler" which ran on an overhead track of its own, the entire length of the building. This was one of the indispensable landmarks in service during the installation of heavy exhibits. With its chains and blocks it would lift from freight cars the heavy parts of machinery, no matter of how many tons' weight, and move away with them as though they were but playthings.

The most notable exhibit from Connecticut in the Transportation Department was that of the Pope Manufacturing Company of Hartford. The official catalogue contained entries of thirty-six bicycle exhibits, but there was no exhibit which compared with the Columbias. The pavilion in which they were installed was of itself a superb creation, giving the exhibit a setting which could not fail to compel the admiration of all visitors.

Of the four-wheeled vehicles sent from this state, that which perhaps attracted the most attention was a jaunty six-passenger "brake" made by the New Haven Carriage Company, — a turnout which was as fine a specimen of work of its kind as could be found in the department. The B. Manville Company of New Haven exhibited a brougham which well merited the diploma and medal given them by the Bureau of Awards.

But few exhibits were made by Connecticut in the Department of Liberal Arts, and they were unpretentious.

In the educational section the space allotted to Connecticut was too meagre for an elaborate display by either Yale University or the State Board of Education; and at the eleventh

hour a portion of the original allotment was recalled for distribution among other and belated applicants. The result was the disarranging of original plans and marring the design mapped out by those having the work in charge. Nevertheless, the exhibit was meritorious enough to warrant medals by the Bureau of Awards, not only to Yale and to the training schools at Willimantic and Bridgeport, but also to the seventeen public schools which were represented. It is hardly possible that Yale will go down in the scale of public estimation on account of the disparity between her square feet of exhibition space and that occupied by Harvard, so long as she maintains her superiority over her famous rival at football and on the Thames!

One of the most notable exhibits in this department was the collection of musical instruments exhibited by Mr. M. Steinert of New Haven, said to be the most valuable collection of the kind in the world, in which were harpsichords, clavichords, spinets, and possibly "an instrument with ten strings." He must indeed be devoid of sentiment who could not be moved when in the presence of an instrument upon which Beethoven played his divine symphonies.

We are compelled to confess, as we enter the portals of the Art Palace, that in the domain of fine arts Connecticut is not conspicuous. Her people, as a rule, are more inclined to turn their attention toward matters of practical nature. The proverbial thrift of her average citizen would lead him to prefer owning the smooth meadow that adjoins his own, or a bond from which he could cut six per cent. coupons, to a parlor full of Corots or Meissoniers. As elsewhere, however, there is here an appreciation of art that comes from culture, observation, and study; and here and there the little utilitarian Commonwealth can point out gifted sons, and daughters, too, whose brushes have put upon canvas paintings of great worth and beauty.

Of Connecticut exhibits in the Department of Fine Arts were six subjects in oil by Charles H. Davis of Mystic, all of them awarded medals; a portrait of Mark Twain, by Charles

Noel Flagg of Hartford; two subjects from Prof. John F. Wier of the Yale Art School; a spring landscape by Henry C. White of Hartford; and about a dozen others by artists of reputation. There were, of course, relative degrees of excellence among the works of artists at the World's Fair; but mediocrity had no opportunity even for entrance; only works of high merit had a chance to hang upon the walls of the Art Palace.

Modest, indeed, in comparison with the rich and marvelous exhibits from the great mining states of the West, was Connecticut's contribution to the Department of Mines and Mining. Promises of collections from the Salisbury iron mines, from whose ore beds the best car wheels in the world are made, were unfulfilled. Cubes from the Canaan marble quarries, from which the state's most noted edifice, the beautiful capitol at Hartford, was built, were lacking, though they, too, were faithfully promised. Connecticut abounds in granite of almost every conceivable shade, and there were fine specimens sent from her best quarries, — from New London, Niantic, Hadlyme, Stony Creek, Sterling, Plymouth, and Norfolk. The brownstone quarries of Portland and Cromwell also added attractiveness to the collection.

In addition to these substantial specimens was a fine collection of minerals exhibited by Mr. S. L. Wilson of New Milford, all obtained from his own premises near that place. The collection included mammoth sheets of the clearest mica, immense crystals of garnet and beryl, in addition to which were upwards of a hundred exquisite cut gems, rivalling in beauty the richest topaz and diamond. At the close of the Fair it was the desire of Chief Skiff of this department to obtain a specimen from each exhibit as souvenirs of the Exposition. His choice from that of Connecticut was a golden beryl gem from Mr. Wilson's collection.

The exhibit of Connecticut in the Department of Agriculture was made under the direction of the State Board of Agriculture, and was installed and maintained under the superintendence of Prof. C. S. Phelps of the Storrs Agricultural

School. There was probably no other exhibit in this department that had so large and complete a variety of corn as was shown by this state, though it was not displayed in the artistic manner common to the great agricultural states of the West. The display of Connecticut grasses was also excellent, though less time and money were spent than in some instances which might be named, to make them attract the eye of the visitor by artistic effects. The most notable exhibit from Connecticut in this department was that of leaf tobacco, made under the direction of the New England Tobacco Growers' Association. The superiority of the "Connecticut leaf" has long been established, and choice samples were shown in a case designed for the purpose, by one hundred and thirty-eight individual growers, though the award was given only in the name of the association of which they are members.

The pavilion in which the agricultural exhibit of the state was shown was embellished by an arch bearing the legend, "Connecticut's best crop — her sons and daughters."

Comparatively few visitors to the World's Fair were cognizant of the contest that was going on over in the live-stock section of the Exposition grounds, where the ninety-day test was made between selected teams of milk, butter, and cheese producers, — Jerseys, Ayrshires, and Shorthorns. While the visitors were sailing the lagoons, admiring the widespread panorama from the Ferris Wheel, or imbibing music or lager in "Old Vienna," they little realized, we imagine, how these gilt-edged kine were straining and being strained for the golden prize that would bring fame to themselves and perhaps fortune to their owners. We have not at hand data showing the results of the test between the respective breeds in this family contest; it is our wish simply to show Connecticut's participation in the race for lacteal honors. In the Jersey team the only Connecticut representative was the "Baroness of Argyle," owned by Hon. E. Stevens Henry of Rockville. She was considered the best cow of her family in the state, and for the first forty days of the contest proved herself to be the best of the team, with a credited butter product of ninety-

one and fifteen one-hundredths pounds, better than two and one-fourth pounds per day. This marvelous butter-maker would, doubtless, have maintained her position at the head of her class had she not been unduly affected by the excessive heat during the ordeal. "Blood will tell." The record of six generations, of which the "Baroness" is the fifth, shows all to have produced upwards of fourteen pounds of butter in seven days, while she herself has a record of two and sixty-seven one-hundredths pounds per day for seven days.

It must be that if the manufacturers of imitation butter, of whatever name, can find a market for their product in Connecticut, it is not because her people do not know what real butter is. Eleven of Connecticut's creameries and seven individual butter-makers entered the competition list in the Dairy Department at the Fair; and though the samples had to be transported a thousand miles before going to the judges' test, the result showed that she stood second in the race, led under the wire by New Hampshire, and only by a nose at that.

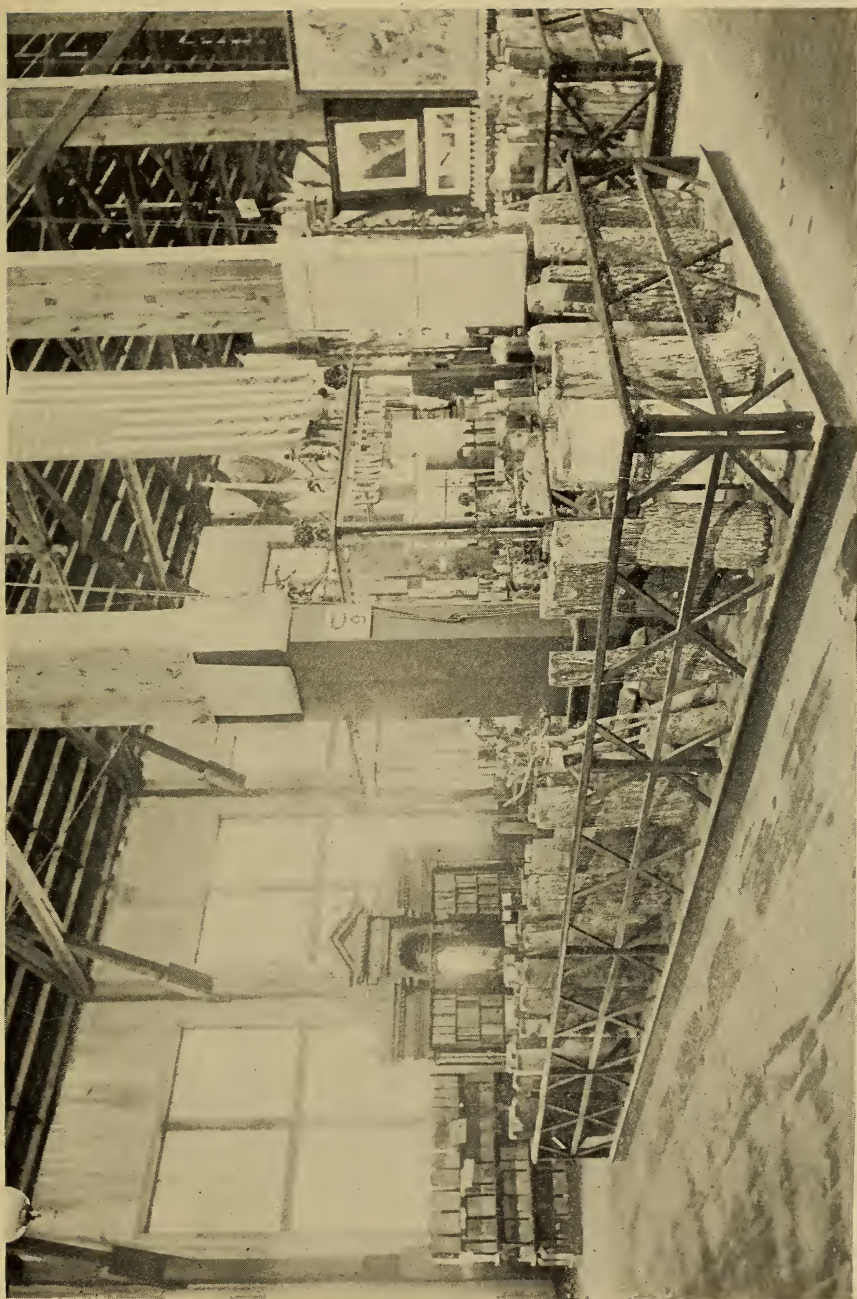
The ox is a patient animal and is seldom known to complain, whatever his treatment. But I cannot allow the record of the live-stock department to be closed without referring to Connecticut's exhibit of work oxen. This was the only state exhibiting in this class. Indeed, nowhere else in the world has there been so much care paid to the breeding of oxen during the past fifty years. Devons are the favorites, not on account of their beauty solely, but as well for their intelligence, their excellence as brisk roadsters, and their enduring qualities at the plow. Of the four yokes entered, all were awarded cash prizes as well as medals, the first prize being taken by Hon. David Strong of Winsted. Of his pair Chief Buchanan remarked that he believed them to be "the finest yoke of oxen in the world."

In the Department of Electricity there were but few exhibits from Connecticut. The principal ones were made by the Eddy Electric Company of Windsor, a comparatively recent establishment, whose claims upon the attention of the electrical world are pretty sure to be more fully recognized as

time goes on. The inventive genius which is always so active in Connecticut can best be noted by examination of the weekly Patent-Office reports, in which she will be found to carry off a large percentage of the prizes. Were it possible to trace to their source the notable improvements in electrical mechanism and ideas during the past few years, they would probably be found to have originated largely in the inventive faculties of Connecticut brains, which are always on the alert to improve whatever comes within the range of their observation.

The Electricity Building bore conspicuously, in connection with that of Morse, the name of Alfred Vail, his co-laborer, to whom should be given the principal credit, as his biographers have established, for the practical working of the modern telegraph. The dot and dash of its alphabet, as devised by him, have remained unchanged through all the years since he first gave it to the world. His name merits a place here, from the fact that his ancestors were Connecticut Yankees.

We should be ungracious, indeed, did we fail to refer to the exhibits of Connecticut women at the Fair. They were not numerous, but without exception were meritorious. That of the highest order was the decorative treatment of the Connecticut room in the Woman's Building, by Miss Elizabeth B. Sheldon of New Haven, for which she was awarded a medal. Another exhibit of unusual excellence was made by Mrs. Isabel H. Butler of Bridgeport, — reproductions on the sewing machine of hand art needlework, — which was also given an award. Besides these were a dozen or more exhibits of handiwork, all of them choice specimens, else they could not have passed the rigid ordeal of examination to which they were subjected. Had men been judges of the selection of offerings for exhibit in the Woman's Building, the case might have been different; they would very likely have opened wide the door rather than subject themselves to possible charges of favoritism. But women sat in judgment upon exhibits for which space was desired by their sisters, and the criterion they established and maintained was genuine merit. The belief that a woman's judgment upon those of her own sex is severer than



FORESTRY EXHIBIT, CONNECTICUT.

would be that of men may be erroneous; but no applicant for space in the Woman's Building was granted it, we are certain, unless her offering was fully up to the required standard.

To the Forestry Department Connecticut sent a collective exhibit of one hundred and four varieties of her woods. The specimens were mainly of small dimensions, and the collection was designed to be a chapter in natural history rather than a feature of commercial character.

The only Connecticut exhibit in the Department of Ethnology was Prof. F. W. Putnam, its scholarly chief, — a lineal descendant of Gen. Israel Putnam, Connecticut's most illustrious soldier of the Revolution, — whose portrait hung in the main hall of the State Building. Prof. Putnam merited diploma and medal for the marvelous collection in his wonderful realm, in which was opportunity for greater range of study than in any of the more pretentious departments.

In the Fisheries Department Connecticut had but one exhibit, that of fishing-rods, made by the Horton Manufacturing Company of Bristol. The temptation to diverge from the path of truth is so indefinitely strong when one is within piscatorial environment, that we hasten from it lest we flounder in the deep waters of extravagant expression ere we are aware.

The home of the Connecticut visitors while at the World's Fair has been reserved as the final feature of this inadequate sketch. In its architecture and interior furnishings the Connecticut Building was designed to represent a type not uncommon in this state in colonial days, though it was patterned after no existing model. The plan was chosen from among several which were offered in competition with it, as being best suited for the use required of it. Its architect was Mr. W. R. Briggs of Bridgeport. Its dominant interior feature was a spacious main hall, twenty-one feet in width, with ample entrances to parlors on one side and dining-room on the other. A broad staircase at the rear led to the second story, being divided into two narrower flights from the broad landing. The main feature of the upper hall was the open well of about

twelve feet in width, which was surrounded by a substantial railing. This gave to the central portion of the edifice spaciousness which was much commended by visitors. The parlors and dining-room were supplied mainly with antique furniture loaned from Connecticut homesteads, in which it had been the highly prized inheritance from generations long passed. In the parlors were straight-backed chairs on which strait-laced people of a former century must have sat with little comfort. In the rear parlor was an old-time writing-desk well supplied with pigeon-holes and drawers, where, in other days, possibly, some dignified squire kept copies of his decisions in lawsuits, between John Doe vs. Richard Roe et al. The fireplace in the rear parlor had an interesting setting — a mantel brought from Connecticut, loaned by Donald G. Mitchell, possibly one in front of which he sat in his younger days when his brain was filled with the "Reveries of a Bachelor."

The walls of the two parlors were draped with silk tapestry of colonial pattern, a gift from the Cheney Brothers of South Manchester. Corner cupboards, genuine antiques from ancient Connecticut homes, were transported to Jackson Park, and neatly fitted in corners of the dining-room; and behind their small-paned windows were beheld quaint pottery of the olden time, while on a high shelf running nearly around the room reposed tableware of a bygone age in great variety.

Two of the chambers on the second floor were furnished (for exhibition only) with high-post bedsteads with canopies, and the high feather beds were covered with counterpanes wrought in colonial days by hands which long, long since rested from their labors. Here and there in the upper hall were upright showcases, in which were securely kept under lock and key, to shield them from souvenir kleptomaniacs, many curios of the days of knee buckles, powdered wigs, and fancifully figured wedding slippers, the latter with heels of about the same height and pattern as the "French heels" of our own day. The only musical instrument with which the building was provided was a four-octave spinet made in London two hundred and fifty years ago, loaned from the collection of M. Steinert of New



CHENEY BROTHERS, SILK MANUFACTURERS,
SOUTH MANCHESTER, CONN.

Haven, elsewhere referred to. Its day of usefulness had passed, except as a curio, but it was in good harmony with the accompanying furniture.

The spacious veranda which partly surrounded the first story, and the balcony on the second story, were well supplied with easy-chairs, in which Connecticut visitors were to be found at all hours, resting after the tiresome ordeal of sight-seeing, reading letters from home, or perusing piles of Connecticut newspapers, with which the reading-room was well supplied. There was but little about the building indicating elegance, and visitors soon discovered that the design of the architect had been well carried out, — to make the Connecticut Building a comfortable and homelike resort, where they could indulge a homelike feeling. No other state was better typified by its building than this, and it will gratify most of the twenty-six thousand Connecticut visitors to the Fair to know that it is now being re-erected, piece by piece, on a charming site near New Haven, overlooking its harbor and Long Island Sound, where it will be maintained as a historic relic, — thanks to the Hon. James D. Dewell and other enterprising members of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution of that city.

Whatever credit may be due to Connecticut for her part in this memorable Exposition belongs mainly to the efficient board of managers, state and national, upon whom was conferred the authority of expending the state's appropriation of \$70,000; and the equally efficient lady managers, who proved to be their serviceable handmaids. The former were safe, conservative, and wise guardians of the trust imposed upon them; in evidence of which we only need remark that upon the completion of the official report of the Executive Commissioner, which will be the last item in the expense account, Treasurer Day will be able to return to the state treasury several thousand dollars of the appropriation voted by the Legislature. To the Board of Lady Managers unmeasured commendation rightfully belongs for the interest they manifested in the task to which they applied themselves with enthusiastic zeal,—

that of gathering from every corner of the commonwealth articles required for the proper embellishment of the State Building. Especially do the people of Connecticut owe a debt of gratitude to the efficient president of the Board, Mrs. Geo. H. Knight of Lakeville, and to the chairman of the House Furnishing Committee, Mrs. P. H. Ingalls of Hartford, and her co-workers, Mrs. Franklin Farrel of Ansonia, and Miss Lucy P. Trowbridge of New Haven, for the many wearisome days they spent in their labor of love.

That such a marvelous creation as the World's Fair of 1893 should be compelled to yield to the inexorable demand and be turned over to the hand of the destroyer, after such a short life, seems one of the saddest tales that tongue can tell. It is not probable that its equal will ever be seen on earth by those who were fortunate enough to see this. The camera has caught, and printing-presses are fast multiplying pictures of many of its attractive features; yet they are but "half-tones," and although they give fair delineation of the wonderful scenes there beheld, how far short do they fall of the pictures in which was the real life!

CHAPTER X.

Work of Executive Department — Canvass of State for Solicitation of Exhibits — Causes of Withdrawal of Applications and of Non-acceptance of Allotments of Space — Outline of Work during the Exposition, etc.

The work of the Executive Department of the Board of Managers was promptly taken up by its executive officers at the time of their appointment in April, 1892. Room 33 in the Capitol was assigned to them as headquarters, which was occupied as such until the following January. That room, being an anteroom of the Hall of Representatives, was required for the use of members of the House of Representatives for the session of the General Assembly of 1893, in consequence of which new headquarters were established in Room 80, fourth floor, which was occupied until the executive department was transferred to the Connecticut State Building at Jackson Park, Chicago, in the following April, a few days before the opening of the Exposition.

The delay in the organization of the Connecticut Board of World's Fair Managers, resulting from the "deadlock" in the General Assembly of 1891, was of no little disadvantage to Connecticut. Other states had organized their boards of managers the previous year, whose executive officers had thereby been enabled to devote themselves considerably toward securing collective exhibits, which ample time enabled them to make comprehensive, and, therefore, valuable and attractive. It may be better understood what disadvantage the Connecticut executive officers labored under, when it is known that within about two months from the time of their appointment it was announced by Exposition officials that five times the amount of space that had been provided for exhibits had been

applied for ! Coupled with this information came the injunction from chiefs of departments to limit applications for space to the smallest possible figure, and even when that was done the space desired was in almost every instance still further reduced by department chiefs before allotment, and in some instances wholly rejected. It should be explained, however, that rejection of applications for space was not without reason; allotments already made had completely taken up the space in the class in which the disappointed applicant desired to exhibit.

The work of the executive officers during the summer and fall of 1892 was mainly in the direction of inducing Connecticut manufacturers to become applicants for space in which to exhibit their products. Circulars were sent to parties engaged in manufacturing in every city, village, and hamlet in the State, and not to manufacturers only, but to those also who might be prevailed upon to exhibit in any of the thirteen departments of the Exposition. Exhibits in the department of Fine Arts were as urgently solicited as in the State's wider realm of manufactures, nor indeed was any class or interest overlooked. Such features as formed part of the State's collective exhibits of Agriculture, Forestry, Tobacco, Live Stock, and Dairy Products were referred to those who had been selected to give them superintendence, and if any of the Connecticut collective exhibits seemed meager, compared with those of other States, it may be attributed to the fact that the limited time did not permit larger and more comprehensive collections. In one department in which Connecticut could have made a specially attractive exhibit — that of fish, fisheries, fish products, etc.— the Board of Managers decided that in view of the limited time it would be impracticable to attempt an exhibit in that department, their decision being formed after interviews with members of the State's Fish Commission, and the Commissioners of Shell Fisheries.

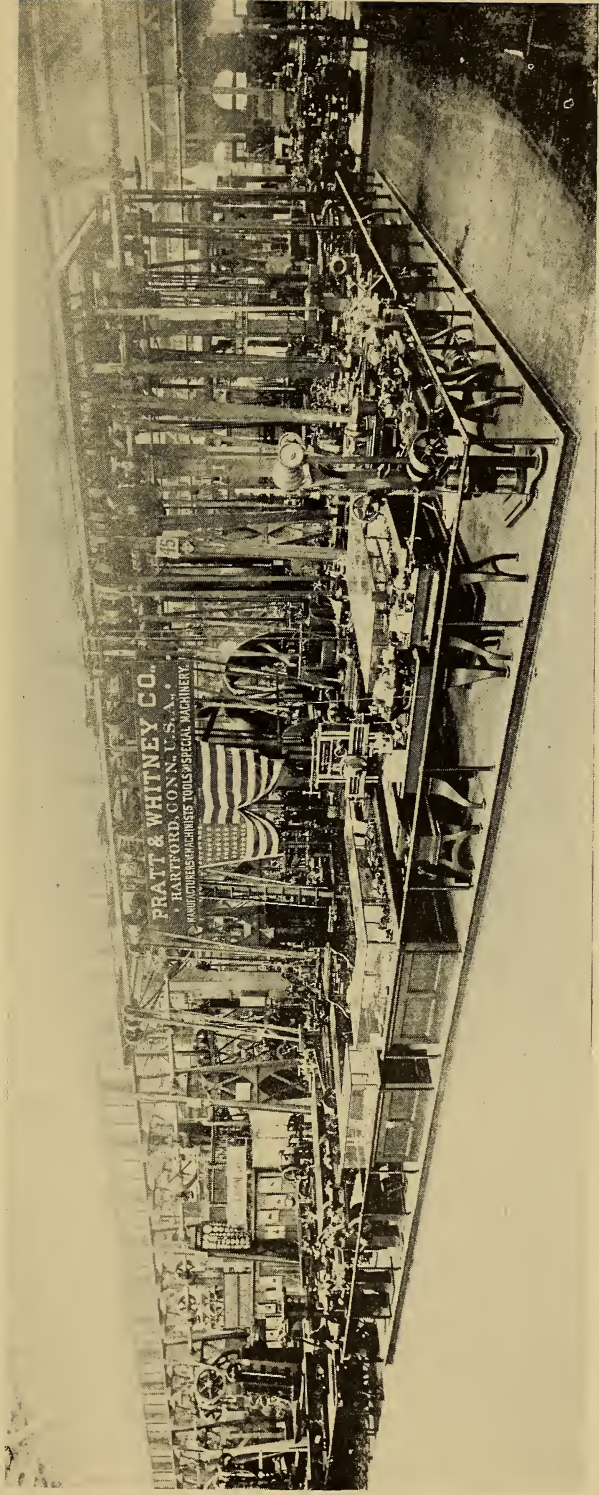
In addition to the generous distribution of circulars throughout the State, urging manufacturers and others to apply for space in which to make exhibits, a personal can-

vass was made by the executive officers in many of the principal towns, namely: Hartford, New Haven, Waterbury, Bridgeport, New London, Norwich, New Britain, Meriden, Winsted, and Torrington. The records of the Executive Department show that there were upwards of two hundred and fifty applications for space from Connecticut, exclusive of those in the Department of Fine Arts, and not including individual contributors to collective displays like that of the Connecticut Leaf Tobacco exhibit, to which there were nearly one hundred and fifty contributors, nor including the displays made by schools in various towns in the State. It has been ascertained also, that a considerable number of exhibits for which Connecticut should have received credit appeared in the official directory accredited to other States, by virtue of the fact that the headquarters or selling office of the manufacturing company chanced to be located in New York, Boston, or Chicago. Reference is here made to such exhibitors as the Consolidated Safety Valve Company and the Hayden and Derby Company, whose names appeared in the directory of the Exposition credited to the state of New York, for the reason that the salesrooms of those companies are in New York city, though their products are manufactured at Bridgeport, Connecticut. How many instances there were of the kind referred to it is not easy to determine, but such as have been discovered have been included in the list of Connecticut exhibitors. One of the most conspicuous instances of this character was that of one of Hartford's best known industrial establishments — the Pope Manufacturing Company — which was entered in the official directory of the Exposition as a Massachusetts exhibit, by reason of the fact that the application for space was sent from the principal office of the company in Boston. The still more important fact remains, however, that "Columbia" and "Hartford" wheels, from center to circumference, and with all their accessory parts, are manufactured only in Hartford, where, since the close of the Columbian Exposition, the principal office of that company has been established. The main excellence of the official directory is

not questioned, but these facts are noted to show that with reference to entries like that of the Pope Company it is not in all particulars an infallible guide book.

Notwithstanding the fact that the records of the Executive Department showed more than two hundred and fifty applicants for space from Connecticut, it is not difficult to explain why only about half that number accepted allotments and made exhibits. One of the reasons was that adequate space could not be secured. Naturally, those desiring to exhibit wished space in which to make not only a creditable display, but a comprehensive one as well. Many intending exhibitors felt that they could not provide satisfactory displays if they were restricted to two hundred square feet, when their applications called for a thousand, and rather than make an inadequate exhibit they preferred not to attempt any. Another reason why many applicants for space declined their allotments was, that they were received too late to allow adequate time for the preparation of exhibits. It was originally announced that allotments of space would be made December 1, 1892. This would have allowed five months in which to prepare for exhibition, including the work of installation, and that was none too much time for the painstaking tasks intending exhibitors had in view. When allotments of space were received two months after the promised time, however, it so disarranged previously-laid plans as to make acceptance of allotments out of the question. One intending exhibitor remarked that he had made arrangements to have his company's exhibit made ready during the months of December and January, when orders for its products were comparatively light. His allotment of space was not made, however, until February, at which time his force was so fully occupied in filling orders that he could not give the time and attention required for the preparation of an exhibit, and he was, therefore, compelled to decline the allotment of space offered him. This instance is given as an example, and there were many of similar nature.

Still another reason for non-acceptance of space was similar to that which compelled the Collins Company to decline



PRATT & WHITNEY CO., MACHINERY, HARTFORD, CONN.

to exhibit. This company, by common consent, stands at the head of its class, axes and machettes being prominent among its products, and its trademark is known not only throughout the civilized world, but beyond it. The company made early application for space, more from its desire to recognize a patriotic duty than for pecuniary gain. It specially requested that good location be granted on a main aisle — a request that was proper by reason of the position occupied by the company. The allotment was not made until February, and instead of being an advantageous location, it was one of the most inconspicuous portions of the space assigned to the cutlery group. The allotment was declined by the Collins Company, and Connecticut thereby lost one of its leading industrial establishments from its list of intending exhibitors. This mis-allotment of space can only be accounted for upon the supposition that other and less prominent applicants were more zealous in their demands for eligible positions, and more successful by reason of their importunity.

The field of action for the executive department was transferred to the Connecticut State Building upon the Exposition grounds, at Jackson Park, Chicago, about the middle of April, 1893. At that time an express car was chartered for the shipment of effects for furnishing and embellishing the State Building, and for exhibits for the Connecticut room in the Woman's Building. Upon the arrival of the car at Jackson Park, its contents were stowed upon the spacious verandas of the State Building, where they awaited the laying of a hardwood mosaic floor over the lower story of the building, which at a late day had been decided upon instead of carpets, as originally intended.

When everything was in readiness for the laying of stair and hall matting, the hanging of pictures, and the proper distribution of furniture — for use and for display — the Executive Department was augmented in number and effectiveness by service rendered by Messrs. Read and Jarvis of the Building Committee of the Board of Managers, by Mrs. Ingalls, Mrs. Farrel, and Miss Trowbridge of the House Furnishing

Committee, Mrs. Knight, president of the Board of Lady Managers, and Hon. Morris W. Seymour, counsel of the Board. Mr. Seymour's service was not confined to counseling as to the best position for pictures; he might have been seen doing effective step-ladder service (in shirt sleeves) as assistant to Messrs. Read and Jarvis, and with this efficient corps of workers the Connecticut Building was among the first of the State buildings to be opened to visitors to the Exposition.

There were other workers, however, employed in getting the State Building in presentable condition. The Ripley Brothers of Hartford gave attention to the embellishment of the walls and ceilings of the various rooms and halls; David L. Gaines, a Hartford expressman, who had charge of loading the special car in Hartford, looked after the unloading and moving of heavy articles; the janitor and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Kelsey, found plenty to do in various directions; Mrs. C. C. Munson of New Haven, who had loaned many pieces of antique furniture for the furnishing of the building, was especially helpful in the preparation and arrangement of window draperies, while the two executive department clerks — William J. Foster and Theodore B. Vaill — made themselves generally useful here and there in such directions as they were needed. To the foregoing enumeration of able assistants in putting the State Building in order and condition for the reception of visitors should be added several scrub-brush queens, whose names have escaped the historian — humble though deserving personages, possibly allied by social ties if not otherwise to the Mrs. O'Leary whose restless cow brought disaster upon the Queen City in other days.

From the opening day of the Exposition to its close, there was but little pastime for those connected with the executive department, and although it was the privilege of a lifetime to occupy the Connecticut State Building during the six months of the memorable event, as far as sight-seeing was concerned, visitors who could devote two weeks to the study of its various features could see more than fell to the lot of those whose official duties made them temporary residents of

Jackson Park; at least this statement holds good as to those connected with the Connecticut headquarters. It may seem strange that Connecticut's executive officer at the Exposition should not have found a single day in six months' time when he felt free to equip himself with note book, and roam through the departments with the requisite leisure for satisfactory study, but such was the case, nevertheless. It should not be imagined, however, that the executive officer had no opportunity for sight-seeing, for there was rarely a day that he had not an official errand to at least one of the many departments, and it was under such circumstances that his sight-seeing was done — a new aisle or route being generally selected toward the objective point.

It is not improbable that those connected with the Executive Department of the Connecticut headquarters were more fully occupied, as a rule, than others occupying similar positions, and enumeration of the duties devolving upon them will, in some measure, explain the cause of such a state of activity.

It is hardly necessary to remark that the State Building had to be cleaned every day, for, as a matter of course, all state buildings, as well as all departmental buildings, had to undergo the ordeal of daily "house-cleaning." It was the rule to open state buildings at 8 in the morning, and to close them at 6 in the evening. The hundreds of visitors each day brought such a condition of dust and litter, not to mention the dirt brought by soiled shoes in unpleasant weather, that made nightly scrubbing of floors indispensable, thereby bringing upon the janitor of the building a never-ending warfare with scrubbing-brushes, brooms, and dusting paraphernalia.

To properly replenish the newspaper files with which the reading-room was supplied was not a light daily task, for nearly every Connecticut newspaper was sent regularly to the State Building from the office of publication, all of which were eagerly perused by Connecticut visitors. A thoroughly equipped post-office in the State Building required a constant

attendant, for most Connecticut visitors to the Exposition had their letters thus addressed.

The daily care of some of the State's collective exhibits also fell to the lot of the Executive Department, and though it was not a specially laborious task it consumed considerable time, that in the Forestry Building being a long distance from the Connecticut headquarters, as will be distinctly remembered by those who had occasion to traverse Jackson Park from one end to the other.

A further daily and constant task undertaken by the Executive Department was that of securing temporary homes, at hotels and private residences, for such Connecticut visitors as desired such service in their behalf. This undertaking involved a large correspondence, necessitating the employment of a stenographer and typewriter, and the transforming of office clerks into messengers when occasion required.

The most laborious service which came within the round of duties of the Executive Department, however, was that of sending to all Connecticut newspapers weekly bulletins containing registrations of Connecticut visitors at the State Building. This task involved, first, the transfer of names from the official register to a record of visitors by towns, work that had to be done after the building was closed for the day, in consequence of the constant use of the register by visitors during the day. The second feature of this task was the preparation of "printer's copy," for the bulletins. When it is known that all of the 26,000 Connecticut visitors to the Exposition were thus bulletined it will readily be seen that no small amount of work was involved. In addition to other details connected with the bulletins was that of printing, folding, and mailing, so that when the weekly task was completed it was with a sense of relief that the Executive Manager could take a long breath — and then set himself at work in preparation of the next bulletin !

It is perhaps apparent that those connected with the Executive Department of the Connecticut World's Fair Board were not called to positions of elegant leisure, and it may safely be

said that, as a rule, they fully earned the compensation voted them by the Board of Managers. If the question were raised as to the most satisfactory return from the appropriation voted by the General Assembly, my answer would be that it was from publishing of the bulletins above referred to. That feature of expense was limited to bills for printing and postage, the work being done without increase of the regular clerical force. By means of the bulletins the people of Connecticut, through newspapers in every section of the State were not only kept regularly informed as to the visits of Connecticut people to the Exposition, but they also made note of many matters of especial interest to intending visitors. And, so far as the writer is aware, Connecticut was the only state that was systematically furnished with bulletins from first to last. It could not be expected that all Connecticut newspapers would republish the full list of registrations of Connecticut people at the State's headquarters, for some of the bulletins contained upwards of a thousand names. Hartford papers selected from them the names of visitors from that immediate vicinity, and in like manner, newspapers from other sections of the State made clippings from the bulletins to correspond with their general circulation. Thus every section of the State was well supplied with desired information.

The work of the Executive Department did not terminate with the close of the Exposition, and it was not until the 15th of the following February that the Executive Manager was released from his engagement with the Board of Managers. There was much still to do to wind up the work of the Board, and for two or three weeks after the Exposition closed the interior of the Connecticut Building was the scene of active operation, by night as well as by day, in repacking furniture, pictures, and the multitude of articles that had been loaned to the House Furnishing Committee for the embellishment of the State Building. The members of that committee were present to superintend various features of the work, which was carried on under the efficient general direction of Dr. P. H.

Ingalls of Hartford, who had been selected by the Executive Committee of the Board of Managers to render that service.

When the task of repacking was completed, the next step in order was to secure transportation for the effects to Hartford. This was not easily accomplished, for all of the thousands of exhibitors, and all of the state boards, were anxious to get away from their long confinement at Jackson Park, but by dextrously crossing the hand of this railway agent and that drayman, it was not long before teams were ordered to report to the Connecticut Building, and its contents were securely stowed away in Michigan Central cars for shipment to Hartford.

Upon their arrival such articles as had been loaned by individuals were forwarded to them by various railway lines or express companies, and those that had been purchased by the House Furnishing Committee and Executive Manager were transferred to the basement of the State Capitol for such disposition as might be ordered by the Board of Managers. The final meeting of the Board was held at the Capitol, January 30, 1894, when action was taken relative to disposal of furniture, etc., as shown by the following extract from the official minutes:

Voted, That we present Mr. J. H. Vaill the desk and chair used by him in the Connecticut Building at the World's Fair.

Voted, That two of the glass cases used in the Connecticut Building for the display of relics he presented to the New Haven Colony Historical Society.

Voted, That Mr. J. H. Vaill be directed to sell all remaining furniture not disposed of at Chicago within ten days from date, at private sale. All that remains unsold at that time he is empowered to sell at public auction.

Pursuant to instructions the Executive Manager disposed of the furniture and other effects of the Board at private sale, making return to the treasurer of receipts for the same. His official connection with the World's Fair Board terminated on the 15th of February, 1894, after a service of about twenty-two months, namely, from April 19, 1892, to December 31,

1892, as executive secretary, and from January 1, 1893, to February 15, 1894, as executive manager and secretary.

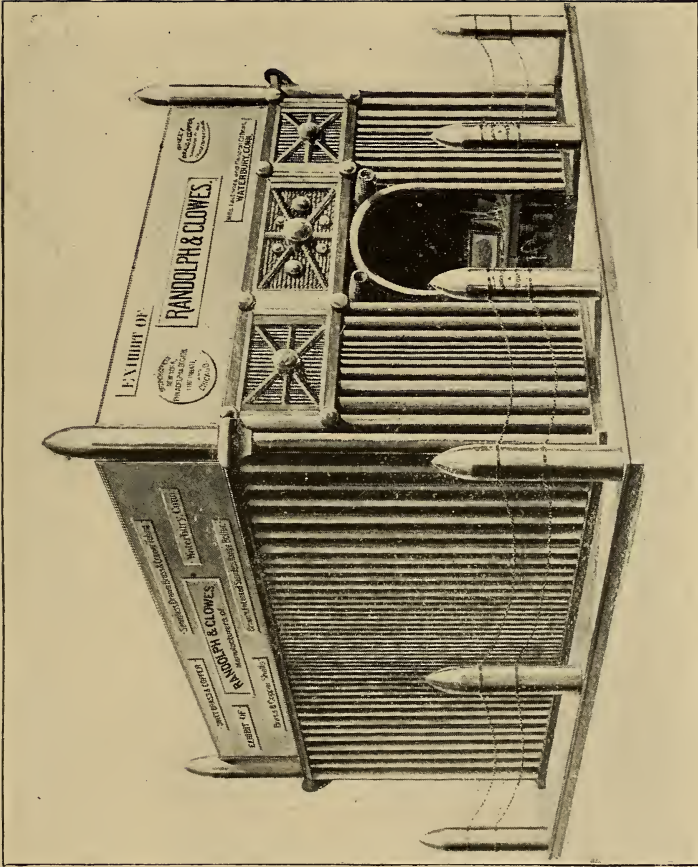
It is a matter for especial congratulation, which will be shared by all members of the Board of Lady Managers, as well as by those of the Board of World's Fair Managers, that, so far as is known, no article entrusted to their care failed of return in good condition to the owner.

It is fitting that acknowledgment should here be made by the Executive Manager for the consideration he received during his long official connection with the two boards, and for the valuable assistance rendered by individual members from time to time. This acknowledgment would be incomplete if it lacked special recognition of the service rendered by the treasurer of the Board, George H. Day, who never, in a single instance, failed to keep the Executive Manager well supplied with funds wherewith to meet financial obligations that were continually confronting him.

CHAPTER XI.

Awards to Connecticut Exhibitors—List of Exhibits not Intended for Competition—List of Intending Exhibitors who Failed to Accept Allotment of Space.

The system of awards adopted by the World's Fair of 1893 did not receive general commendation among exhibitors, and strenuous efforts were put forth by them to secure a different plan, but without avail. The usual system of granting awards by grades, designated by gold, silver, and bronze medals, was completely modified, whereby a single grade of medal — of bronze — was made to do service for all awards alike, the only distinguishing token between exhibits of the highest excellence and those of inferior grade, being the phraseology by which the various juries chose to express their judgment, upon the certificate which accompanied each medal. By the rule adopted, an exhibitor who sent a peck of wheat or corn, more or less, received a medal that was identical in every particular with that awarded to the Willimantic Linen Company, whose exhibit cost many thousands of dollars, and whose expense in maintaining the exhibit during the Exposition was probably thousands of dollars more. The only difference between awards, as before remarked, was in the wording of the certificate of award that accompanied the medal. It will readily be apparent that the plan adopted by the Bureau of Awards of the Columbian Exposition was not calculated to win the favor of those whose exhibits were of the highest order of merit, though it was doubtless satisfactory to those who did not exhibit as competitors. There was nothing in the line of awards which would justify any exhibitor in laying claim to having received the "highest award,"— certainly not unless he had been favored with the privilege of comparing his certifi-



RANDOLPH & CLOWES, WATERBURY, CONN.

cate with those given to his competitors, for the grade of the award was established by the certificate and not by the medal.

It is not strange that there should have been strong opposition to this system of making awards on the part of many prominent exhibitors, for in not a few instances there is a high pecuniary value pertaining to an award that can be legitimately claimed as the "highest award" of its class. This is peculiarly true with reference to such things as pianos, sewing-machines, mowing-machines and reapers, type-setting machines, — in short, there are almost innumerable articles whose value would be largely increased if the Bureau of Awards of the most notable World's Fair ever held announced that they were entitled to the highest award.

It should not be understood, however, that if the names of some exhibitors do not appear in the list of awards their exhibits did not merit that recognition. It was optional with exhibitors to enter "for competition," or not, as they chose, and there were good reasons why some exhibitors of special prominence should prefer not to do so. The case of one of Connecticut's best-known establishments — The Pope Manufacturing Company — will serve as an illustration. This company was the pioneer in the manufacture of bicycles, and their wheels have long been acknowledged as the "Standard of the World,"— a position attained from the fact that the highest grade of inventive genius and mechanical skill that abundant capital could command had for many years been employed in the attainment of the best possible results. When it became known to the management of the Pope Company that a gentleman who was identified with a Chicago bicycle company — their most prominent rival for public favor — had been selected as a member of the jury that was to sit in judgment upon bicycles, it was at once decided not to enter their exhibit for competition, preferring to rely upon the verdict of the hundreds of thousands of wheelmen the world over, as to the proper classification of the "Columbia" bicycle. How many Connecticut exhibitors there were who declined to enter their exhibits for competition we do not know, for applications for

space did not, as a rule, pass through the State's Executive Department, but that some notable exhibits were not entered for competition, we know to be a fact. It is proper, therefore, that this explanation should be made here, in justice to those who were content to exhibit for other purpose than simply to secure recognition from the Bureau of Awards. To such it was enough that the multitude of visitors should examine their exhibits and formulate their own verdict.

The lists which follow embrace three distinct classes: (1) those that received awards; (2) those that did not receive awards, whether entered for competition or not; and (3) those who made application for space, but for various causes decided not to accept allotments of space. The latter class, which is a large one, as has been heretofore explained, was, as a rule, prevented from exhibiting in consequence of the extreme delay in the allotment of space, whereby inadequate time was allowed for the preparation and installation of exhibits.

LIST OF AWARDS TO CONNECTICUT EXHIBITORS.
DEPARTMENT OF MANUFACTURES.

Name.	Address.	Exhibit.
The Bridgeport Wood Fin. Co.,	New Milford,	Wheeler's pat. wood filler, Brenig's Lithogen, Silicate paints.
The J. B. Williams Co.,	Glastonbury,	Shaving soaps.
The New Haven Chair Co.,	New Haven,	Fancy chairs.
The Meriden Curtain & Fix. Co.,	Meriden,	Shade exhibition, Rollers, shade, Meriden shade fringes, M'den opaque shade cloth.
Mrs. Maud P. Gibbs,	Brooklyn,	Stained glass window.
The Holmes & Edwards Silv. Co.,	Bridgeport,	Artistic display, Silver-plated spoons, Silver-plated forks, Silver-plated table flatware, Elec. silv.-plat. steel kniv's.
The Meriden Britannia Co.,	Meriden,	Artistic display, Silver-plated hollow-ware, Works of art, Hollow-ware in nickel, Silver-plated knives, forks, and spoons.
Meriden Britannia Co.,	Meriden,	
The Wm. Rogers Mfg. Co.,	Hartford,	Silver-plated ware, silver-plated knives and forks.
The Waterbury Watch Co.,	Waterbury,	Artistic display, general exhibit, century clock, duplex watches.

Name.	Address.	Exhibit.
The Brainard & Armstrong Co.,	New London,	Spool, knitting, crochet, wash, and emb'd'y silks, Machine twist.
Cheney Brothers,	So. Manchester,	Plain, printed, and figured dress silks, velvets, plushes, spun silk, spun silk fabrics, printed and plain pongees, upholstering silks, decor've silks.
The Grosvenordale Co.,	Grosvenordale,	Bleached cotton goods, Jaconets.
The Glasgo Lace Thread Co ,	Glasgo,	Threads for fancy work.
The Morse Mills,	Putnam,	Bleached muslin.
The Nightingale Mills,	Putnam,	Bleached muslin.
The Ponemah Mills,	Taftville,	India linens & fancy goods.
The Powhatan Mills,	Putnam,	Bleached muslin, Brown muslin.
The Williamsville Mfg. Co.,	Killingly,	Bleached muslin, Brown muslin.
The Monohasset Mfg. Co.,	Putnam,	Bleached muslin.
The Willimantic Linen Co.,	Willimantic,	Spool cotton.
The American Hosiery Co.,	New Britain,	Cotton woolens, men's hosiery, silk hosiery, Underwear.
The Norfolk & New Brunswick Hosiery Co.,	Norfolk,	Knitted underwear.
The American Mills Co.,	Rockville,	Kerseys for men's wear.
The Broad Brook Co.,	Broad Brook,	Irish frieze cloth, Beavers, cheviots, kerseys. Cassimeres.
The Clinton Mills Co.,	Norwich,	Knitted underwear.
The Glastonbury Knitting Co.,	Addison,	Corsets.
Mayer, Strouse & Co.,	New Haven,	Fancy cassimeres, Worsted suit'gs & coat'gs.
The Hockanum Co.,	Rockville,	Fancy cassimeres.
The F. Milner Co.,	Moosup,	Fancy cassimeres, worsted suitings and coatings.
The New England Co.,	Rockville,	Fancy cassimeres, worsted coat'gs & suit'gs.
The Rock Mfg. Co.,	Rockville,	Fancy cassimeres, worsted coat'gs & suit'gs.
The Read Carpet Co.,	Bridgeport,	Carpets.
The Springfield Co.,	Rockville,	Fancy cassimeres, worsted coatings and suitings.
The Norwich Woolen Co.,	Norwich,	Flannels.
The Bridgep't Elastic Web. Co.,	Bridgeport,	Elastic goring & webbing.
Wm. H. Wiley,	Hartford,	Leggings, soles.
The Canfield Rubber Co.,	Bridgeport,	Seamless rub. dress shields.
Mrs. Isabel H. Butler,	Bridgeport,	Art embroidery.
Lillian A. B. Wilson,	Meriden,	Needle work.
Jessie Ives Smith,	New Haven,	Embroidery.
The New England Pin Co.,	Winsted,	Pins.
F. D. Buess,	Meriden,	Picture of steamship Elbe in human hair.
The Greenwood Co.,	New Hartford,	Cotton duck.
The Goodyear Metallic Rub. Co.,	Naugatuck,	Rubber foot wear.
The Ives, Blak'lee & Will'ms Co.,	Bridgeport,	Toys, clock work, electrical work, straw work.
The Bridgeport Gun Imp. Co.,	Bridgeport,	Gun implements, Foster auger bits, loading machinery of all kinds.

Name.	Address.	Exhibit.
The Colt Pat. Firearms Mfg. Co.,	Hartford,	Firearms.
The Ideal Mfg. Co.,	New Haven,	Implements for reloading cartridges, shells for rifles, pistols, and shot guns, powder flasks, bullet moulds.
Parker Brothers,	Meriden,	Breech-loading shot guns.
The Union Metallic Cart'ge Co.,	Bridgeport,	Metallic ammunition.
The Winchester Rep. Arms Co.,	New Haven,	Small arms, military, sporting and hunting firearms; ammunition; cartridge re-loading implements.
The Marlin Firearms Co.,	New Haven,	Sport'g & hunt'g firearms.
The Am. Automatic Light. Co.,	Meriden,	Lighting system.
The Chapman Mfg. Co.,	Meriden,	Hardware specialties; silver, gold, and nickel teabells; sleigh & telephone bells; dog collars.
The Capewell Horse Nail Co ,	Hartford,	Horse shoe nails.
George J. Capewell,	Hartford,	Combined hammer and tack-puller.
		Improved nail puller.
The Eagle Lock Co.,	Terryville,	Locks.
Hobart B. Ives & Co.,	New Haven,	Sash locks.
The Russell & Erwin Mfg. Co.,	New Britain,	Builders' hardware, house furnish'g goods, screws, bolts, and nails; carpenter tools.
The Stanley Rule & Level Co.,	New Britain,	Carpenter tools.
The Stanley Works,	New Britain,	Builders' and cabinet hardware.
The Cutaway Harrow Co.,	Higganum,	Wagon locks.
M. B. Schenck & Co.,	Meriden,	Casters for furniture and trunks.
Peck Bros. & Co.,	New Haven,	Lavatories and sanitary goods; miscellaneous brass goods and brass railings.
Randolph & Clowes,	Waterbury,	Boilers and brass kettles.
The N. Haven Car Register Co.,	New Haven,	Fare registers for railr'ds.
Elizabeth B. Sheldon,	New Haven,	Coun. room and interior decorations.

DEPARTMENT OF MACHINERY.

The G. H. Bushnell & Co.,	Thompsonville,	Filter presses.
The J. T. Case Engine Co.,	New Britain,	20-horse power engine.
The Consol'd Safety Valve Co.,	Bridgeport,	Valves.
The Hayden & Derby Mfg. Co.,	Bridgeport,	Injectors
The Nat'l Pipe Bending Co.,	New Haven,	Nat'l feed water heater.
New York Belting & Pack'g Co.,	Newtown,	Belting and packing.
The Pratt & Whitney Co.,	Hartford,	Automatic machine for weighing granular material; collection of machine tools; standard measuring machines and standard gauges; miscellaneous small tools for machinists' use; Thurston torsion machine and Thurston oil tester.

Name.	Address.	Exhibit.
The Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.,	Stamford,	Differential pulley blocks, screw hoisting blocks, safety double lifts, pillar cranes, safety winches, crabs, sustaining tripods, electric traveling crane, triplex spur-gear blocks.
The Armstrong Mfg. Co.,	Bridgeport,	Armstrong pipe-threading machine.
The Billings & Spencer Co.,	Hartford,	Machinists' tools and drop-forgings, box-opener.
Curtis & Curtis, The Hende Machine Co.,	Bridgeport, Torrington,	Thread mach. & die-stock. Planers, engine lathes, pillar shapers.
The E. Horton & Sons Co., The Peck, Stow & Wilcox Co.,	Windsor Locks, Southington,	Chucks. Tinsm'h tools, bench tools, meat-cutter, machine for cutting and folding tin.
The Chas. Parker Co., A. D. Quint, The Atwood Machine Co.,	Meriden, Hartford, Stonington,	Machinists' vises. Quint's turret drill. Display of machinery for handling silk.
The Willimantic Linen Co., The Farrel Fdy. & Mach. Co.,	Willimantic, Ansonia,	Cotton thread machinery. Cal'dar rolls used in paper making.
The Babcock Print. P. Mfg. Co., R. H. Brown & Co., The Smythe Mfg. Co.,	New London, New Haven, Hartford,	Power printing-presses. Wire stitching machine. Smyth thread book sewing machine.
The Thorne Type-Sett'g M. Co., The Bristols Mfg. Co.,	Hartford, Waterbury,	Type-setting machine. Recording gauges for pressure, temperature, and electricity, & belt fast'gs.
The Ashcroft Mfg. Co., Leonard D. Harrison,	Bridgeport, New Haven,	Machinery appliances. Portable grinding mills.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

S. A. Chalker,	Saybrook,	Corn.
James Sturgis,	Wilton,	Corn.
A. O. Thrall,	Vernon Center,	Corn.
Jasper S. Brooks,	Moodus,	Corn.
Arnold Warren,	So. Coventry,	Corn, rye.
J. C. Atkins,	Westfield,	Corn.
Chauncey Deming,	Farmington,	Corn.
John B. Hubbard,	Guilford,	Corn.
Richard C. Wilcox,	Guilford,	Corn.
Charles Wolcott & Son,	Wethersfield,	Wheat.
C. M. Beach,	West Hartford,	Wheat.
N. S. Baldwin,	Meriden,	Buckwheat.
J. R. Campbell,	Wallingford,	Buckwheat.
A. P. Textus,	East Morris,	Popcorn.
E. C. Warner,	North Haven,	Potatoes.
George W. Harris,	Wethersfield,	Potatoes.
The Imperial Granum Co.,	New Haven,	Imperial Granum.
The Windsor Creamery Co.,	Windsor,	Butter.
The Ellington Creamery Co.,	Melrose,	Butter.
The Lebanon Creamery Co.,	Lebanon,	Butter.

Name.	Address.	Exhibit.
The Wapping Creamery Co.,	Wapping,	Butter.
The Glastonbury Creamery Co.,	Glastonbury,	Butter.
The Cromwell Creamery Asso.,	Cromwell,	Butter.
Edward Norton,	Goshen,	Cheese.
J. B. Sanford,	Redding,	Butter.
The Plainville Creamery Co.,	Plainville,	Butter.
The Andover Creamery Co.,	Andover,	Butter.
The Springbrook Creamery Co.,	Plainville,	Butter.
The Vernon Creamery Co.,	Vernon,	Butter.
E. Stevens Henry,	Rockville,	Butter.
Henry Avery,	Talcottville,	Butter.
The Eastford Creamery Co.,	Eastford,	Butter.
Silas A. Gridley,	Terryville,	Butter.
H. A. Huntington,	Higganum,	Butter.
George E. Morse,	Cheshire,	Butter.
George A. Miner,	Bristol,	Butter.
The N. E. Tobacco Asso.,*	East Hartford,	Collective award of leaf tobacco.
The Cutaway Harrow Co.,	Higganum,	Plows, harrows, and cultivators.
The Ostrom & Lincoln Co.,	Bridgeport,	Toilet soaps, stands, brackets and hangers for anchored soap.

DEPARTMENT OF LIVE STOCK.

A. F. Williams,	Bristol,	Incubators, "Monitor" brooder.
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(Oxen shown under yoke without regard to age or breeding.)

David Strong,	Winsted,	1st prize, \$50 and medal.
John Ferris,	Stamford,	2d prize, \$40 and medal.
Granger Brothers,	Broad Brook,	3d prize, \$30 and medal.
E. W. Lyon,	Northfield,	4th prize, \$20 and medal.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION.

The Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.,	Stamford,	Locomotive crane.
Dann Brothers & Co.,	New Haven,	Bent wood.
B. Manville & Co.,	New Haven,	Brougham.
The New Haven Carriage Co.,	New Haven,	Six passenger brake, Newport cabriolet, and platform spider.
H. G. Shepard & Sons,	New Haven,	Bent carriage woodwork.
The H. D. Smith Co.,	Plantsville,	Carriage, wagon, sleigh, and bicycle forgings.
S. W. Kent,	Meriden,	Horse ice-calks.
The White Mfg. Co.,	Bridgeport,	Carriage lamps and mountings.
The Bridgeport Chain Co.,	Bridgeport,	Chains.
C. Cowles & Co.,	New Haven,	Carriage coach lamps.
Wilcox, Crittenden & Co.,	Middletown,	Marine hardware.
The American Publishing Co.,	Hartford,	Water-color painting of vessels in U. S. Navy.
The Winchester Rep. Arms Co.,	New Haven,	Small arms for naval use, cannon and small-arm ammunition.

*There were 138 contributors to the collective exhibit of leaf tobacco.

DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICITY.

Name.	Address.	Exhibit.
The Mather Electric Co.,	Manchester,	Dynamos and motors, Ring type, direct current and constant potential, dynamos, multiplied power generators, direct current and constant potential, automatic circuit breaker.
The Bryant Electric Co.,	Bridgeport,	Snap switches.
The Carp. Enam. Rheostat Co.,	Bridgeport,	Rheostats.
The Hart & Hegeman Mfg. Co.,	Hartford,	Snap switches.
The Johns Pratt Co.,	Hartford,	Insulating material.
The Eddy Electric Mfg. Co.,	Windsor,	Motors, direct current and constant potential.
The Waring Electric Co.,	Manchester,	Incand. lamps, "Novak."
William Wallace,	Ansonia,	Historical electric light exhibit.

DEPARTMENT OF LIBERAL ARTS.

The State Board of Health,	New Haven,	Charts, maps, and reports.
The State Board of Education,	Hartford,	Complete works of Hon. Henry Barnard.
Norwich Normal School,	Norwich,	Charts showing course of study,
Public Training Schools,	Bridgeport,	Method in teaching, etc. Charts illustrating plans and methods of city training schools.
Public Schools,	Bristol,	School work.
" "	Bridgeport,	School work.
" "	Bridgeport,	High school work.
" "	Hartford,	School work.
" "	Middletown,	School work.
" "	New Britain,	Courses in study and students' work.
" "	New Haven,	School work (elementary grades).
" "	New Haven,	High school work.
" "	Norwich,	Portfolio children's work.
" "	Norwich,	Public school work.
" "	Waterbury,	School work.
" "	Stamford,	School work.
" "	Torrington,	School work.
Stamford High School,	Stamford,	Bound vols. pupils' work.
Mrs. C. E. Ripley,	Hartford,	Orig. designs of wall paper.
The State Board of Education,	Hartford,	Set of Conn. Ed. Reports.
Willimantic Nor. Train. School,	Willimantic,	Charts, pupils' drawing illustrating lessons in other branches.
Yale University,	New Haven,	Collection photographs and charts illustrating equipment and work.
Mrs. Marie H. Kendall,	Norfolk,	Photographs.
Obiel W. Nelson,	New London,	Improved policeman's club.

Name.	Address.	Exhibit.
The Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.,	Stamford,	Post-office equipment.
The Lightning Check Punch Co.,	Bridgeport,	Lightning check punch.
M. Steinert,	New Haven,	Loan collection of keyed and stringed instruments.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINING.

Name.	Address.	Exhibit.
The Shaler & Hall Quarry Co.,	Portland,	Building stone.
The N. E. Brownstone Co.,	Cromwell,	Brown sandstone.
Randolph & Clowes,	Waterbury,	Sheet-copper and brass; brazed brass tubes and mouldings; seamless drawn copper tubes.
J. D. & E. S. Dana,	Yale University,	140 vols. Journal of Science.

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND FISHERIES.

The Horton Mfg. Co.,	Bristol,	Fishing rods.
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DEPARTMENT OF ETHNOLOGY.

E. H. Williams,	(No address),	Stone implements.
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DEPARTMENT OF FINE ARTS.

(Oil Paintings.)

Charles H. Davis,	Mystic,	Abandoned, Summer Morning, April, On the New England Coast, The Valley, A Winter Evening.
Leonard Ochtman,	Mianus,	Night, Harvesting by Moonlight, Along the Mianus River.

EXHIBITS NOT ENTERED FOR COMPETITION.

DEPARTMENT OF MANUFACTURES.

(The following list includes all Exhibits not appearing in report of awards.)

The Am. Writing Machine Co.,	Hartford,	Writing machines and appliances; typewriters.
The Yost Writing Mach. Co.,	Bridgeport,	Typewriters.
The Whitcomb Met. Bedst'd Co.,	Birmingham,	Brass and iron bedsteads, and mattresses.
The Monumental Bronze Co.,	Bridgeport,	Monuments, statuary, medallions, busts, etc.
Rogers & Brother,	Waterbury,	Silver-plated ware.
The Attawaugan Co.,	Norwich,	Cotton goods.
The Ossawan Mills Co.,	Norwich,	Picture and shade cords.
Isaac E. Palmer,	Middletown,	Cotton fabrics.
Timothy E. Hopkins,	Danielson,	Woolen goods.

Name.	Address.	Exhibit.
B. Lucas & Co.,	Norwich,	Woolen goods.
The Niantic Mills Co.,	East Lyme,	Woolen goods.
The Niantic Woolen Co.,	Niantic,	Woolen goods.
The Union City Thimble Co.,	Union City,	Thimbles.
The Automatic Knife Co.,	Middletown,	Pocket knives.
The Northfield Knife Co.,	Northfield,	Pocket cutlery.
Simpson, Hall, Miller & Co.,	Wallingford,	Silver-plated ware.

DEPARTMENT OF MACHINERY.

The Norwalk Iron Works Co.,	So. Norwalk,	Air compressor.
The Underwood Mfg. Co.,	Tolland,	Belting and pulleys.
The Norton & Jones M. T. W'ks,	Plainville,	Light machine tools.
The Ætna Boot & Shoe H. Co.,	Unionville,	Boot and shoe heel nailing machine.
The Kelsey Press Co.,	Meriden,	Printing-presses.
Geo. W. Sanborn & Son,	Mystic,	Paper-cutt'g machines, etc.
Kinsley & Frisby,	Bridgeport,	Chime whistles.
The Springfield Emery Wh. Co.,	Bridgeport,	Eméry wheels & grinders.
Frank J. Dugan,	Norwalk,	Potters' wheel.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The Eclipse Mfg. Co.,	Middlebury,	Grain and seed separator and grader.
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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION.

The Eagle Bicycle Mfg. Co.,	Torrington,	Bicycle & pneumatic tires.
The Hartford Cycle Co.,	Hartford,	Bicycles and parts.
The Pope Mfg. Co.,	Hartford,	Bicycles and parts.
The Wilcox & Howe Co.,	Birmingham,	Vehicle hardware.
Moses Clarke Swezey,	New Haven,	Cash carriers.
The Union Hardware Co.,	Torrington,	Tackle bl'cks, marine hardware, etc.

DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICITY.

O. S. Platt,	Bridgeport,	Switches.
The Jewell Belting Co.,	Hartford,	Dynamo belting.
The Billings & Spencer Co.,	Hartford,	Forged commutator bars, construction tools.
The J. T. Case Engine Co.,	New Britain,	Engines driving dynamos.

DEPARTMENT OF LIBERAL ARTS.

The American Deaf and Dumb } Asylum,	Hartford,	Collective exhibit.
School for the Feeble Minded,		
The State Board of Education,	Lakeville,	Collective exhibit.
The Dickinson Ivory Co.,	Hartford,	Educational exhibit.
Keller Bros. & Blight,	Centerbrook,	Piano keys, etc.
The B. Shoninger Co.,	Bridgeport,	Pianos.
L. P. Wildman,	New Haven,	Pianos, reed organs.
The Phœnix Mutual Ins. Co.,	Danbury,	Violins.
	Hartford,	Statistics, reports, etc.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINING.

Name.	Address.	Exhibit.
The Canaan Lime Co.,	Canaan,	Lime and limestone, section of plastered wall.
N. Bolles & Son,	New Preston,	Granite.
Booth Bros. & Hurricane Isle Granite Co.,	New London,	Granite.
H. C. Burnham,		
R. I. Crissey,	Norfolk,	Granite.
Garvey Bros.,	Sterling,	Granite.
The Millstone Granite Co.,	Niantic,	Granite.
Norcross Bros.,	Stony Creek,	Gray granite.
The Plymouth Quarry Co.,	Thomaston,	Granite.
The Stony Creek Red Gran. Co.,	Stony Creek,	Red granite.
Charles P. Wolcott,	Buckland,	Red sandstone.
S. L. Wilson,	New Milford,	Beryls, garnets, mica, etc.

DEPARTMENT OF FINE ARTS.

(Oil Paintings.)

Charles Noel Flagg,	Hartford,	Portrait of Mark Twain.
P. E. Rudell,	Greenwich,	A November day, Autumn.
J. H. Twachtman,	Greenwich,	Autumn shadows, Winter, Brook in winter, The Brooklyn bridge, Decorative landscape.
John F. Weir,	New Haven,	Por't of Admiral Farragut, Forging the shaft.
Henry C. White,	Hartford,	Spring landscape.

(Water Colors.)

Fidelia Bridges,	Canaan,	In an old orchard.
Leonard Ochtman,	Mianus,	Frost.
J. H. Twachtman,	Greenwich,	Pier near Newport, Winter.

(Pastel Drawings.)

J. H. Twachtman,	Greenwich,	Le Gorge d'Enfer (Throat of hell).
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(Etching).

R. R. Wiseman,	New Haven,	View New Haven green.
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DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY.

Board of World's Fair Mngrs.,	Hartford,	Specimens of native woods.
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WOMAN'S BUILDING.

Clara M. Barnes,	New Haven,	Punch bowl.
Mrs. M. A. Frisbie,	Hartford,	Jardinier, plates, etc.
Miss Mary M. Smith,	Washington,	D'c'rated ice-cream platter.
Miss E. W. Palmer,	Stonington,	Souvenir spoons.
Mrs. Thomas Kerr,	Bridgeport,	Infant's knitted cap.
Harriet C. Mott,	East Hartford,	Wax, feather, tissue paper, and shell flowers.

Mrs. W. A. Pilkinton,	Bridgeport,	Sleeve-holder and hat-pin.
Hattie L. Lyon,	Bethel,	A bouquet of onions (oil painting).
Miss Charlotte E. McLean,	Hartford,	Daisy field near Stock-bridge (water color).
Miss Frances P. Hall,	New Haven,	Tray, pitcher, bonbonniere, etc.

The following is a list of intending exhibitors who were applicants for space, but who, for reasons heretofore explained, declined their allotments, or were denied admission for lack of space:

The Brown Cotton Gin Co., New London.
 The A. B. Hendryx Co., New Haven.
 The Bridgeport Brass Co., Bridgeport.
 Ensign, Bickford & Co., Simsbury.
 Uriah Cummings, New Haven.
 The Loomis Gas Machine Co., Hartford.
 The McLagon Foundry Co., New Haven.
 The Safety Emery Wheel Co., Bridgeport.
 The Farrel Foundry & Machine Co., Waterbury.
 D. H. Carpenter, New Haven.
 The Wheeler & Wilson Mfg Co., Bridgeport.
 The Skinner Chuck Co., New Britain.
 The Hartford Machine Screw Co., Hartford.
 The D. E. Whiton Machine Co., New London.
 The James Reynolds Mfg. Co., New Haven.
 Frank Wheeler, Meriden.
 C. B. Rogers & Co., Norwich.
 Foskett & Bishop, New Haven.
 The New Process Nail Co., Torrington.
 George P. Clark, Windsor Locks.
 The Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Co., Hartford.
 The Franklin Moore Co., Winsted.
 The Lane Bros. Harness Co., Norwich.
 The New Departure Bell Co., Bristol.
 Blakeslee & Co., Plantsville.
 E. W. Stiles & Co., Hartford.
 The Hartford Insulating Co., Hartford.
 The New Haven Clock Co., New Haven.
 Foy, Harmon & Chadwick, New Haven.
 The Acme Shear Co., Bridgeport.
 The Knapp & Cowles Mfg. Co., Bridgeport.
 The Waterbury Clock Co., Waterbury.
 Rogers & Hamilton, Waterbury.

- The Waterbury Button Co., Waterbury.
The Patent Button Co., Waterbury.
The Collins Company, Collinsville.
W. A. Parsons & Co., Durham Center.
The Gong Bell Co., East Hampton.
The J. D. Bergen Co., Meriden.
Landers, Frary & Clark, New Britain.
P. & F. Corbin, New Britain.
The New Britain Knitting Co., New Britain.
The New Britain Architectural Terra Cotta Co., New Britain.
The Norwich Nickel and Brass Works, Norwich.
Childs & Childs, Manchester.
Caroline Hyde, Stonington.
The Hartford Carpet Co., Thompsonville.
The Yantic Woolen Co., Yantic.
The Hopson & Chapin Mfg. Co., New London.
The Elmendorf Water Closet Apparatus Co., New London.
The T. C. Richards Hardware Co., West Winsted.
The Joseph Parker & Son Co., New Haven.
The Bevin Bros. Mfg. Co., East Hampton.
The W. H. Page Boiler Co., Norwich.
E. T. Naylor, Meriden.
The Wm. L. Gilbert Clock Co., Winsted.
The Natchaug Silk Co., Willimantic.
The Diamond Match Co., Westville.
The Whiton Letter Book Co., New London.
The Empire Knife Co., West Winsted.
The Holley Mfg. Co., Lakeville.
The Bridgeport Corset Co., Bridgeport.
The Grilley Company, New Haven.
The New Haven Car Register Co., New Haven.
The Mallory-Wheeler Co., New Haven.
I. S. Spencer's Sons, Guilford.
J. S. C. Rowland, M.D., Hartford.
L. T. Sheffield, New London.
The Vanderman Plumbing Co., Willimantic.
The Griest Mfg. Co., New Haven.
J. M. W. Gilligan, Hartford.
The Iron Clad Stove Polish Co., Middletown.
William R. Hartigan, Collinsville.
The E. N. Welch Mfg Co., Forestville.
The Colchester Rubber Co., Colchester.
The C. F. Monroe Co., Meriden.
The King Implement & Mfg. Co., New Haven.
C. H. Bacon, Danielsonville.
Ernst Schall, Hartford.
C. Brewster, Birmingham.

The Connecticut Mfg. Co., Hartford.
Waterhouse Bros., Hartford.
T. H. Brady, New Britain.
The Waddell & Entz Co., Bridgeport.
The Mathusheck Piano Co., New Haven.
The Sterling Co., Derby.
W. G. Talmadge, Plymouth.
H. C. Voorhees, Meriden.
W. B. Lloyd, Hartford.
National Amateur Press Asso., New Britain.
Elihu Geer's Sons, Hartford.
L. W. Bacon, M.D., New Haven.
W. W. Crampton, New Haven.
The Embalmers' Supply Co., Westport.

CHAPTER XII.

Statement of Reimbursement of Subscribers to Original Appropriation.— Conservatism of the Board of Managers in its Expenditures— Treasurer's Account and Summary of Expenses.

The General Assembly of 1893 — unlike its predecessor — was in harmony with itself, and, as a consequence, it was naturally expected that when the World's Fair Board asked for an appropriation that would permit the reimbursement of subscribers to the original fund of \$50,000, it would be favorably reported and promptly voted. And so it was. The matter was presented to the Committee on Appropriations by a special committee of the Board of Managers, consisting of S. W. Kellogg, D. M. Read, Geo. H. Day, and Morris W. Seymour. An appropriation of \$75,000 was urged before the legislative committee, a careful estimate having been made by members of the committee, representing the Board of Managers. The committee on appropriations, possibly thinking that by so doing they would be more likely to be considered conservative legislators (and so, perhaps, be returned as law-makers at a subsequent session), compromised the matter by making the amount of the appropriation \$70,000 instead of the amount asked.

The appropriation voted enabled Treasurer Day to reimburse those, who, a year previous, had supplied from their own pockets the means whereby the World's Fair Board was enabled to organize and to assume pecuniary obligations. In addition to this patriotic loan being a creditable affair it ultimately was proven to be a good investment, for by vote of the Board of Managers the treasurer was instructed to add six per cent. interest for the money advanced. The amount thus paid as interest was \$1,067.26, as will be seen by the treasurer's report.



W.A. BROTHWELL



JOHN S. SEYMOUR



GEO. A. STOUGHTON



MERRITT HEMINGWAY



FRANKLIN M. RAYMOND



W. H. YEOMANS



GEO. E. KEENEY



WARREN R. BRIGGS
ARCHITECT

ALTERNATES

It is hardly necessary for the executive officer of the World's Fair Board to appear as its apologist in the matter of expenditure of the State's appropriation, for he is not aware that any item of expense has ever been called in question. It will be proper for him to say, nevertheless, that he regards them as having been uniformly conservative as to the disposition of the money entrusted to them. Among the earlier votes passed by the Board, as shown by its official minutes, was "that the treasurer pay no bills except such as are approved by the Chairman of the Executive Committee, excepting such as are provided for at the previous meeting of the Executive Board." The exception referred to in the foregoing extract provided for the payment of traveling expenses of members of the Boards of Managers and Lady Managers when in attendance at authorized meetings, and of committees of which they were members, payment of such bills to be made "upon presentation of proper vouchers."

It will be observed further, by those who examine the treasurer's statement which follows, that payment of all possible accounts was made under specific appropriations voted by the full Board; or by the Executive Committee as its authorized representative. The only exceptions to this rule were instances of contingent expenses incurred by the Executive Manager at Jackson Park, who was duly authorized to incur such pecuniary obligations as in his judgment were warranted in the administration of his executive duties.

The position of treasurer of the Board from its organization on the 30th of March, 1892, was held by Colonel John E. Earle of New Haven, until his death, which occurred on the 30th of October of the same year. At a meeting of the Board held November 4th, George H. Day of Hartford was unanimously elected its treasurer, a position he still holds. The treasurer's statement which is here given is taken from the official minutes of the meeting of the Board held on the 30th of January, 1894. The account is given to the 24th of January, subsequent to which date further obligations were liqui-

dated which do not appear in the published statement, among them the final vouchers of members of the Board for traveling expenses, etc.

BOARD OF WORLD'S FAIR MANAGERS OF CONNECTICUT.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT, JANUARY 24, 1894.

RECEIPTS.

1893.			
March 8.	Received from State Treasurer,	\$40,000.00	
June 13.	“ “ “ “	10,000.00	
Aug. 9.	“ “ “ “	20,000.00	
	Total receipts,		\$70,000.00

DISBURSEMENTS.

Building, Decorating, and Furnishing Appropriations.

Apr. 19, 1892.	By vote of Full Board,	\$15,000.00	
Apr. 7, 1893.	“ “ “ “	2,500.00	
Nov. 4, 1892.	“ “ “ “ (Tracy Bros. bill for extras),	1,271.08	
Dec. 20, 1892.	By vote of Executive Committee (grading of grounds),	390.00	
	Total appro. for building, decorating, and furnishing,		19,161.08

Expended on account of the above appropriations:

Tracy Bros. contract,		\$9,870.00	
“ “ extras,		1,271.08	
Architectural fees and expenses,		786.46	
Fittings, etc., viz.: Electric wiring, gas connections, fence, turfing, etc.,		720.23	
Decorating and furnishing,		6,046.90	
Grading grounds,		390.00	
	Total expended (leaving an unexpended balance of \$76.41),		19,084.67

BOARD OF LADY MANAGERS.

Appropriated May 17, 1892, by vote of Full Board,		5,000.00	
“ Apr. 7, 1893, “ “ “ “		2,000.00	
	Total appropriated and paid,		7,000.00

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Appropriated Sept. 8, 1892, by vote of Executive Committee for exhibit,		1,500.00	
Appropriated June 19, 1893, by vote of Full Board for pavilion,		2,600.00	
Appropriated June 9, 1893, by vote of Executive Com. for care of exhibit, \$50 per mo.,		253.64	
Cost of pavilion exceeded appropriation by,		1.24	
	Total paid,		4,354.88

DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

Appropriated June 19, 1893, by vote of Full Board for exhibit,	\$1,000.00	
Cash paid for butter-cases,	178.80	
State's proportion for refrigeration of Dairy Building,	45.00	
Total paid,		\$1,223.80

STATE'S FORESTRY EXHIBIT.

Appropriated Sept. 8, 1892, by vote of Executive Committee,	400.00	
Appropriated Jan. 7, 1893, by vote of Executive Committee,	600.00	
Total appropriated and paid,		1,000.00

TOBACCO GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

Appropriated Sept. 8, 1892, by vote of Executive Committee,	600.00	
Appropriated Dec. 20, 1892, by vote of Executive Committee,	400.00	
Appropriated by vote of special committee,	300.00	
Total appropriated and paid,		1,300.00

Expenses of Governor and Staff and 12 members of Board of Managers to Dedicatory Exercises, October, 1892, by vote of full Board, July 6, 1892,	1,818.85	
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Expenses of Governor and Staff and twenty-eight members of Board of Managers to Connecticut Day Exercises, October, 1893, and expense of exercises there, by vote of Full Board, June 18, 1893; also fare of one member one way,	6,116.06	
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COLONIAL EXHIBIT.

Appropriated April 7, 1893, by vote of Full Board,	800.00	
Less amount returned unexpended,	480.00	
Net amount paid,		320.00

EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT.

Appropriated April 7, 1893, by vote of Full Board,	1,300.00	
Less amount returned, unexpended,	4.65	
Net amount paid,		1,295.35

SALARIES.

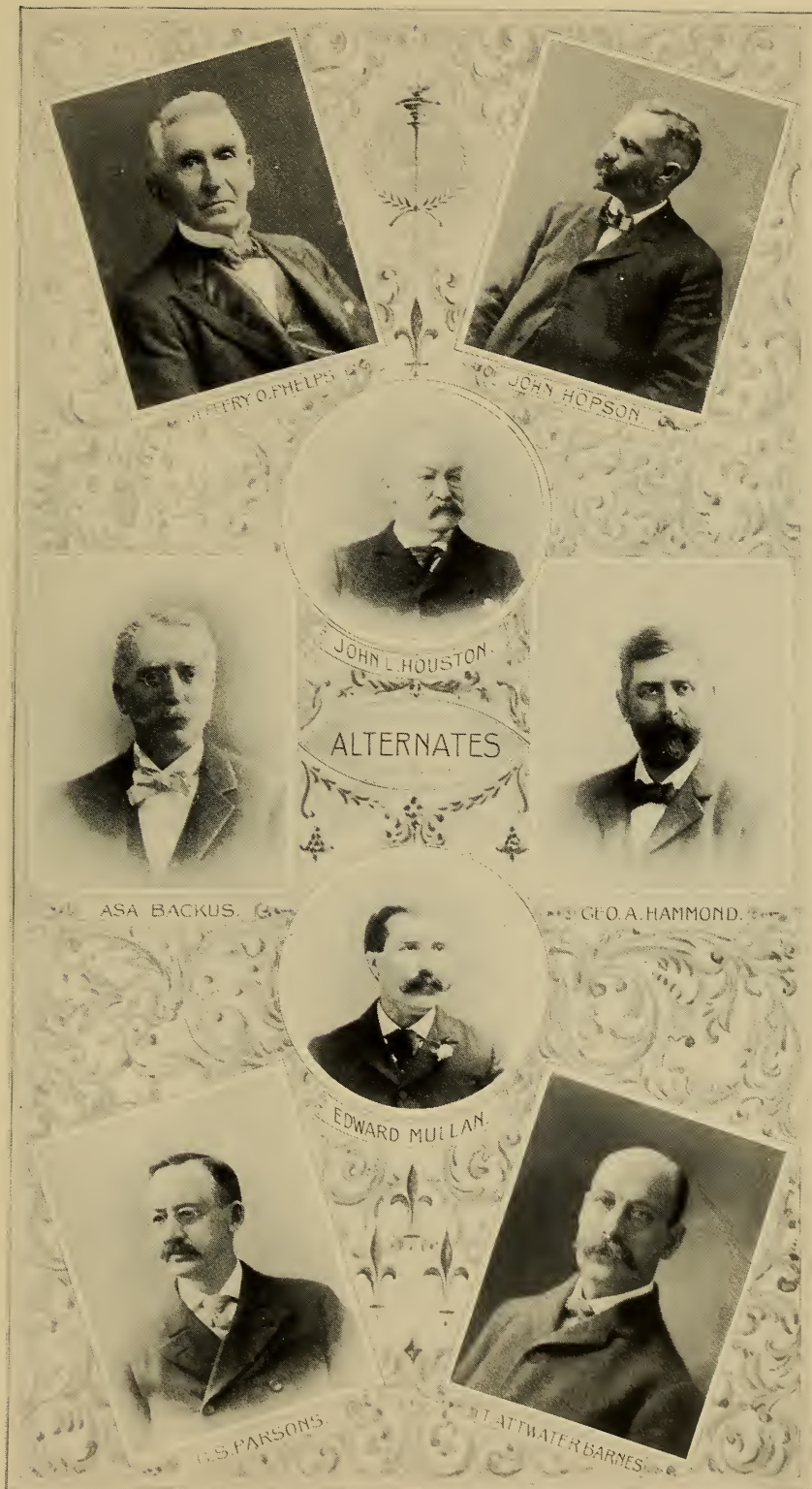
Executive Officers, by votes of Full Board, April 19, 1892, and January 7, 1893,	4,910.00	
Janitor and wife, by vote of Executive Committee, Feb. 1, 1893,	1,200.00	
Clerks,	819.90	
Total amount paid,		6,929.90
Shipping and installing expenses of State Exhibit, by votes of Executive Committee, Feb. 1, 1893, and June 9, 1893,	1,587.35	
Removing, packing, and returning same at close of Exposition,	1,430.82	
Total amount paid,		3,018.17

Board of Executive Manager,	\$347.91	
Board of janitor and wife before State Building was ready for occupancy,	88.50	
Total amount paid,		\$436.41
Traveling expenses of managers attending meetings,	285.12	
Traveling expenses of Building and Furnishing Committee,	3,443.06	
Traveling expenses of Executive Officers, etc., Total amount paid,	746.64	4,474.82
Expenses of Hostess (Mrs. C. S. Vaill), appointed by special sub-committee,		481.04
Post-office in State Building,	109.80	
General expenses, not elsewhere specified, per vouchers approved by Chairman of Exec- utive Committee,		4,148.69
Interest paid to those advancing money for use of Provisionary Board, pending session of legislature, per vote of Full Board, March 8, 1893,		1,067.26
Foot Guard Excursion to Dedication, appropri- ated July 6, 1892, by vote of Full Board, . .		2,500.00
Total Disbursements,		66,679.70
Balance in American National Bank,		3,320.30
(Signed) GEORGE H. DAY, <i>Treasurer.</i>		\$70,000.00

At a meeting of the Full Board of World's Fair Managers of Connecticut held in Hartford on the 30th day of January, 1894, it was voted that the above report be approved and adopted.

Attest:

(Signed) WILBUR B. FOSTER,
Secretary Board of World's Fair Managers of Connecticut.



ALTERNATE MANAGERS OF CONNECTICUT FOR THE
WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

CHAPTER XIII.

Personnel of Boards of Managers and Lady Managers — Manner in which Selection of Managers was Made — Official Tributes to Members of the Board Who Died While in Office.

It should not be imagined that because the members of the Connecticut Board of World's Fair Managers consented to serve the commonwealth without compensation for the long terms of twenty-two months that they were gentlemen of leisure, and had nothing else to do. Without exception — and this statement applies to members of the National Commission equally with those of the State Board — they were men actively engaged in business or professional work, and surrendered whatever time was required that the State might be properly represented at the great Exposition.

It is the experience of every community, that if extra burdens must be borne for the common weal they are, as a rule, placed upon shoulders already overborne with work. This rule seems to carry with it the understanding that men who are most fully occupied, are better qualified to undertake public service than those of comparative leisure.

It will interest the general reader, and possibly the political economist, to take note of the active occupation of the members of the two organizations about referred to. Of the National Commission, Leverett Brainard is prominently identified with The Case, Lockwood & Brainard Company, the largest printing and bookbinding establishment in the State. Thomas M. Waller, though a resident of New London, maintains a law office in New York, where he is identified with extensive corporate interests. At the time of his appointment on the Commission, Charles F. Brooker was secretary of The Coe Brass Manufacturing Company of Torrington, the largest establishment of its kind in this country, if not in the world,—

since promoted to its presidency. Charles R. Baldwin, the remaining member of the National Commission, was at time of appointment at the head of the business department of the Waterbury *American*, and was also cashier of a banking institution in that city. The members of the Board of Managers were not less actively occupied. Charles M. Jarvis is president and chief engineer of the Berlin Iron Bridge Company. George H. Day, treasurer of the Board during sixteen months of its active existence, is vice-president of the Pope Manufacturing Company, an establishment which gives employment to several thousand men. David M. Read, chairman of the Executive Committee and Auditor of the Board, was president of the Read Carpet Company of Bridgeport, and at the head of the D. M. Read Company, the largest mercantile house in that city. Oscar I. Jones, who, with Mr. Read, represented Fairfield County on the Board, was actively engaged in trade. John E. Earle, the first treasurer of the Board, had for many years been Connecticut's leading patent solicitor. He was also treasurer of the Connecticut Centennial Commission of 1876. The vacancy resulting from Mr. Earle's death was filled by the appointment, by Governor Bulkeley, of George F. Holcomb, a former Mayor of New Haven, and closely identified with its business interests as president of the New Haven Carriage Company. The colleague of Messrs. Earle and Holcomb was General Stephen W. Kellogg, former member of Congress, and for many years Waterbury's most prominent attorney. Litchfield County was represented by Rufus E. Holmes, vice-president of the Hurlbut National Bank, and member of the financial firm of Holmes & Gay, and by Milo Richardson, manager of the Barnum & Richardson Company, manufacturers of car wheels, etc. Wilbur B. Foster is one of Rockville's busy merchants, and George Sykes, his colleague, is manager of several of the great textile establishments for which that place has long been noted. Windham County called into service General Eugene S. Boss, general manager of the largest corporation within its territory — the Willi-

mantic Linen Company — and Charles S. L. Marlor, whose father, Thomas S. Marlor, was a member of the Centennial Commission of 1876, and from whom he inherited qualities which made him a valuable member of the Board. From Middlesex County came two of its most prominent and active business men, Clinton B. Davis, treasurer of the Cutaway Harrow Company, and Thomas R. Pickering, well known as the inventor of the "Pickering governor," and at the head of the Pickering Governor Company of Portland. Mr. Pickering's service in connection with former expositions had qualified him for rendering good counsel in the position to which he was chosen. He had represented Connecticut at four International Expositions — at Vienna, twice in Paris, and as State Agent at the Philadelphia Centennial in 1876. New London County was represented on the Board by Frank A. Mitchell, secretary and treasurer of the Thames Iron Works, Norwich, and by Edward T. Brown, treasurer of the Brown Cotton Gin Company of New London. The foregoing outline seems to clearly indicate that those who were selected to represent Connecticut in her relations with the World's Fair were men of unusual qualifications, and of such standing as to ensure the State's highest welfare in connection therewith.

There are no data easily obtainable from which to outline the particular methods adopted for selecting the various members of the Board of Managers. The task was imposed upon the gentlemen who were chosen to represent the several counties at the meeting of citizens held at the State Capitol on the 22d of February, 1892. In order to secure a strictly non-partisan Board it was decided that two members should be selected from each county, one Republican and one Democrat, who were to be nominated (appointment to be made by the Governor) by the gentlemen who were chosen vice-presidents of the meeting held on the date above named. In some instances the vice-presidents were prevailed upon to propose their colleagues as the best possible choice. In other cases it is probable that the ground was carefully looked over, and selection made in a man-

ner similar to the method adopted in Litchfield County. The vice-presidents there, as recorded on page 23, were Lyman W. Coe of Torrington and Samuel S. Newton of Winchester. When these gentlemen met in conference it was understood by them that the persons selected for nomination as members of the Board of Managers should be approved by both. Mr. Newton narrated to the writer, at the time, the manner in which the choice for Litchfield County was made, and we give it as nearly as possible in his own words.

“When we came together to make our selection,” said Mr. Newton, “Mr. Coe asked if I had settled upon my candidate. I told him my choice was Milo B. Richardson of Lime Rock. He said that selection would be entirely satisfactory to him. I then asked Mr. Coe if he had made his selection. He replied that he had as yet made no choice, but that he wished to confer the honor upon some citizen of Winsted, in recognition of its position as the industrial center of the county. He said: “If you will give me a list of a few of your leading business men, any one of whom will be acceptable to yourself, I will indicate my preference. I gave him a list, which included the most prominent men in the town, and when he had looked it over he said: ‘My choice is Rufus E. Holmes.’” Members of the Board of Managers do not need to be told, since their long service of twenty-two months, that Lyman W. Coe was a good judge of men.

The composition of the Board of Lady Managers, like that of its counterpart, seems to have been the result of “natural selection.” Every community is endowed with women who have special gifts in the direction of executive ability — at least every Connecticut community is; not simply the ability to formulate plans, but to carry them successfully into execution. One of the tasks imposed upon the Board of Managers was that of selecting two women from each county who should comprise the Board of Lady Managers, and an equal number of alternates to render service when the principals were unable to do so. The successful manner in which Connecticut was

represented at the World's Fair in matters devolving upon them fully justified the appointments that were made. If there was favoritism shown in the selection of members of the Women's Board it was the kind of favoritism that is approved by the general public — that which recognizes high social standing, combined with especial fitness for undertaking laborious and difficult tasks. They could devote themselves to social functions with credit, but they could do far more than that: could plan wisely and execute plans successfully. The story of the work of the Women's Board is to be told by its efficient president, Mrs. George H. Knight, and it only need be remarked here that from first to last their administration of the duties committed to their charge was emphatically approved by the Board of Managers.

MEMORIAL TRIBUTES.

During the existence of the World's Fair Board of Managers as an active organization, death entered its ranks, and bore away two of its most prominent members. In October, 1892, the treasurer, Mr. Earle, was stricken with pericarditis, and passed away after but two weeks' illness. In due time the following minute found place in the official records of the Board, passed by a unanimous rising vote.

COL. JOHN E. EARLE.

The committee appointed to draft resolutions on the death of the late treasurer of the Board, Mr. John E. Earle, offered the following preamble and resolutions.

Whereas, The Board of World's Fair Managers of Connecticut and its Executive Committee have lost, by the death of Colonel John E. Earle, one of their most esteemed and efficient members, and
Whereas, We, the members of said Board and Executive Committee desire to place upon record a suitable testimonial of our high regard for his memory, and of our sense of the great loss this Board and the State of Connecticut have suffered by his death, therefore

Resolved, That by this mysterious dispensation we have been deprived of the counsel and advice of one whose ripe experience, ex-

cellent judgment, and varied information, made him a most important member, and we deplore his loss to the Board and the State. And, while we recognize his great usefulness as a Commissioner, and his high devotion to duty in all the relations of a citizen, we feel that we have met with a great personal loss in his death, in common with the State and the community in which he lived, where he has so long been loved and honored by all who knew him.

Resolved, That the above preamble and resolutions be entered upon the records of this Board, and a copy be sent to the afflicted family of the deceased, with the assurance of our sincere sympathy and condolence in their sad bereavement.

GEO. F. HOLCOMB,
S. W. KELLOGG,
E. T. BROWN,

Committee.

HON. DAVID M. READ.

In December, 1893, the Board was again called to record its sense of loss in the death of Hon. D. M. Read, chairman of the Executive Committee, who had been in gradually failing health for several weeks. At the first subsequent meeting of the Board, held January 30, 1894, the following minute, offered by Mr. Jarvis, was adopted, the Secretary of the Board being instructed to send an engrossed copy to Mr. Read's family, and to cause the same to be made public through the medium of various prominent newspapers.

(Extract from official minutes.)

The Board of World's Fair Managers of Connecticut, appreciating the obligation that they and the entire State are under by reason of the wisdom, energy, and skill displayed by the Honorable David M. Read in representing the interests of the State at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago during the past summer, and, desiring to attest the deep sense of personal bereavement they feel at his death, cause this minute to be entered upon their records:

Resolved, That in the death of the Honorable David M. Read the State of Connecticut has lost a tried and faithful servant, one who was ever watchful of its true interests, willing, at a sacrifice of personal comfort, to advance its prosperity and uphold its reputation; that we extend to his family and the entire community in which he lived, our sincerest sympathy at the loss they, in common with ourselves, have sustained.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Board send an engrossed copy of this minute and resolution to the family of the deceased, and cause a copy to be printed.

CHAPTER XIV.

RETROSPECTIVE GLANCES AT THE EXPOSITION IN GENERAL.

Apologetic — Statistical — Connecticut Visitors to the Exposition — Will Another Equally Wonderful Exposition Be Seen? — Marvelous Advancement Achieved Since the Centennial of 1876 — Who Can Guess What Science and Invention Will Do for the Future? — Will Man Always Eat in Order to Live? — An Incentive for Connecticut Students toward Solving Mysterious Problems — Is Longevity One of the Lost Arts? — Will Aerial Navigation be Possible in Another Hundred Years? — Forecast of America's Greatness — Brief Duration of the Exposition Regretted — The Chicago Society of Sons of Connecticut — Connecticut Souvenir Badge — Connecticut at the World's Congress — Extracts from Bulletins to Connecticut Newspapers.

APOLOGETIC.

This final chapter has been reserved for a gathering-up of odds and ends, which have been unable to find a fitting lodgment elsewhere, a sort of literary waste-basket into which have been thrust features which could not be assimilated in connection with any of the preceding chapters, and some of which, the reader may think, would assimilate more readily in another kind of waste-basket. If considerable latitude has been taken in this chapter (to say nothing of its longitude), the writer promises to plead guilty to almost any indictment that may be made, with reference to some of its features, excepting that of seriousness. The temptation to indulge in strange conceptions as to what the future may evolve seems to be justified by recalling the progress of events of the past, especially during recent years. How wide he has shot of the mark to be established by conditions possibly to be attained a hundred years hence, only those of that far-off time can know.

STATISTICAL — CONNECTICUT VISITORS TO THE EXPOSITION.

The large number of visitors from Connecticut to the Co-

lumbian Exposition, as shown by registrations at the State Building, indicates the interest with which it was regarded by its citizens. The three registers required during the six months contain the names of 26,100 people, representing 366 towns, cities, villages, and hamlets.

The percentage of the State's population visiting the Exposition was 3.4 (based upon the census of 1890), while the attendance at the Centennial of 1876 was 7.4 per cent. (census of 1870). The larger attendance at Philadelphia is easily accounted for by the shorter distance. New Haven stands at the head of the list, numerically, Hartford being represented by the largest percentage of population, the largest, at least, of the record shown in the following table.

The subjoined list shows towns that were represented by more than 200 people, with percentages of population, and the percentage of the same towns attending the Centennial exhibition. The latter figures have been obtained from "The Souvenir of the Centennial," published by Geo. D. Curtis in 1877. The figures indicate attendance by towns; for example: Vernon includes registrations from Vernon Center, Rockville, and Talcottville, and Winchester includes Winchester Center, Winsted, and West Winsted.

Town.	Attend- ance.	P. C. in 1893.	P. C. in 1876.	Town.	Attend- ance.	P. C. in 1893.	P. C. in 1876.
New Haven,	3649	4.2	8.6	New London,	464	3.3	7.6
Hartford,	3641	6.8	11.0	Middletown,	460	3.0	6.5
Bridgeport,	1903	3.6	8.6	Winchester,	344	5.5	8.5
Waterbury,	1042	3.0	8.0	Vernon,	295	3.3	6.9
Norwich,	814	3.5	6.4	Bristol,	280	3.7	8.7
Meriden,	694	2.7	10.7	Windham,	271	2.7	6.5
Norwalk,	610	3.4	7.9	Manchester,	248	3.0	5.7
New Britain,	559	2.9	8.2	Derby,	224	3.7	5.4
Stamford,	541	3.6	7.8	Stonington,	215	2.0	5.9
Danbury,	517	2.7	6.8	Suffield,	207	6.0	9.4

The foregoing statistics show that the percentage of population of towns represented at the Chicago Exposition varied but little. Sixteen of the twenty from which figures are given

varying less than one per cent. from the attendance of the State as a whole. The highest percentage, that of Hartford, may be accounted for by the fact that, per capita, it is Connecticut's richest town. The next highest, that of Suffield, the richest agricultural town in the State, having the largest area of arable land, probably shows that farmers who, for many years, have been successful cultivators of tobacco, are presumably well supplied with pocket-money. Winchester, standing third in the order of percentages, is chiefly noted for the great variety of its manufactures, and as a result the more continuous occupation of the greater portion of its artisans. To the fact that it is an unusually prosperous industrial town, that local interest in the Exposition was increased by reason of its having a representative on both the Board of Managers and Lady Managers, and that another of its citizens was domiciled in the State Building as executive officer, may possibly be attributed its large percentage of attendance. It is worthy of note that Winchester visitors to the Chicago Exposition numbered 344, and that 345 registered at the Philadelphia Centennial.

It is noteworthy also that prominent agricultural towns are better represented at expositions than the same grade of manufacturing towns. This statement is verified by the record of Litchfield and Washington, agricultural towns, which were represented at the Centennial Exhibition by 9.2 and 10.4 per cent. of their population, the percentages from Winchester and Torrington, which are the most prosperous manufacturing towns in the same County, showing only 8.5 and 6.5 per cent. respectively. To the Columbian Exposition the same agricultural communities sent combined, 9 per cent. of their population, while Winchester and Torrington, combined, were represented by but 7.7 per cent.

WILL ANOTHER EQUALLY WONDERFUL EXPOSITION BE
SEEN?

It is not improbable that many visitors to the Columbian Exposition of 1893 have wondered if they will ever again,

during their earthly lives, have the opportunity of attending an exposition planned and carried out on so grand a scale as that held in Chicago. Notwithstanding the great stride by which the World's Fair, in many particulars, surpassed the Centennial Exhibition of 1876, after a lapse of but seventeen years, it may well be doubted if this generation will be likely to see its equal, either in this country or in any other. When we remember the superior location of Jackson Park, with its canals and lagoons affording such rare opportunity for the plying of gondolas, electric and other launches to the very doors of almost every department building; when we contemplate the number and extent of the various buildings; when we recall the imperial grandeur of the Court of Honor with its unapproached magnificence, by night or by day; and especially when we reflect upon the sum total of expense borne by the Exposition Company — upwards of twenty-six millions of dollars — we shall be likely to arrive at the conclusion that never again in our day is it probable that we shall see its equal. In another hundred years, when the 500th Columbian anniversary comes around, Chicago will have fully recovered from what seems to us must have been accomplished by almost superhuman endeavor, and she may then feel like showing to the world that she can surpass her former triumph. If, as now, her motto continues to be "I will!" that will settle the question — especially if the enterprise of her people shall have been transmitted to her coming generations. Jackson Park will exist in 1993, but by that time it will so largely be embellished by trees, boulevards, fountains, statuary, and grass plots, that its use for another Exposition would, doubtless, be denied. Lower down on the lake shore, however, there may be, even a hundred years hence, unoccupied space sufficient to more than eclipse the Exposition of our own remembrance. It may be too soon to suggest to Chicago, that somewhere in the vicinity of Lake Calumet, adequate space should be reserved for a Columbian Exposition in 1993.

THE MARVELOUS ADVANCEMENT ACHIEVED SINCE THE CENTENNIAL OF 1876.

When one reflects upon the advance along various lines from the Centennial of 1876 to the Columbian Exposition of 1893, and upon the further stride already made since the close of the latter, it is easy to believe that when another hundred years shall have given ampler scope for inventive genius and scientific application, the 500th anniversary of the discovery of America will reveal conditions, which now, at least with reference to some of them, have no place in the calculations of the average mind. He who questions this statement only needs to recall the fact that in 1893 the X-rays had not come to light, so that since the close of this greatest of the World's Expositions, when it was fairly supposed by most people that we had got "about to the end," this marvelous discovery has been made, rivaling in importance, within its own field, the old-time discovery of the circulation of the blood, and the later discovery of anesthesia, to go no further into the realm of scientific and beneficent discovery.

The Centennial of 1876 had no electric light, and its great exhibition buildings, and Fairmount Park itself, were closed at sunset to all visitors. Contrast that with Jackson Park in 1893, fairly aglow with electric lights, from one end to the other, and through all of its exhibition buildings, to such extent that when the moon rose out of Lake Michigan, it seemed as though it hastened to hide its pale light behind a convenient cloud — so brilliant was the scene upon which it looked on Jackson Park.

Those who visited the Centennial will recall the exhibit of the first practical type-writing machine, and they will possibly remember the pretty girl who operated it. She wrote dictated letters for visitors to show the capabilities of the machine, and the fee was 25 cents. In 1893, type-writing machines had come to be something more than a mechanical curiosity,— indeed, a requisite in every business office that made any pretensions toward keeping abreast of the times.

The phonograph had not been heard of at the time of the Centennial, but at the World's Fair of 1893 it was employed for business purposes, and visitors to the Shoe and Leather Building will distinctly remember how it enunciated clearly the merits of "H-u-b Hub, G-o-r-e Gore, Hub Gore!" Whether or not some form of phonograph may come into wider practical use remains to be seen, but the fact of its success as a practical toy out of which fortunes have been already made, by which the world has been delightfully entertained, and will continue to be more and more entertained as its use is amplified, shows conclusively that in 1876 inventive genius has not exhausted itself.

As to that most marvelous of latter day inventions — the telephone — it was patented during the Centennial year, but not in time to attract special attention as an exhibit at Philadelphia. Had Alexander Graham Bell then asserted that the time would ever come when the voice of an acquaintance could be recognized at a distance of one thousand miles, or that it would ultimately be such an indispensable business requisite as it has now come to be, with what a vast number of grains of allowance his assertion would have been received. Nevertheless, during the World's Fair, the writer clearly distinguished the "hello" of one of his Connecticut friends through about twelve hundred miles of wire, the recognition being so distinct as to be unmistakable.

Another advanced step in scientific discovery since the Centennial Exhibition, and one that has almost entirely revolutionized the then prevailing methods of hand-engraving, is the "half tone" process of the present day. If those who are not well versed in the advancement in illustration during the past few years will compare *Harper's Weekly*, for instance, or the illustrated magazines of to-day, with the same periodicals of twenty years ago, they will readily observe the marked improvement. This advance is mainly due to experiments with the camera conducted by a former Connecticut boy, Frederic Ives of Litchfield. The process is known as the "Ives process."

Besides being of much higher grade than can be done by even the highest grade of hand engraving, because of the absolute correctness of the camera's work, its cost has been reduced many fold. Without the aid of the camera the superb half-tone illustrations of the World's Fair of 1893 would not have been possible. It will interest the reader to know that Mr. Ives, when about 15, while serving as an apprentice in the office of the Litchfield *Enquirer*, began experimenting with a cigar-box camera, made by himself; and that his present field of scientific enterprise (November, 1897), is London, in connection with "The Photochromoscope Syndicate, Limited," a concern which, by use of the "Kromskop" (Mr. Ives' invention), produces colored photographic pictures successfully.

The next, and still more wonderful use that inventive genius has made by means of the camera — that of showing moving pictures by the Kinetoscope and other processes — has been the result of experiments made since the close of the Exposition of 1893. What opportunities for reproducing moving pictures were offered on the Midway Plaisance, the lagoons, with gondolas and electric launches, the multitude of moving exhibits in Machinery Hall, to say nothing of the splendid sight presented by Connecticut's Governor Bulkeley and Staff and the Governor's Foot Guards on Michigan Avenue at the time of the dedication observance in October, 1892! These brief references are sufficient to outline the possible photographic effects that await those who survive the great exposition which will probably be held to commemorate the 500th anniversary of the advent of Columbus upon the shores of this Western world.

WHO CAN GUESS WHAT SCIENCE AND INVENTION WILL DO FOR THE FUTURE ?

During the next hundred years, who shall say what inventive genius and scientific discovery may not be able to accomplish? In these latter days nearly all things seem to be possible

for man to do. If the battleship of eighty years ago was to Byron a "huge leviathan," how shall the poet of this end of the nineteenth century characterize the marine monsters that now plow the seas? Who can guess what transatlantic passage may be reduced to after another hundred years shall have elapsed, if during the present century it has been reduced from several weeks to about five days? How nearly can we guess as to the changes that may be made in the line of inland transportation during the coming century? The "Empire State Express," now called the fastest train in the world, covers the distance between New York and Buffalo, 440 miles, in 495 minutes. This is a marked advancement on the time made at the beginning of this century, to say nothing of the methods of travel, when settlers in the "New Connecticut" (the Connecticut Reserve); now northern Ohio, journeyed by ox-wagon and stage coach. And though twenty-four hours from New York to Chicago is fast enough for the generality of mortals of the present day, there continues to be a demand for more rapid transit — a demand that may ultimately send a car by pneumatic tube between these two points in four hours instead of twenty-four. The problem of aerial navigation may possibly be solved in the lapse of another hundred years, if it is ever to be solved, though possibly only those who delight in extra-hazardous journeyings would care to avail themselves of opportunities for aerial flight. Nevertheless, standing in the light of the marvelous progress human achievement has attained during the past quarter of the nineteenth century, it would be futile to assert that man has come near to the limit of his capabilities.

We have neither time nor space here to outline except as to a few possibilities, we may say probabilities, in the line of progress reserved for the future, though they are referred to more for the sake of indulging in prophetic entertainment than otherwise. Let us say, to allay the apprehension of those who weep over the possibility that the coal deposits of the world will be exhausted of their supply of fuel in about twenty thousand years, that, before the twentieth century shall have

run its course, provision will most likely have been made whereby the water that now runs to waste everywhere will be made to store up energy with which to reduce the demands upon the coal fields. If the electric current in the trolley wire of to-day cannot only propel, but also light and heat the moving car, it can also heat, as well as light, the dwellings of men, and water enough now runs to waste which, if employed fully, might greatly lessen, if not exempt, the use of coal. Though not as yet common in use, the electric cooking range is a practical verity, and in a few years a house equipped with all the modern improvements will include a cooking apparatus that will require neither matches, kindling wood, nor kerosene can, from start to finish; only the placing of a plug in an electrical switch-board will be needed to bring a hot current to the electric range. Tidy housewives will delight in the absence of dust and ashes, when the coal scuttle has been relegated to the junk heap.

And then there is waste of energy in the ever-moving tides, and in the surf of the restless sea sufficient to furnish all the power and light and heat the world has need of when inventive genius shall have harnessed them. Already the practicability of the surf-motor has been demonstrated on the Pacific Coast, which furnishes electrical power at very much less cost per horse power than it can be obtained from coal. There is plenty of surf power running to waste, night and day, winter and summer, along the Atlantic Coast, as well as above and below the Golden Gate of the Pacific.

But the world is not limited to coal mines and ocean waves for sources of energy. Probably enough wind blows to waste to furnish all the energy required to run the activities of the globe if it could be fully utilized. It might be difficult to catch all the winds that blow and make them spend their entire strength in the service of man, but it would be possible to-day for the suburban dweller to charge storage batteries with sufficient energy to furnish all the light and heat he required, especially in localities where Boreas and other members of the howling quartette residing in the Cave of the Winds, could all,

in their turn, have opportunity to do their share. Should there still be lack of energy to keep mundane affairs moving, after other handmaids have done their full share, the inflammable gases that are latent in water will be sufficient to supply any deficiency, to say nothing of what might be obtained from concentrated rays of solar heat. Sources of energy for power, and consequently for light and heat, are so vast and illimitable, as to preclude the necessity of our worrying over the question as to future supply. Science and inventive genius will solve that problem in due time.

WILL MAN ALWAYS EAT IN ORDER TO LIVE?

If there is nothing else to worry over in behalf of those who are to make up this country's population, of possibly a thousand millions at the time of the 500th anniversary, will it not be as to whether they can all get enough to eat? If the State of Texas is, of itself, large enough to furnish an eighth-acre building lot for every man, woman, and child of the estimated population of the globe,—more than thirteen hundred millions,—it is, perhaps, not unreasonable to regard the rest of the country large enough, and fertile enough, to adequately sustain its prospectively large population with all requirements in the way of "daily bread." The question that worries us just now is this: Is man always to be subjected to the gross propensity of eating? It may be somewhat extravagant to advance the idea, but when we consider what scientific activity has been doing for mankind during the past few years, the inquiry seems pertinent, will eating be a physical necessity, in order to sustain life, a hundred years hence? The man who now enjoys life simply to the extent of gratifying his appetite; the *bon vivant* whose life would be largely devoid of pleasure could he not appease the demands of his palate — they will take no delight in the hypothetical picture I am about to delineate. On the other hand, many a tired housewife, who is wearing her life away in the never-ending task of providing meat for her household, 1,095 times a year, will wish the pic-

ture were real, and that she could take a Rip Van Winkle nap long enough to wake and find it in practical operation. This is the picture: Such an advanced stage of chemical and electrical science as would make it possible for the human body to be supplied with chlorides, phosphates, carbonates, etc., in such quantity and quality as are required for its proper maintenance without resorting to the present method by knife, fork, and spoon. Already, by means of the electrical battery the operator can transmit to the hidden recesses of his patients' anatomy liquid hypnotics that will allay pain; by similar process why may not liquid iron be transmitted through the system for the strengthening of the blood, phosphates for maintaining the structural portion of the individual? Why may we not as well learn what proportions of liquid carbon, oxygen, hydrogen, and nitrogen are required to build up and maintain the human body in all its parts? Malt is the vital principle of bread, and there is but little goodness left in beef after it has been subjected to the Liebig process of extracting its juices. It is already an easy task for the chemical laboratory to reduce iron to liquid form; why may not the time come when flouring mills are converted into laboratories which shall turn out liquid beef, wheat, corn, sugar and potatoes with which to supply household galvanic batteries the world over?

If gold, silver, and nickel can be transferred from the solid block, and deposited upon forks and spoons, why, in due time, may not all the necessaries of life be vulcanized by chemical process, and transmitted in like manner by the mysterious current, and restore to man his wasting vitality? What a relief this process would be to the digestive organs, and who knows but that through some such manner of living man may bring back his lost birthright of longevity?

The electric launches that rendered such excellent service on the lagoons at the World's Fair were placed in their stalls at night, and in seven hours their hidden batteries were restored with sufficient energy to run sixty miles, ten hours at six miles an hour. Is it impossible that in a hundred years such

advancement as has been here outlined may not have been attained, whereby when a mortal lays himself down to pleasant dreams, he can buckle around him his electric belt and then, after wrapping the drapery of his couch about him, touch a button which shall set in motion a current, that in seven hours will restore in his system the wasted tissues of the day gone by? This picture will not be complete without the embellishment it naturally suggests — such relief from care as will permit of rational enjoyment of the highest order — enjoyment which the imaginative reader can picture to suit himself. The man who required a resting hour at midday, or at sunset, and with it a little toning up of wasted energies, could he not buckle on his electric belt, and spend an enjoyable hour in his easy chair with his newspaper or the latest book from the press, and so keep himself abreast of the times? Think of the number of untouched books that gather dust on library shelves for lack of time for reading! What a vast amount of information and literary enjoyment might come to him, who, 1,095 times a year, prefers reading to eating!

Perhaps this hypothetic picture is too strongly drawn to suit some conservative minds, who may argue that because man was provided with digestive organs he ought not to try to circumvent his Creator by devising some way to put them on the retired list. Such conservatism is out of date in these days, and belongs to the age of the Scotch Covenanters, who railed against the use of fanning-mills for winnowing grain; they winnowed their grain with the wind the Lord furnished, and it was to them like rebuking the Almighty to devise any new-fangled method. Then, again, the suggestion may not be altogether pleasing to those who regard the alimentary canal as especially designed for the encouraging of sociability during life's journey, and who, moreover, regard that as the surest, and in some cases the only, channel by which man's affections may be reached. If such be the case, let it be understood that palatable liquids (we shall not attempt to enumerate them all, for good reasons), including tea, coffee, milk, and soda-water, shall be exempted from the electrical process; also grapes,

peaches, oranges, and other tasteful fruits that can be served without further preparation than the accompaniment of finger bowls. This will restrict the storage-battery process to such features as will eliminate the principal part of kitchen drudgery, and will also help to solve the servant girl problem.

If the reader considers this picture as altogether Utopian, and entirely out of the range of possibilities, let him go back a hundred years and imagine some Mother Shipton predicting the Atlantic cable, the telegraph, telephone, phonograph, biograph, photograph, the perfecting printing-press and type-setting machine, motor carriages, the trolley car, the "ocean greyhound," the dynamite gun, the sewing-machine and typewriter, the electric light, smokeless powder, and the X-rays, and then ask himself if, in the light of what has been achieved, our strange picture is very trying to the imagination.

AN INCENTIVE TO CONNECTICUT STUDENTS TOWARD SOLVING MYSTERIOUS PROBLEMS.

To Professor Asaph Hall, an honored son of Connecticut, was reserved the task of discovering the Martian moons. During the twentieth century, now almost dawning, may not the further gratifying honor fall to the lot of some one of her gifted sons of discovering other hitherto unrevealed luminaries in the stellar depths, or, at least, be the discoverer of something, if nothing more than a law or theory, as Newton did, and so immortalize himself?

There seems good reason to believe that the telescope may be so improved in years to come as to give the astronomer much greater range of vision than now, though even with all of man's capabilities, many times multiplied, it may well be doubted if he will be able to "loose the bands of Orion" or find out the source and dwelling-place of the Almighty. Since the days of Job, however, having been able to "send lightnings," and taught them to say with audible voice "Here we are," may he not be able, later on, to demonstrate that their source is in the great solar battery; that the mission of fast-speeding comets is

to restore wasted energy throughout the wide realm of space, and that the beneficent influences of solar heat are transmitted to us by never-ceasing electrical currents? May it not be possible for modern science, now that it has demonstrated its ability to not only weigh distant spheres in its scales, but to show by the spectroscope of what they are composed, to overturn the Newtonian theory of gravitation as a propelling force, and supplant it by a well-defined demonstration which shall show that the law of gravitation operates upon moving spheres simply as a "governor" controls the speed of an engine — regulating rather than being its propelling force? Sir Isaac knew a good deal, considering the time in which he lived, but the electrical age had not dawned in his day. It may be that some later-day genius will discover, after awhile, that electricity is the force that propels the spheres in their orbits.

And when you come to reflect upon the subject, does it not seem reasonable to think that in order for the sun's warming rays to do a full day's work for the benefit of humanity upon earth, they should start from home early in the morning, and come through space by the "lightning express." If it is a fact that the electrical current moves at the rate of 285 thousand miles a second, the distance from the sun to the earth can be traversed by it in five or six minutes, and we know of no other element that travels as fast — distancing light by about a hundred thousand miles a second.

Should the electric current theory prove untenable from a more scientific standpoint than ours, a substitute theory is offered as a compromise: that the sun's direct rays may be refracted through the earth's convex atmosphere, in similar manner as they are refracted and concentrated by a sun-glass, focusing at or near the earth's surface. If this theory is accepted, it will possibly lead us to worry less about the sun's rays pelting unbearably upon the heads of our near neighbors, who may chance to dwell upon Mercury, which is more than fifty millions of miles nearer the sun than the earth is, for, of course, the atmosphere of all habitable worlds would be so

fixed as to make the conditions of heat and cold just suited to popular needs, the same as ours is. We should also be less anxious as to the number of degrees below zero that might otherwise be the portion of our distant relatives, the Neptunians, living thousands of millions of miles away from our great source of light and heat. May some Connecticut youth who is eager for immortal honors be incited to study in the direction of these mysterious problems; perchance he may win rare prizes in the realm of fame, and so merit recognition from him who shall write of Connecticut at a World's Fair a hundred years hence.

IS LONGEVITY ONE OF THE LOST ARTS?

Does it occur to the reader that it may be possible at some future period, for conditions to be such as to bring about a return of the good old times when patriarchal longevity enabled mortals to live hundreds of years instead of the more limited span of to-day? Is it not a little strange that it should have been possible for Methuselah to live 969 years, while as for us the days of our years, as the Psalmist said, are threescore and ten, and if by reason of strength they be fourscore years, yet is their strength labor and sorrow, for it is soon cut off and we fly away. Is longevity one of the lost arts? Has modern science a more inviting field than that of endeavoring to restore to humanity its apparent birthright of long life?

Look at the family record. Methuselah, 969; Jared, 962; Noah, 950; Adam, 930; Seth, 912; Cainan, 910; Enos, 905; Mahalalel, 895; Lamech, 777; Shem, 600; Eber, 464; Arphaxad, 438; Salah, 433; Enoch, 365; Peleg and Reu, 239; Serug, 230; Terah, 205; Isaac, 180; Abraham, 175; Nahor, 148; Jacob, 147; Moses, 120; Joseph and David, 110. This shows a fearful degeneration, and science ought to bring itself to the task of finding out the causes from which it has resulted. It surely cannot be traceable to moral degeneracy, for 930 was the lot of our first parent.

"Whose mortal taste
Brought death into the world, and all our woe."

If the gradual lessening of the years of human life has not come from the sin of eating forbidden fruit it must also be apparent that it has not resulted as the penalty from indulgence in the fruit of the vine, for Noah, the head of the only antediluvian family worth saving, is said to have allowed his bibulous tendencies to get the better of him, and he was hardly excusable on the plea of youthful indiscretion, having then passed his 600th birthday. Evidently, too, it would be futile to assert that to the non-observance of the proprieties of social ethics can be attributed this seeming divine disapprobation, manifesting itself in the period of human life, for Joseph, the most conspicuous exemplar of social proprieties, lived no longer than David, who conspicuously violated them.

We don't know what can be done toward solving this problem of restoring longevity to our fallen race — and it is a good deal of a fall from Methuselah's great age to that of our "centurions," as Mrs. Partington used to call them — better than to offer large cash prizes for the oldest and best-preserved specimens of humanity to be exhibited at the next Columbian Exposition in 1993. Of course, there would be no trouble in getting large purses guaranteed, for people everywhere would be interested, expecting, naturally enough, that all of the various medical schools — allopaths, homeopaths, hydropaths, electropaths, and others that follow no well-defined paths — would each do their best toward raising the average of longevity among their respective adherents. It is not many years ago that a syndicate of publishers offered a cash prize — a million dollars, if we remember correctly — for what should prove to be the best type-setting machine. Now almost every well-equipped printing establishment throughout the civilized world is supplied with marvelously intricate machines that can set type much faster, and at less cost, than the work can be done by hand, and the pages of this volume indicate how well the work is done. Where there is a will there is a way, especially if in connection with the will there is promise of enticing reward. Just at present the bicycle industry appears to

be the most attractive realm for the employment of inventive genius, Connecticut still maintaining the lead in the race, and that for the reason that the "Columbia" wheel, in addition to its perfection in all other respects, has the greatest longevity. What humanity wants, and is willing to pay for, is the utmost longevity, of course, with all of its active faculties to the utmost extent unimpaired. If the comparatively new theories of Christian Science and Osteopathy will enter the contest and show as fruits of their respective systems at the next Columbian Exposition, nimble and well-preserved exhibits of humanity, who were visitors at the last one,— ranging in age from 125 to 150 years,— what a flocking there would be to the standards of their school! What the world wants most of all is the discovery of the Fountain of Perpetual Youth, and we indulge the hope that its source may be found by some searcher from the "Land of Steady Habits."

WILL AERIAL NAVIGATION BE POSSIBLE IN ANOTHER HUNDRED YEARS?

The marvelous advancement achieved during the latter part of the nineteenth century in the realm of locomotion naturally inclines us to wonder what changed conditions may be attained when the year 1992 shall have dawned and plans are being laid to attend the Columbian Quincentennial anniversary. By that time an intelligent people, demanding what they had long been entitled to, will not lack good roads. The "great multitude, which no one can number," now mounted on bicycles, have thoroughly inaugurated that desideratum, and the multitude of motor wagons soon to follow in their wake will emphasize the demand. But there is plenty of time before 1992 for human ingenuity to bring about aerial navigation, if it is ever going to. As to the possibility of a human being flying a hundred years hence, does not the bicyclist almost fly now when he goes a mile in a minute and twelve seconds, a record already made, with a "century" record of a hundred miles in three and one-half hours! As to flying

through the air, the fanciful dreaming of "Darius Green and his flying machine" may only have been prophetic. Aluminum is several times lighter than iron; nobody knows how soon some one may be able to produce a gas that will have several times the buoyancy of hydrogen gas, and, possibly, one that will be incombustible. Not many years ago experiments were made in the hope of producing a smokeless powder; now it can be bought by the carload. The invention of gunpowder brought a marvelous force into the world; to-day it cannot be compared with dynamite and nitro-glycerine. There is plenty of room in the air for aerial navigation, and the time may come when travel there will be safer than by land or water. The imaginative mind can picture Connecticut people going to the World's Fair in Chicago, in 1993, by an aerial train of cars, or by airship, and having delightful birdseye views of Niagara, the great lakes, the Hudson, and the Ohio, with indeed a charming panorama all the way, and the trip made entirely by daylight. A hundred miles an hour on an "air line" ought not to overtax an imaginative mind in these days, when railway engines have already been sped at the rate of 120 miles an hour. Safe? No misplaced switches; no absent-minded telegraph operators; no broken rails; no grade crossing; nor delaying hot-boxes. How would it land? It might not land at all, but, perhaps, glide down, and settle upon the surface of Lake Michigan as gracefully as a duck settles upon the surface of a mill pond. Don't believe it possible? Neither do I, but would our grandfathers, in 1793, have believed it possible for us to go from New York to Chicago on the "Exposition Flyer" in nineteen hours? Would they have believed in the transmission of messages by ocean cables; that the human voice could be unmistakably recognized a thousand miles away; would they have believed the present achievements of the camera possible, and the penetrating powers of X-rays; the wonderful resources of steam and electricity, and the present perfection now reached in the art of printing; in the attainments in the realm of engineering like that of the Brooklyn Bridge, or that in a hundred years

the navies of the world would be floating fortresses of iron? Truly, He who gave man dominion "over all the earth" hath not limited his powers.

FORECAST OF AMERICA'S FUTURE GREATNESS.

The forecasting of America's greatness, when another hundred years shall have rolled away, and there is a call to celebrate the 500th Columbian anniversary, affords an interesting subject for contemplation. If there is anything left of Cuba after the present unhappy conflict over it, we may not unreasonably expect that the "gem of the Antilles" will some day glisten in the crown of "Columbia, the gem of the ocean." As to Hawaii, whose fate just now seems to be in the balances, it would perhaps be twisting Scripture unwarrantably to assert that the prophet Isaiah referred to this particular case when he said "the inhabitant of this isle shall say in that day, behold, such is my expectation." With reference to the great domains that lie upon our borders, there seems to be no good reason why they should be added to our now sufficiently large territory.

Predicting the possible population of the United States in a hundred years, is, perhaps, a more reasonable undertaking, for there seem to be somewhat well-defined laws which may bear upon the subject. When the population of the American Colonies was about two millions, a writer in an English magazine is said to have estimated that in 1890, it would have increased to sixty-four millions, an estimate that was less than three per cent. higher than the census of 1890 showed — 62,622,250. Applying the same rule to 1990, estimating that the population will double itself every twenty-five years, would make the population of the United States aggregate upwards of 1,000 millions at the time of the celebration in 1993, of which Connecticut's quota would exceed eleven millions. Such a Connecticut population, more than 2,300 to the square mile, against 149 as by the census of 1890, is not likely to be reached, however, and we shall do well not to be too anxious. Restricted immigration is coming in for its share of Con-

gressional consideration one of these days, if political promises are kept. The day of large families seems also to have gone by, unhappily. The writer's great-grandfather was one of eighteen children; three generations later the average in the same line was less than three. If there be an inclination to worry about an over-populated country a hundred years hence, let it be the lamentable lot of him who worries lest our coal supply may be exhausted in twenty thousand years.

BRIEF DURATION OF THE EXPOSITION REGRETTED.

Of those who visited the Columbian Exposition of 1893, there were few, we imagine, who did not greatly regret that the marvelous exhibition was not permitted to continue during the corresponding months of 1894. It is true, that it would have been impossible to keep the Exposition running during the intervening winter months, for Chicago can boast of thermometers that go as low as her buildings do high, but no one cognizant of the marvelous work she had already performed could doubt her ability to successfully continue the Fair another season if she decided to undertake the task. It will always seem a pity that such a lavish expenditure of money — for the auditor's books showed a total expense of more than 26 millions of dollars — could have allowed only the opportunity of a few months in which to see it. Those whose good fortune it was to be able to attend the Exposition were so thoroughly pleased with it that they would have wished to see during the second season what they failed to see the first, and it would have required no further advertising to draw largely-increased attendance than the story of its grandeur as told the world over by those who had traversed Jackson Park by gondola, electric launch, intramural railway, or wheeled chair, and who had reveled among the strange sights and stranger sounds of the "Midway." It is said to have been the great desire of Mayor Carter Harrison to have the Exposition temporarily closed and reopened during the summer and fall months of 1894, and it is not improbable that he would have brought about such an arrangement had not an assassin's pistol brought his life to an untimely end.

THE CHICAGO SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF CONNECTICUT.

It is pleasant and desirable to have a "friend at court," and such the World's Fair Managers had in the organization known as the "Chicago Society of the Sons of Connecticut." Hardly had the Connecticut Board of Managers begun to make arrangements to visit Chicago to participate in the Exposition dedication ceremonies than Governor Bulkeley received a telegram from the president of the Chicago Society, E. St. John, general manager of the Chicago & Rock Island railway, tendering a reception to the Connecticut visitors, and offering them other kindly attentions. During the progress of the Exposition the Executive Manager was frequently under obligation to this organization for courteous and efficient assistance, and especially to Mr. A. A. Dewey, secretary of the Society. Members of the Society were frequent visitors to the State Building, and on one June afternoon a banquet was given by the Society in its parlors, its hospitality being shared by all Connecticut visitors who chanced to be present.

CONNECTICUT'S SOUVENIR BADGE.

A complete collection of souvenir badges at the World's Fair would make an exhibit, that, in number and variety of design, would rival the famous Tingue collection of buttons in the Capitol at Hartford. The Connecticut badge was designed by Miss Etta Andrews of Norwalk, a young lady of rare gifts in the direction of art, and who, since the Exposition, has been pursuing her studies in Paris and in Sweden. Miss Andrews' design was adopted by the Board of Lady Managers, several others being in competition. Briefly described, the badge shows the Connecticut coat of arms; its motto — *Qui Transulit Sustinet*; the flags of the United States and Spain, and the lettering: "Connecticut; World's Fair, 1893." It is made of fine-gilded brass, the face being inlaid with white enamel. The flags are represented in their natural colors, in enamel.

CONNECTICUT AT THE WORLD'S CONGRESSES.

The counter attraction of the World's Congresses, held at the Art Palace in Chicago during the Exposition season, drew

away from Jackson Park, from time to time, many prominent Connecticut visitors; some to edify, others to be edified. We are not in possession of a complete list of residents of Connecticut who took part in its various sessions, but recall from memory that addresses were made as follows: By Dr. Henry Barnard of Hartford, before the Educational Congress; Elwood S. Ela of the *Manchester Herald*, and Nathan W. Kennedy of the *Putnam Standard*, at the Press Congress; Dr. William M. Hudson of Hartford, Prof. W. O. Atwater of Wesleyan University, and Henry C. Rowe of New Haven, before the Fish and Fisheries Congress; Hon. E. H. Hyde of Stafford, at the Agricultural Congress, and Prof. Simeon E. Baldwin of Yale University, at the Law Congress.

EXTRACTS FROM BULLETINS TO CONNECTICUT NEWS-PAPERS.

In Chapter X, relating to work of the Executive Department, reference is made to bulletins sent to publishers of Connecticut newspapers. Beside giving a list of Connecticut visitors to the Exposition from time to time, they contained occasional paragraphs, which, it was thought, might be of some interest to Connecticut readers — references to notable exhibits, items of more than ordinary moment, suggestions to intending visitors, — in short, anything that would be likely to increase the attendance from home, or in any way serve to entertain those who were unable to visit the great Fair. A few of the paragraphs are reproduced herewith, as a closing feature of the last chapter of "Connecticut at the World's Fair."

[From Bulletin of June 17.]

May weather at the World's Fair was anything but agreeable or comfortable, but June is making ample amends for the sourness exhibited by her older sister. June is proverbial for rare days, and when visitors to the Fair recall how raw the opening month was they are inclined, if they still remain here, to exclaim "well done." Possibly all tastes have thus been suited.

The largest attendance at the Fair, since opening day, was yesterday — about 193,000 all told. It was Germany's day, and the lovers of the fatherland were out in full force. The force was full too — the fullness consisting of sentiments of affection for the home of other days — (possibly some came from "Bingen on the Rhine,") — and also the sentiment of appreciation of a home in this blessed land of liberty. If any of the fullness was the result of undue libations of German tonic — that sounds better than "lager," though it tastes very much like it, so I hear — it did not behave itself unseemly. Hon. Carl Schurz came all the way from New York to deliver the oration.

People who are now attending the Exposition think they have struck it just right. Uncomfortably warm days are rare, and the nights are so comfortable that a good night's rest can be secured. That is essential, for sight-seeing is a tiresome pastime. Chairs and seats are being multiplied daily, adding much to the attractiveness of the grounds, and to its comfort.

The Tiffany exhibit was open to the public yesterday for the first time. Its display of set diamonds and other precious stones in a single show-case is valued at a million dollars. Probably most of the gems were real diamonds — maybe all of them — but people are sometimes deceived thereby, though perhaps not by Mr. Tiffany.

Close by the Tiffany pavilion is that of the Meriden Britannia Co., whose booth alone is said to have cost \$22,000. It is of solid mahogany. Their exhibit attracts great attention — possibly on account of its sterling qualities. Richard W. Miles, who has charge of this marvelously fine exhibit, had charge of the same company's display at the Paris Exposition, and at Melbourne also. His career as a salesman began in Camp's store, Winsted — an establishment which has graduated many successful men.

People who take pleasure looking at fine textile goods of American manufacture can see something which will make their bosoms swell with pride by looking at Rockville's display of what we suppose are trouserings. They are from the mills of the Hockanum, New England, Rock, American and Springville manufacturing companies of that busy and enterprising town. The goods are superbly displayed where they now are, and later on those who wear them will be superbly dressed.

The Read Carpet Company of Bridgeport exhibits as

handsome carpets and rugs as can be seen anywhere in the Department of Manufactures — so at least I heard a lady say who stood in front of its display a few days ago.

The Department of Transportation has an antique exhibit which is in distinguished company. It is the Nancy Welles wagon belonging to Peter Lux of Hartford. Nancy was a lineal descendant of Miles Standish, and the wagon is about 125 years old, and very likely was regarded as a *Lux-ury* in the olden time, before Peter became owner of it, for wagons were heavily taxed in days when saddles and pillions were in common use by our great-grandfathers. Near by the old wagon is an old carriage which belonged to Daniel Webster, and other old-time vehicles.

The bicycle exhibit in the Transportation Building is mainly on the gallery floor, but it will amply repay a visit up up there to see the fine display, and free elevators make the ascent as easy as the descent to *Avernus* used to be, and possibly is now, for some people. Connecticut easily takes the lead on bicycles, as visitors will see when the beautiful brass pavilion of the Pope Manufacturing Company is observed.

The *Chicago Tribune* says nothing seems to attract and hold the crowds in Machinery Hall so permanently as does the exhibit of the Willimantic Linen Company, and suggests that no visitor to the Exposition should miss seeing it. The company has made such an advance in the quality of their goods that their threads made from long staple Sea Island cotton are pronounced by experts to be superior to linen thread.

The Sons of Connecticut, resident in Chicago, had a meeting in the Connecticut State Building this afternoon, presided over by Everitte St. John, general manager of the Rock Island road, a former resident of Norwalk. Secretary A. A. Dewey (formerly of Middletown) reports that about fifty new members were added to the organization to-day as the result of the meeting.

[June 30.]

People in New England, who are staying away from the World's Fair lest it may be hot in Chicago, will perhaps be interested to know that no such apprehension has been justified thus far. There have been a few summery days, but the nights have been delightful, and there has been but little complaint about heat.

If one would have the world see what he has to exhibit the World's Fair is the place to show it. The Hendey Machine Company of Torrington recently received an order for one of their machines to go to Germany.

Hon. O. B. King of Watertown is spending the Exposition season in Chicago, where his daughter lives. He is not now interested in Devon stock, but it may be remembered by some people that he was very much interested in them in 1876. Queen Victoria, good woman, will perhaps remember the fact when her attention is called to it, for Mr. King's herd took the first prize at the Centennial at Philadelphia, though the Queen's Devons were on the list. The King usually beats the Queen — I am told.

Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these. I refer to the Cheney silks, which may be seen in the northeast section of the Manufactures Building. If a bride could have her pick of a tresseau from their exhibit the wedding day would most likely be long delayed, for it would be difficult to decide which to choose from the beautiful array.

It is frequently remarked by visitors that none but good-natured people come to the World's Fair. Everybody seems willing to answer questions courteously, and it is hard to realize that the great throng are not all Bostonians.

It is especially noticeable also that there are no drunken men on the grounds, notwithstanding the fact that beer is sold at nearly every restaurant and lunch counter. I have not seen a drunken person here in the two months since the Fair opened.

The illumination of the "Court of Honor," which is now observed every evening, presents a scene which will be long remembered by all who see it. It is hard to realize that a scene of such marvelous beauty could be witnessed in this land of popular government. It is much easier to imagine it to be a foreign picture — one in which imperial grandeur was the object lesson. Three evenings each week, as a rule, the most exquisite fireworks add to the attractions of the general illumination. They are made by Pain, the world-renowned pyrotechnist — a pain nobody cares to drive away.

When the last display of the evening has been made the whistles on all the steamers, little and big, toot their thanks for the hour's entertainment, and then signal also that the show is over. If you listen attentively to these whistles you will observe that some are more musical than others. I call atten-

tion to them from the fact that they are Connecticut chime whistles — made by Kinsley & Frisbie of Bridgeport. They have been adopted by the Exposition as a sort of official whistle, and may be seen over the roof of the Machinery Hall power house. The time will come ere long — and it can't come too soon to suit most people's ears — when they will be on all railway trains and stationary engines.

[July 5.]

In my limited wanderings in the department of Fine Arts I have thus far seen no painting which has so much impressed me as the one entitled "Breaking Home Ties," by Hovenden. Many Connecticut people will find an added interest in the picture, from the fact that the same artist painted the picture of John Brown on his way to execution — now owned by Hon. Robbins Battell of Norfolk.

Connecticut hardware firms make a good showing at the Fair. The Russell & Erwin exhibit from New Britain is one of the best in its line in the Manufactures Building. It is enclosed in fine ebony cases, and its superb builders' hardware, door knobs, etc., remind one of the old conundrum: Why is a door knob like an attractive woman? Because it is something to adore. The exhibit is in charge of Mr. F. D. Stidham of New Britain, who has ordered a new bronze railing to take the place of the plush rope which has surrounded it, and which has been found to be insecure.

The sanitary features of the Exposition grounds are well looked after by a former Connecticut boy, C. M. Wilkes, a native of Manchester. Mr. Wilkes is an expert sanitary engineer, and has charge of the sewerage system. The sewage is not allowed to contaminate the water of Lake Michigan, but is pumped out of the sewer at the south end of the grounds and burned. There is no prospect of typhoid fever here this summer, as there was at the Centennial in 1876. The world has learned something in this direction during the past seventeen years.

John W. Hutchinson, of the well-known Hutchinson family of singers of other days, was at the Connecticut building a few days ago, and as he sat near the old clock on the stair landing he sang, at my invitation, Longfellow's "Clock on the Stairs," to music composed by himself many years ago. (That old clock was very likely of Connecticut manufacture,

for its owner, Thomas Gold, of Pittsfield, Mass., whose granddaughter was Mrs. Longfellow, was born in Cornwall in 1759, and graduated at Yale in 1778.) Mr. Hutchinson is an old man now, the only survivor of his family, but he retains his singing qualities to a remarkable degree considering his years. On the 17th of June he sang "The Sword of Bunker Hill" at the Massachusetts State Building, and at the dedication of the New Hampshire State Building last week he sang "The Old Granite State."

Dr. George F. Root's home is on Cornell Avenue, near the Exposition grounds. I spent an evening at his home recently, and had the pleasure of hearing him sing some of the popular war songs of his own composing.— "Rally 'Round the Flag," "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp," and the like. Dr. Root still sings with remarkable vigor for a man of 72, and is a charming man to meet. He was of Massachusetts origin, but Connecticut can claim connection with his family, for his sister, Mary, now Mrs. James Bidwell Peck, was organist of the Congregational Church in Litchfield during the writer's boyhood.

Rev. Dr. Hiram Eddy of Canaan, Conn., has recently returned home after a ten-days' visit to the Fair. Dr. Eddy stands 6 feet 4 inches in his shoes, and a good deal higher than that in the estimation of his friends, is something over eighty years of age, and is said to be a pretty good representation of an ideal Jove. There is nothing mythological, however, about Dr. Eddy. As chaplain of a three-months Connecticut regiment, he was captured at the battle of Bull Run (they say he had a musket in his hand at the time), and he was the first Union prisoner to darken the door of Libby prison. The last day the doctor spent in Chicago was partially devoted to Libby prison, which as all well-informed readers are aware, is now a Chicago exhibit, and a very interesting one. To no one, however, would it be more interesting than to the venerable "war parson," who was its first victim.

[July 7.]

The heated term has arrived, but thus far the shore of Lake Michigan is a more comfortable place than people generally at the East may imagine. There is usually a good breeze from the lake, so that the temperature is perceptibly modified by it, and as the Connecticut building is located near the lake shore

many Connecticut visitors seek the shade of its verandas during the heated midday hours.

The tribe of Stanley was well looked after here on the recent Fourth, also some other New Britain people. A boating party was gotten up for them, and they were thus enabled to have a charming view of the fireworks from the lake. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. James Stanley, Mr. Isaac Stanley, Misses Harriet, Minnie, Alice, and Emily Stanley, Mr. and Mrs. Howard S. Hart, Miss Peck, Miss Larned and Mr. Cooley.

Perhaps there was no more attractive exhibit at the Fair during the early part of the month than that of Pain's fireworks. A whole pavilion made of fire-crackers was enough to drive the average American boy to distraction. It is a pretty structure, surmounted by the English coat of arms, and resting on an apparently substantial base of rockets, Roman candles, etc.

A party of Hartford girls doing the Fair spent a day very agreeably in Cairo street. They saw the conjurors performing their wonderful feats, inspected the curios about them on every hand, witnessed the wonderful wedding procession, and listened knowingly to the gibberish rattled off so glibly by the queerly-dressed, dark-visaged denizens of the place, and then mounted the camels and took a billowy ride on the ungainly creatures. It was rather exciting to girls of doubtful equestrian ability at best, and as one beast after another doubled himself up after his manner to let them dismount, one of the girls excitedly exclaimed: "Well, that was the most delightful agony I ever experienced."

People cannot keep too sharp a watch of their pocketbooks, umbrellas, etc., while they are at the Fair. An umbrella left unprotected two minutes is likely to walk off under the arm of a new possessor. Yesterday two ladies' purses were laid down in the Connecticut State Building, and the owners walked away without them. One of them was brought to the executive manager's office, by Charles A. Wright, of Chester, and the other by Miss Almira Lovell, formerly of Sharon. It is not often that lost articles fall into honest hands like these.

[July 12.]

A. D. Quint of Hartford doesn't occupy much space in Machinery Hall with his one exhibit of a turret head drilling machine, but the machine occupies a good deal of attention

from machinists. This is a comparatively new machine, patented last year, but it is doubtless able to do all its inventor claims for it — to do what no other drilling machine in the world can do — for he has sold over eighty of them already.

At last reports a Connecticut cow was getting to be almost as famous as her sister that jumped over the moon. She is owned by ex-State Treasurer E. S. Henry of Rockville, and stands second in the class of twenty-five Jerseys as a butter-producer. She will prove herself still more of a treasure in the estimation of the ex-treasurer if she succeeds in jumping over the cow who just now stands at the head of the class.

The appalling disaster of Monday afternoon — the burning of the cold storage building and the loss of a score of lives — has thrown a cloud over the "White City," but after a little it will be forgotten, except in homes where an absent one will never return. It is consoling in some measure to believe that there is no other structure within the entire grounds which may be called a fire trap, as the cold storage building was.

[July 17.]

The scoring of butter of the July exhibit is now being made, and my next bulletin will let Connecticut people know, if Connecticut butter is as rank as butter from other states.

There was a time when the "lightest word" would harrow up one's soul — according to the plaintive prince of Denmark — but when it comes to harrowing up one's soil, why, that's a different matter, and to do that in an effective manner requires a modern cutaway harrow. The Cutaway Harrow Company of Higganum is among the exhibitors in the annex to the Agricultural Building, and if it does not carry home one of the medals, provided by the Bureau of Awards, we shall be surprised, and the company will be disappointed. Their exhibit merits the attention of all tillers of the soil.

[July 20.]

In a recent bulletin I said the Jersey cow belonging to Hon. E. S. Henry of Rockville, stood second in her class of twenty-five. I was misinformed, and beg pardon of the Baroness of Argyle for the injustice done her. She stands at the head! Her record for the first thirty of the ninety-day test was 68.95 pounds of butter, the next highest being 68.19.

I am unable to give the comparative figures of the butter test in the July exhibit, the score not yet having been made public, but I have reason to believe, from what I have heard from a semi-official source, that when the scores are completed Eastern butter will scale somewhat higher than the Western article. It should be understood, however, that no poor butter is exhibited here from any of the Western states. In the test just completed the butter from Connecticut co-operative creameries scored a higher average by from one to two points than the average in which private creameries and dairies are included. In the former the range is from 86 to 98, the average 94 to 95 out of a possible 100. The highest score was obtained by the Windsor Creamery Company, 98, with several others close following. New England butter lacks mainly in flavor, in which particular it is at a disadvantage when compared with butter from states near by, like Illinois and Wisconsin, whose samples were fresher by nearly ten days. Connecticut cheese scored an average of 90.25, ranging from 86 to 96, the latter score being obtained by Edward Norton's pineapple cheese, from Goshen. The highest score on domestic cheese, 94, was awarded to Mrs. F. B. Chaffee, of East Woodstock.

Miss Elizabeth B. Sheldon, of New Haven, who decorated the Connecticut room in the Woman's Building, has returned home after a sojourn here of several months. Miss Sheldon's work has brought her almost no end of commendation — indeed more praise than pecuniam — but if she has lacked remuneration to which her artistic work has entitled her, she can at least have the satisfaction of knowing that her work is appreciated, and that her departure is much regretted. During Miss Sheldon's stay in Chicago there was no social atmosphere so rarefied but that she floated in it with rare grace.

[July 28.]

A recent bulletin contained reference to Miss E. B. Sheldon of New Haven, the gifted artist who decorated the Connecticut room in the Woman's Building. I have since learned an interesting bit of news regarding the lady and her work which I cannot keep to myself. The Kentucky Board of Lady Managers decided that the design for the decoration for their room in the Woman's Building should be open to competition. The design selected by the jury of award was presented by

Miss Sheldon, but when it was discovered that the lady was not a Kentuckian the next best design was awarded the honor.

I have a singular story to relate. A woman* of seventy-one called at the Connecticut State Building recently, and said she was born in Otsego County, N. Y., but that she had registered in the Rhode Island Building in honor of her mother, who was a native of that State, and, inasmuch as her father was born in Connecticut, she asked the privilege of registering here "in his honor." She was, of course, permitted to do so, and as she was inclined to be communicative this story was gathered from her. She has been a widow for thirty years, supporting herself by laundry work, or, to quote her own words, "by taking in washing." She was in good health and wished very much to see the World's Fair. Having no money with which to pay her passage, she borrowed enough to meet her needs in this respect. Upon her arrival here she engaged to do housework in a family about three miles from the Exposition grounds at \$3 per week, with the privilege of visiting the Fair one day in each week. She said her friends at home told her she was crazy to think of going to the Fair, but she thinks she wasn't, for she has already paid back the money she borrowed; says she lives better than she did at home, and that as she expects to live to be 100 years old she will have a good many years in which to think of and talk over the wonderful sight she beholds here. Surely, this humble woman can be regarded as having strength of purpose sufficient to make her title clear to genuine Puritan ancestry, and to characteristics akin to those who sailed from Palos and Delfthaven. She has certainly discovered a way in which a poor woman can see the World's Fair.

[August 1.]

Elizabeth Stuart Phelps wrote: "Pealing, the clock of time has struck the woman's hour." There is, perhaps, no use trying to keep woman in the background after her hour has struck, so it seems proper to refer briefly to a beautiful volume which has recently been published under the direction of the literary committee of the Connecticut Board of Lady Managers for the Columbian Exposition. Its title is "Selections from the Writings of Connecticut Women." It is a beautiful volume and contains upwards of fifty selections — almost ex-

* Mrs. Esther Preston of South Edmeston, N. Y.

clusively fugitive pieces, gathered from newspapers and magazines — from the pens of Connecticut's gifted literary daughters. The edition was limited to 200 copies (the price to be \$3.50), and already 150 have been sold. The selections were edited by Mrs. J. L. Gregory of Norwalk, of the Literary Committee, and sales of the book are made by her.

If Columbus was not afraid to brave Atlantic storms with his trio of queer-looking little ocean craft — the Santa Maria, Nina, and Pinta — what may not be said of the bravery of the Norsemen, who sailed in the Viking six hundred years earlier! The little Viking, which recently "came over," said to be an exact reproduction of its famous prototype, now lies near the battle ship "Illinois," and thousands of visitors inspect it daily. It is about eighty feet long, and though stanchly built is not an inviting craft to undertake much of a sea voyage in — nor even a sail on Lake Michigan in weather such as has been seen here since the Exposition opened.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Higgs of Hartford are now visiting the Fair, and are quartered at Hotel Ingram as guests of Hon. W. F. Cody, *alias* "Buffalo Bill." The Calhoun Printing Company, of which Mr. Higgs is general manager, does the entire printing for the "Wild West" show, and the exhibit of color printing is almost equal to the show itself.

[August 8.]

When it was decided last year that Connecticut would make a crop exhibit at the World's Fair the time for gathering samples of grasses and grains had passed. The crop of 1893 is now being garnered here, however, and the Connecticut pavilion in the Agricultural Building has been greatly improved in appearance of late by Mr. Parker, its new attendant. But it should not be supposed that Connecticut will attempt to rival in agricultural display the great grain-growing states of the West. Hers is a different domain. In the realm of manufactures she is on the throne. Only a Nancy Hanks can outstrip her Columbia bicycles, the thread of our lives snaps more easily than Willimantic spool cotton; John L. Sullivan cannot pulverize an antagonist to half the fineness that a Cutaway harrow will pulverize old Mother Earth; neither the orient nor autumnal nature can produce a more beautiful carpet than Bridgeport exhibits at the Fair. Silkworms never spun for silks of more exquisite designs than those of the Cheneys; the

Coe Brass Company spins German silver wire to the fineness of 3.000ths of an inch, and the structures of the Berlin Iron Bridge Company will resist the rhythmic tread of an army with bands and banners. Nevertheless, Connecticut is to have a very creditable display in its agricultural pavilion.

The crop exhibit of the Dominion of Canada is as fine as anything of its kind in the Agricultural Building. It looks as though she were striving to win favor in the eyes of annexationists on this side of the line, and she has done it.

Hon. Clinton B. Davis, of the Connecticut Board of World's Fair Managers, is at the Fair, and during his stay he will give special attention to matters relating to "Connecticut Day."

Senator Brooker of Torrington, is also at the Fair, summoned to attend meetings of the National Commission as alternate of Hon. Leverett Brainard.

The Pope Manufacturing Company has withdrawn its exhibit of Columbia bicycles from competition on account of dissatisfaction with the rules which govern the bureau of awards. The Columbias are part of the World's Columbian Exposition all the same, and in the estimation of all who know what high grade wheels are they will not suffer from the lack of one of the bureau's bronze medals.

[August 12.]

Connecticut people who wish to come to the Fair should not delay their departure simply because they have not made arrangements for boarding places, etc. There is no lack of accommodations close by, and those who so report themselves at the Connecticut State Building can be provided for at an hour's notice.

There hasn't been a rainy day here since the first of June, and day after day the weather has been almost perfect. There have been not more than six or eight real hot days all told, with the mercury above ninety, and not more than two consecutive hot days.

Rev. J. B. McLean, of McLean Seminary, Simsbury, is now a visitor at the Fair, and so favorably impressed with it that he thinks he may come out again later in the season bringing a lot of his scholars with him. He thinks it would be the best kind of schooling for them.

The Electrical Building is full of surprises for the unin-

initiated. Genuine thunder and lightning are here made to order; all sorts of messages are sent far and near, and all sorts of lightning apparatus dazzle the eye. In the north end of the gallery cooking is going on without the aid of a match, and refreshments are served, cooked by wires in the most satisfactory manner. The greatest attraction in the building is probably Gray's Telautograph. It is located in about the middle of the western gallery. Here, before innocent-looking little machines, about the size of a sewing-machine cover, sit the operatives sending messages in their own handwriting, drawing pictures, etc., which are exactly reproduced at the other end of the line. To see the little pencils bobbing about, apparently of their own accord, and doing their work so accurately, fills one with renewed wonder at the ingenuity of man; and certainly the old woman who recognized her son's handwriting in the telegram she received was only a few days ahead of the times.

[August 18.]

R. S. Hinman, late chief clerk in the office of Secretary of State, is now at the Fair, accompanied by his son. Mr. Hinman represents the *Connecticut Farmer*, and his letters to that paper will be interesting reading to Connecticut farmers.

To go through the Transportation Building and give its exhibits a thorough study is worth a good deal more than it costs. The Baltimore & Ohio road has a wonderfully interesting display of locomotives, antique as well as modern, and some of the former are enough to make an iron horse laugh. Then for contrast between olden time and the present in the matter of road wagons one should see the Nancy Welles wagon, of Wethersfield, 125 years old, and a "6-passenger brake" of the present day, made by the New Haven Carriage Company.

A Connecticut visitor here, who doesn't want his name divulged, asks that people from that State be warned against the German village on the Midway Plaisance, or, at least, against some of its charges. There was no fee for admission, so he thought he would patronize the place by ordering a bottle of beer for himself and another for his wife, expecting the charge would be about fifteen cents a bottle. The principal reason why he doesn't care to be known in connection with the matter is because the two bottles cost him \$1, and not because of the sin of beer-drinking. Indeed, it may almost be

regarded a sin — the wages of which is typhoid fever — to drink Chicago water.

The first rainy day at the World's Fair since the first of June, was on the 16th of August, and even then the rain was all over before noon.

The section of the Agricultural Building which most attracts the Connecticut farmers who visit the Fair, is the annex — devoted to implements.

The babies on the Plaisance are among the curiosities. There is one in the Dahomey village that attracts considerable attention. Simply clad in an abbreviated shirt he crawls about in front of the hut where his mother sits, and with great glee deposits the pennies thrown to him in her lap. The clothes which the Dahomey baby lacks seem to be piled in a mass of dirty color on to the Arab baby, who rejoices in pants and skirts, and shawls, and coats enough to smother an ordinary child, and the powerful, strong-featured woman who coddles it seems to forget for the time that she is part of a show, and possibly dreams that she is far away again on her native sands. The little Indian boy has been very gorgeous of late in fairly fashioned trousers and waist of bright turkey-red calico figured with black. His hair is closely cropped and he will never have the air of the noble red man if he is allowed to become so civilized. The little Chinese girl, clad in the quaintest of garments, sits just outside the door of her mother's room, and replies to the questions of all passers-by, her one phrase of English being "two-year-old." Her brown little face and hands, and queer little slanting eyes, her shaven head with a little pig-tail sticking out over each ear, make her a funny little object, and the ease with which she manages her chopsticks is certainly surprising.

The American Hosiery Company of New Britain has a fine display of underwear of all sorts. The great variety of dainty silk garments is fitly displayed in Chicago, where the belles of the ballroom and the ballet vie with each other in the delicacy of their apparel.

[August 23.]

One of the most attractive exhibits to be seen now at the Fair is the corps of West Point cadets in camp near the Government Building for a few days. Their dress parades, held twice each day, draw thousands of admiring spectators. All the

State Buildings were illuminated and opened to them last night (22d), and they danced — not to their hearts' content, however — with a host of pretty girls, some of them from Connecticut. Our State is represented in the corps by a fine lot of young fellows, namely: W. J. Barden, of Salisbury; W. H. Paine, of Westford; Geo. H. Shelton, of Birmingham, and S. A. Cheney, of South Manchester. Cadet Barden is one of the cadet captains, stands at the head of his class, and is very popular withal.

Possibly the time is coming when the use of pneumatic and rubber tires will not be confined to bicycles and trotting sulkies. In the Transportation Building at the World's Fair, may be seen pleasure carriages with rubber tires. If rubber horseshoes can take the place of iron ones there would be immediately eliminated, say, seventy-five per cent. of the noise of the streets.

The Bell-Telephone Company have two telephones in the Electricity Building, so adjusted that one reflects a ray of light to the other, ninety feet distant, and on this ray of light messages are sent from one telephone to the other. The communication is not yet sufficiently clear and satisfactory to alarm copper-wire manufacturers, but it affords a glimpse of what scientific investigation will do.

Some time ago it was reported that the Hendey Machine Company of Torrington had sold one of its machines to a German visitor. More recently it has sold machines to parties in England and in Switzerland. Mr. Hendey thinks it pays to show wares at a World's Fair.

Frank J. Dugan of Norwalk, manufacturer of clay novelties, was an early applicant for space at the Fair, but before assignment of space was made some enemy forged his signature to a letter which withdrew his application. The forgery was not discovered for several weeks, and when it was discovered there was really no space left for him. Chief Robinson, of the machinery department, was so incensed over the injustice done Mr. Dugan by his unknown enemy that he determined to help him, and allotted him space about a week before the Fair opened. His potter's wheel is now surrounded by visitors, and his exhibit is one of the attractions of that great department.

Dr. and Mrs. P. H. Ingalls of Hartford, left Chicago and the Exposition on the 22d inst., on their homeward trip, going by way of St. Paul and Duluth, thence by steamer down the

lakes to Cleveland. Their boat ride will be about five days long.

Connecticut has no mortgage on the World's Fair that I am aware of, but nearly every building on the grounds is encircled by Connecticut chains, made by the Bridgeport Chain Company. The company also has an exhibit in the Transportation Building.

[August 29.]

There are some rules which Connecticut visitors to the World's Fair will do well to observe when they are here. Drink very sparingly of Chicago water, for, say, the first month. Those who do not heed this rule are liable to discover that it has a decidedly debilitating effect. The change of air is enough without the change of water.

Tiffany has a finer exhibit of diamonds than any lady or gentlemen in Connecticut. It may be considered sensible advice that visitors leave valuable gems, etc., at home. If brought here they will be likely to bring the owner lots of anxious moments lest they may be stolen. The same rule will well apply to valuable watches. A \$4 short winding "Waterbury" will answer as good purpose as a \$400 chronometer, and the loss of the former would occasion only a \$4 pang.

Of course no visitor contemplates losing his (or more likely her) pocketbook; nevertheless, it is a good rule to have a card in it bearing the name and address of the owner.

Connecticut visitors are cautioned, also, about leaving anything uncared for anywhere. Thieves are almost as

Thick as leaves that strew the brooks
In Vallombrosa,

thick enough, certainly, and an umbrella, hand satchel, opera glass, or guide book is soon missing if laid down and left unguarded. A lady took off her gold-bowed spectacles to wash her face in the ladies' toilet-room at the Connecticut State Building a few days ago, and when she had completed her ablutions her spectacles were missing, as was also the unknown lady who had been talking with her.

[September 6.]

No day passes that some son or daughter of Connecticut, now resident elsewhere, does not come to the State Building

in the hope of finding some acquaintance of other days, or possibly that they may show their regard for the land of their birth. A few instances of this kind merit especial mention. An elderly gentleman called and remarked that he was born in Litchfield, signifying a wish to enter his name on the register. He did not appear to be more than seventy-five, but he divulged his real age before he departed, for he said he left Litchfield in 1818, where he was born in 1802, whereby it appeared that he was ninety-one! He was Wm. H. Seymour of Brockport, N. Y., a relative of the late chief justice, Origen S. Seymour, and he still remembers people now living in Litchfield who were his associates in boyhood days.

A recent visitor to the Connecticut State Building was the venerable Wilford Woodruff of Salt Lake City. Mr. Woodruff was born in Farmington; in his younger days was a miller in the employ of the Collins Company of Collinsville, and was one of the pioneers to Utah in 1847, when the site of Salt Lake City was only a waste of sand. He is now eighty-five, and one of the bright and shining lights of the Mormon church. I say "bright" understandingly, for notwithstanding his extreme age his eye does not seem to be dimmed nor his natural force abated. Mr. Woodruff is president of the Mormon church, though in his boyhood he sat under the preaching of the orthodox Doctor Porter in Farmington, and was a schoolmate of the late ex-President Noah Porter of Yale. Mr. Woodruff is here to take part in the Congress of Religions, whose sessions will begin September 11. On Saturday of this week, "Utah Day," the great choir of the great Mormon tabernacle in Salt Lake City will sing in Festival Hall.

Another interesting visitor to the Connecticut State Building of late is Mr. J. L. Swift of Chicago, a native of Hartford. Mr. Swift has been a resident of Chicago many years, and his property was entirely wiped out of existence by the great fire of 1871. He had lots of "sand," however, and though offered a position in Hartford after the fire he decided to stick his stakes again on the spot where he was burned out, and later on success again sprang, phoenix-like, from the ashes of his lost fortune.

Still another notable visitor is a Mr. Abbott, who left Hartford in 1854, equipped with a Sharps' rifle and bound for Kansas. He was one of the sturdy pioneers to that state in the troublesome Kansas-Nebraska days. Mr. Abbott was an intimate acquaintance and co-worker with John Brown, and re-

lates many interesting incidents of those times that tried the souls of the free state men. Mr. Abbott is a relative of President Watrous of the Wm. Rogers Manufacturing Company of Hartford.

[September 9.]

People who do not wish to be bothered beyond what they are able to bear will leave their trunks at home when they start for the World's Fair. A hand satchel will hold every article needed during a fortnight's stay. It should be remembered, however, that the cool nights have come, and warm wraps should be brought along, for they'll be needed. No man should start away without at least a light-weight overcoat, and it will not feel uncomfortable these cool evenings if it is not a very light one.

The attendance at the Fair has gradually increased since the ides of September made their appearance, and the visitors are having fine weather for sight-seeing.

Connecticut visitors to the Fair about the time of "Connecticut Day" will be likely to see more people than they will ever see again on earth or possibly elsewhere. Chicago day will be October 9, two days in advance of Connecticut's day, and Chicago proposes to get together the biggest assemblage that was ever together on one spot since the foundations of the earth were laid. Her idea is at least to beat the record of the biggest day at the Paris Exposition, and in order to do that the turnstiles must record about 400,000 people.* It should be remembered that Chicago's motto is "I will!"

[September 13.]

An enthusiastic Litchfield county farmer, who is now at the Fair, says if he had but a hundred dollars in the world he would think fifty of it well spent in seeing the Fair.

The clergy who are now at the Fair are in a quandary whether to see the sights in the limited time at their disposal or attend the meetings of the Congress of Religions at the Art Institute in the city. They will most likely divide their time, giving the larger portion, however, to sight-seeing. They think they can get the principal benefits of the Congressional papers from the printed reports.

* The number of visits on Chicago Day exceeded 700,000.

One of the finest sights on the Exposition grounds in the evening is the illuminated Ferris wheel. It is surrounded on each side by two circles of incandescent lights, one at the periphery and one interior, giving an effect somewhat like the rings of Saturn.

[September 19.]

The Ferris wheel is certainly a great attraction to children from all over the world who visit the Fair. A lady, benevolently inclined, took some little folks, a short time ago, who had never been inside the gates. Entering at Fifty-seventh street, she showed them the Florida Building, with its cocoanut tree, the Iowa Building, with its corn palace, the battle ship, etc. On coming out from each place the question was always timidly asked, "When are we going to the World's Fair?" and the answer was always given: "Why, this is the World's Fair, all of it and much more." Finally, light broke on the subject when the smallest of the party, a mere infant, inquired: "When are we going to the World's Fair wheel?" The hint was taken and the children were gratified.

The parade through the grounds on Transportation Day was certainly unique. Elegant coaches, baby carriages, bicycles, camels, hammocks suspended between the heads of the South Sea Islanders, palanquins, donkey and ox carts, and all sorts of unheard-of vehicles found place in it. The building itself was thronged throughout the day. A Stratford lady stood in front of the New York Central exhibit, and looked with interest at the old train — the first ever run in this country, in 1831. "My mother rode on that train," said she, "from Albany to Schenectady when she was a girl." The old lady still lives, and has had many a ride since on the moving palaces which the road now furnishes.

There came near being a sensation at the Connecticut State Building Monday morning. A well-known Connecticut clergyman, a doctor of divinity at that, and standing at the head of his denomination, remarked to a party of friends that he "spent yesterday at polo." We knew that many Chicago theaters were open Sunday, and that the race tracks made good records of time — if not for eternity — on that day, and had almost reached the conclusion that the strain of sight-seeing at the Fair had unsettled the good doctor's mind, as well as his morals, when it dawned upon us that he had been to Polo, Ill.

[September 23.]

"Where do they feed the lagoons," was asked by a World's Fair visitor at the Woman's Building the other day. She had heard of the lagoons, evidently, and had seen the various water fowl that float upon its surface and waddle on the shores of the wooded island; we can guess the rest.

There are doubtless almost numberless instances of renewal of acquaintance at the World's Fair by men who have not seen each other since the war. One of these re-unions occurred at the Connecticut Building recently — after thirty-one years — between General H. C. Dwight of Hartford (27th Massachusetts Volunteers) and Captain E. E. Vaill of Litchfield, who commanded the flagship *Guide*, of the Burnside expedition (1862). Numerous mutual acquaintances were called to mind, and interesting events of the war recounted, relating principally to scenes on deck and shore in and around North Carolina waters. Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan had hardly been heard of at that early period of the war, and Pat Gilmore, leader of the flagship band (24th Massachusetts) had not yet achieved musical fame.

[September 28.]

People who decide not to visit this World's Fair, under the misapprehension that in 1900 or some other eventful year they will have a chance to see something surpassing it, make a mistake. Every person who has seen it will tell you that no person now living will ever be likely to see its equal again on earth. The like of this Fair could be put nowhere else except in Jackson Park, with its marvelous side show of a mile in length up the Midway Plaisance. There the ends of the earth meet, and the middle of the earth is there too. A stroll up the Plaisance makes one feel as though he had stopped at every port on the Mediterranean sea, at every far-off island on the globe, and, indeed, among the people of every civilized and uncivilized country that the sun shines upon, as well as some upon which the sun doesn't shine very often.

Early in the season the Connecticut State Building was criticised by a few Connecticut visitors as not reflecting credit upon the state. On the other hand, people from other states, and especially those who indicate the highest degree of intelligence and culture, pronounce the structure one of the most at-

tractive of all the State Buildings, and almost the only one that would serve as a model for a dwelling place.

These are great days for the World's Fair, and the daily attendance of paid admissions reaches close up to 200,000. And not a sight-seer goes away with any other sentiment than this — that the Fair surpasses his highest anticipation, and that there is no use trying to describe it.

[October 3.]

If any one doubts the ability of Connecticut to let its light shine before men let them behold the exhibit of carriage lamps in the Transportation Building. Fine displays are there made by the White Manufacturing Company of Bridgeport, and by C. Cowles & Company of New Haven.

There is an exhibit in Manufactures Building which has a great attraction for Chicago people, to whom the word "fire" has a deeper significance than to many others, and that is the fire proofing and wire-lathing exhibit of Gilbert and Bennett, together with Hammond's metal furring, of Georgetown.

The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company has a fine display in the patent office department of the Government Building. The latest improvements in their machines are shown there. Besides the machines for ordinary sewing and embroidery are those for hemstitching, tailoring, for cutting and stitching button-holes at the same time, machines with two needles for vamping shoes, and four needles for stitching gloves.

There is a funny display in the Government Building of articles from the dead-letter office. There are false teeth, cocoanuts, skulls, stuffed animals, fishing tackle, articles of clothing, furs, jewelry, boats, fruit, toys, farming implements, false hair, seeds, plants, keys, lamps, etc. The assortment rivals that of any country store. The directions on missent letters must be seen to be appreciated. Besides those in every known and unknown language are many in which the English is past finding out, and others which only an expert could decipher. Behold one directed in a clear, bold hand to Rev. H. H. Stratton, L. Siner P. O., Carter Co., Mo. The government stamp on the envelope explains that the letter was duly received at Ellsinore, Mo.

I do not remember to have seen William J. Broatch since he was down "at the front," thirty years ago or thereabouts,

but his name was discovered on the register in the Connecticut State Building recently, his residence being given as Omaha, of which city he was mayor not long ago, and possibly is now. I think he was of Middletown origin, or somewhere in that sandstone region.

[October 17.]

Connecticut's exhibit of working oxen arrived at the Fair last week, with Mr. Augustus Hamilton of Bristol in charge. There are six pairs, all told, owned as follows: David Strong, Winsted, one pair; Granger Brothers, Broad Brook, one pair; J. M. Ferris, Stamford, two pairs; and E. W. Lyon, Northfield, two pairs. The latter are trained steers — taught to perform many wonderful tricks, though I do not credit the story that they say "Now I lay me" every time they lie down. I have no hesitation in saying that Connecticut will take "first money" on working oxen, for there are no other entries except from our state.

A Connecticut lady who had not intended visiting the Exposition came here a few days ago to make a week's stay — compelled to undertake the trip and the task of World's Fair sight-seeing from the high-colored reports of it from her friends who had been here. Notwithstanding the fact that she had seen most of the art galleries of Europe, and, of course, nearly all European attractions, from the Giant's Causeway to the Bosphorus, she says that when she had been here two days — just long enough to take in the exterior sights, such as could be obtained from electric launches, including the sights of the Court of Honor with its electric fountain, the lagoons with their marvelous surroundings, and a view of the White City from the upper deck of the whaleback steamer, *Christopher Columbus*, — she was amply repaid for the time and expense of coming. If you haven't seen the Fair, reader, don't let the 30th of October pass ere you have seen its wonderful sights.

[October 20.]

One of the most interesting colonial exhibits in the Connecticut State Building is a photograph of the old charter granted by Charles II in 1680, or thereabout. It was secured by ex-Comptroller C. C. Hubbard, of Hartford, who has reproduced several colonial documents in a very creditable manner.

Connecticut has a triple part in the Congress on Fish and Fisheries held this week. Dr. Wm. M. Hudson, of the Connecticut Fish Commission, presided at the opening session on the 16th; Prof. W. O. Atwater, of Wesleyan University, delivered an address on the 17th on "The Correlation of Land and Water in Relation to Food Supply and Agriculture," and on the 19th Henry C. Rowe of New Haven delivered an address on "The Methods of Deep Water Oyster Culture." Mr. Rowe is authority on bivalves, and if his address was as good as the New Haven oysters he recently shipped to a friend of ours in Chicago (of which we had a satisfactory taste), it must have been a good one.

[October 30.]

At a recent banquet at the Auditorium hotel given in honor of President Palmer of the Columbian Commission, I sat across the table from President Charles P. Clark, of the New York, New Haven and Hartford road. The last previous banquet I attended at which he was a guest was twenty years ago, in 1873, at Poughkeepsie, when the people of that city desired to interest New England railroad interests, and capitalists generally, upon the subject of a bridge over the Hudson River. The bridge is built, but many of those who attended the banquet, especially the older ones interested in the project, did not live to see the structure completed, passing over another river, which railway trains never cross. Mr. Clark came out to the Fair, accompanied by Hon. Leverett Brainard, one of Connecticut's United States Commissioners to the Exposition, in a special car tendered to him by Vice-President Webb of the New York Central. Mr. Brainard, by the way, has concluded his labors with the Columbian Commission, and returned to his home in Hartford, and merits the most emphatic commendation for the excellent service he has tendered Connecticut during his long service as a member of it.

[November 3.]

The Cheney tapestry which has beautified the walls of the parlors in the Connecticut Building at the Exposition received its final compliment a few days ago. Two feminine visitors were making a tour of observation through the house, when one queried of her companion after this manner: "Say, Marthy, see this tapistry the Cheney Brothers have given 'em.

D'ye spose it's bonyfidy?" "No; I guess it's real," was the complimentary response.

[November 20.]

The shrewdness of the Connecticut Yankee is proverbial. An instance in which this characteristic is well-defined comes to light just now when the State Buildings on Jackson Park have to be disposed of. The various State Boards of Managers are required by the Exposition Company to remove their buildings and leave the premises in good condition. Some of the buildings are offered to wreckers for nothing; for some a mere pittance is received, and as for such a palatial structure as the New York Building — it can't be given away! Executive Commissioners are worrying by day and lying awake by night over the question — How shall we get rid of it? The Connecticut Board of World's Fair Managers, on the other hand, saw this state of things from the outset and decided to avoid the annoyance at the close. They stipulated that the State Building should revert to the possession of the builders at the close of the Exposition. The builders were also Connecticut Yankees (the Tracy Brothers of Waterbury), and they sold the building more than a year ago to a resident of Chicago, for \$3,000 — to be delivered to him at the close of the Fair. Now the aforesaid resident of Chicago is worrying himself about it.* The present consensus of opinion in and about Jackson Park is that there was much good business sense displayed by the Connecticut Board of World's Fair Managers at the outset, and that the shrewd, common-sense Yankee still abides in the land of wooden nutmegs.

Some Connecticut newspapers have recently been publishing extracts from an address delivered before the Agricultural Congress in Chicago last month by "Abram" Hyde. Abram is a good scriptural name, but the right name for Mr. Hyde is *Ephraim* — in other words, ex-Lieutenant-Governor E. H. Hyde of Stafford.

* The purchaser of the building failed to consummate his contract, in consequence of which its ownership remained with the Tracy Brothers, which made possible the subsequent and more gratifying disposition of it as related in Chapter V.

CONNECTICUT VISITORS TO THE WORLD'S FAIR.*

The total number of visitors to the World's Fair from Connecticut, as shown by registrations at the State Building, was a little more than 26,000. The following list shows attendance by towns, including only places from which at least fifty visitors registered. There were 316 towns and villages from which there were less than fifty registrations.

Greenwich,	195	Thompsonville,	73
Ansonia,	192	Clinton,	73
Killingly,	175	Somers,	73
Putnam,	174	Pomfret,	72
Milford,	157	Woodbury,	70
New Milford,	150	Groton,	68
Torrington,	134	Berlin,	67
Wethersfield,	129	Sharon,	67
Litchfield,	125	Seymour,	66
Wallingford,	125	Fairfield,	65
Naugatuck,	121	Windsor Locks,	64
New Canaan,	120	New Hartford,	64
Bethel,	118	Thompson,	62
East Hartford,	117	Orange,	60
Windsor,	117	Portland,	60
Collinsville,	106	Farmington,	58
Westport,	105	Lyme,	58
Guilford,	104	Woodstock,	58
Stafford Springs,	99	Jewett City,	57
Branford,	95	Granby,	56
Stratford,	95	Washington,	56
Ridgefield,	95	Enfield,	55
Simsbury,	92	Canaan,	55
Southington,	92	Plainville,	55
Glastonbury,	90	Chester,	54
Lakeville,	86	Cheshire,	53
Southport,	81	Darien,	53
Colchester,	80	Watertown,	53
Essex,	77	Thomaston,	52
Newtown,	74	Plainfield,	51
Norfolk,	74	Warehouse Point,	50

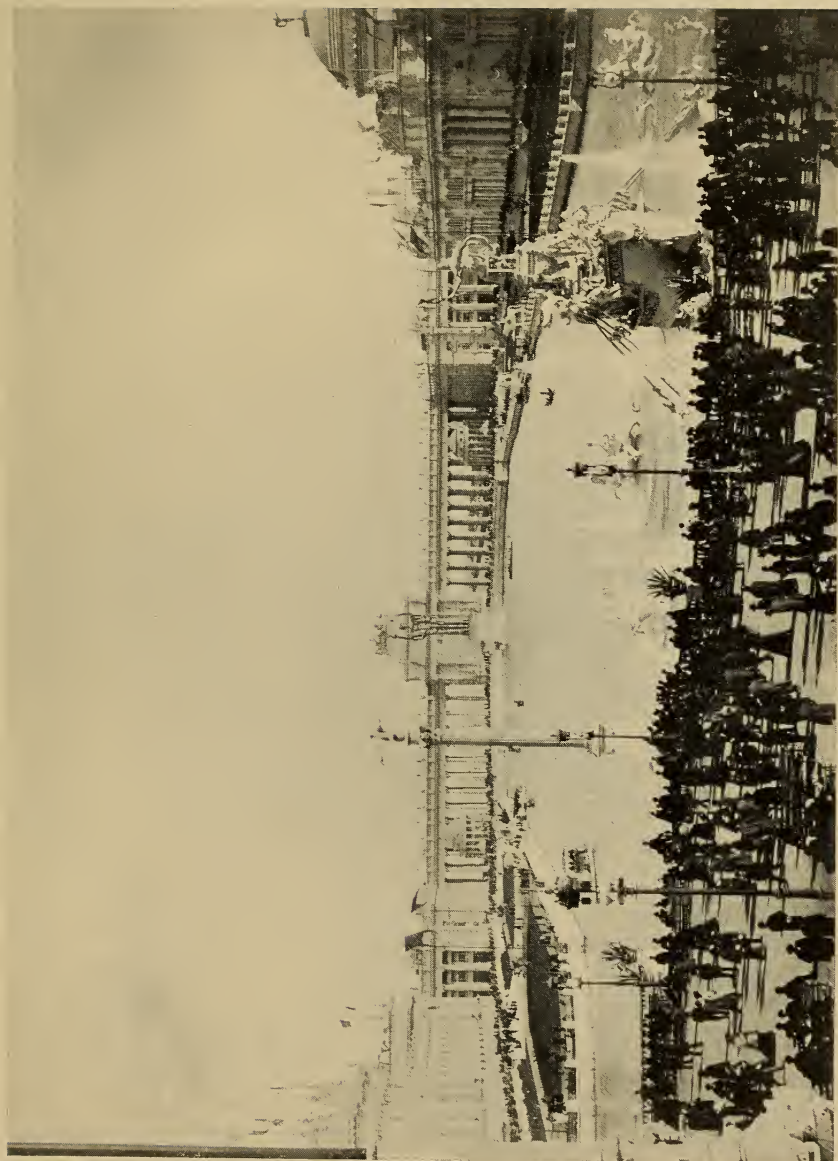
* Omissions in the foregoing list, as it originally appeared in the Bulletin of November 20, will be accounted for by referring to a statistical section that forms part of this chapter, in which a few errors in the original list have been corrected.

SUBSCRIBERS TO THE CONNECTICUT BOARD OF WORLD'S
FAIR COMMISSION FUND.

Willimantic Linen Co., Willimantic,	\$5,500
Cheney Brothers, Manchester,	5,000
New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, New Haven,	5,000
Bridgeport Board of Trade, Bridgeport,	5,000
Governor M. G. Bulkeley, Hartford,	2,500
J. D. Dewell, New Haven,	2,000
L. Brainard, Hartford,	1,000
Billings & Spencer Co., Hartford,	1,000
L. Wheeler Beecher, New Haven,	1,000
T. Attwater Barnes, New Haven,	1,000
Bradley & Hubbard Manufacturing Co., Meriden,	1,000
Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Co., Hartford,	1,000
Derby and Shelton Board of Trade, Derby,	1,000
Nathan Easterbrook, New Haven,	1,000
James Graham, New Haven,	1,000
George F. Whitcomb, New Haven,	1,000
Hartford Carpet Co., Enfield,	1,000
F. B. Loomis, New London,	1,000
S. E. Merwin, New Haven,	1,000
Edwin Milner, Plainfield,	1,000
Pope Manufacturing Co., Hartford,	1,000
Plimpton Manufacturing Co., Hartford,	1,000
Thomas R. Pickering, Portland,	1,000
Rogers & Brother, Waterbury,	1,000
Schuyler Electric Co., Middletown,	1,000
Coe Brass Manufacturing Co., Torrington,	1,000
Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven,	1,000
Winsted Board of Trade, Winsted,	1,000
Berlin Iron Bridge Co., Berlin,	500
Collins Co., Collinsville,	500
Hartford Cycle Co., Hartford,	500
Holley Manufacturing Co., Salisbury,	500
Strong, Barnes, Hart & Co., New Haven,	500
Henry Sutton, New Haven,	500
J. Howard Whittemore, Naugatuck,	500
Dwight, Skinner & Co., Hartford,	300
Hockanum Co., Rockville,	250
Hammond & Knowlton Co., Putnam,	250
H. C. Judd & Root, Hartford,	250
New England Co., Rockville,	250
Putnam Business Men's Association, Putnam,	250

Rock Manufacturing Co., Rockville,	250
Springville Manufacturing Co., Rockville,	250
Cook & Hapgood, Hartford,	100
C. T. Stuart, Hartford,	100
J. W. Denison & Co., Mystic,	50
John K. Bucklyn, Mystic,	25
	<hr/>
	\$52,825

REPORT
OF THE
WORK OF THE WOMAN'S BOARD
OF COMMISSIONERS
FOR THE
WORLD'S FAIR AT CHICAGO,
1893.



THE COURT OF HONOR.

PREFACE.

The comparatively recent decision of Congress to postpone the printing of the official reports of the late Columbian Exposition has made it necessary for each State to print for itself whatever history of that event it finds desirable to preserve among its records.

At the close of the World's Fair an urgent appeal for a detailed report of work was made to each State. The National Commission proposed to publish an official history which should embody a carefully compiled record of whatever was of unusual interest in the reports from States. Eminent sociologists, statisticians, and educators were to join with scientists, artists, and experts in every field to sift out and preserve for all time the proofs of the tremendous progress in civilization which this marvelous conception furnished.

In the white heat of enthusiasm generated by the magnificence of the World's Fair as a spectacle, it was impossible to remember that men are influenced more by appearances than realities, and that national glory, rather than gaining a fragmentary knowledge of things to be seen, is the object of expositions. It was equally impossible to realize that

"Time, who in the twilight comes to mend
All the fantastic day's caprice,"

would gently weave these fragments into a delightful, unbroken remembrance, infinitely more satisfactory to the possessor than any written reminder of opportunities forever lost in the swift progress of those enchanting weeks. Each State had somewhat in its work which separated it from every other. The result was far more eloquent than the details could ever become, but to the people who had wrought out those details

by months of vigorous, untiring effort, the parts seemed in their way quite as interesting and well worth considering as the whole. We were asked to "omit nothing" in our reports, and it is to be feared that this request was fulfilled to the very letter of the law in one small State at least.

And since by every mail and in a great variety of phrases we were urged to put our best foot foremost, and, realizing that now was the time for anyone owning mates to the Seven-League boots to put them on and take strides in them, we did not hesitate to remind the rest of the world that as a State we were not always so small in area as the World's Fair found us — that magnificent, enterprising Chicago, and even the White City itself, stood upon what was originally Connecticut soil, included in that first far-reaching grant to the colonies, "From the said Norrogansett Bay on the east to the South Sea on the west part."

We could also claim that the Constitution of the United States was modeled upon our Constitution, as were those of a majority of the State Constitutions now existing, and that we gave the present system of money to the country when a change was made from pounds, shillings, and pence, even the copper for coinage coming from the mines of our inland town of Simsbury. The model for all the tremendous business operations carried on in the civilized world was also a "Yankee Notion," since the first stock company originated in Connecticut, as did that priceless boon to the illustrated papers the world over, the figure of the original "Brother Jonathan," and when one adds the fact that three-fourths of the mechanical part of the World's Fair came from Connecticut, and, by inheritance, the landscape gardening and construction, and, last touch of all, the fact that all the medals for the final awards were made and sent out from our own small State, it is difficult to believe that the World's Columbian Exposition could have been held without us.

Behind facts like these that have become history lie the distinguishing traits of a people who have made such his-

tory characteristic of themselves. And while, for a national report, destined to have an international circulation, and aiming to become, within certain limits, a distributing center of knowledge for its own country and the rest of the world, it was necessary to sketch the individuality of Connecticut with such broad outlines as should, in a measure, represent the past with vividness, yet it was also necessary to remember that any record of recent events important enough to become in turn history would prove valuable only in proportion to the thoroughness of its description of small things as well as great, of means as well as ends.

Therefore, the committee appointed to finish satisfactorily the work of Connecticut at the World's Fair decided to print for their own State an official record which would be entirely separate from the national report, hoping to secure by this means, and without further delay, such a history of that time as should by its accuracy and detail prove valuable as a book of reference for Connecticut people.

The following account of the work of the Woman's Board is a simple statement of how they succeeded in certain directions, and why they failed in others, in their effort to interpret liberally the requirements of the act creating them, which declared "It shall be the duty of said Board of Lady Managers to secure desirable exhibits of woman's work in the arts, industries, and manufactured products of this State."

INTRODUCTION.

"Nothing but great weight in things can afford a quite literal speech."—*Emerson*.

The literature of the World's Fair must, for many a day yet, consist of impressions. Indeed, no other word so fitly describes this greatest of illusions. Whatever earnestness of purpose the visitor may have started with, moved thereto by the true New England spirit of improving one's opportunities, it was impossible, once within the magic circle, to take soberly this delightful blending of Arcadia, Bohemia, and the Arabian nights, which with its thousand lights and shades alternately dazzled and uplifted the beholder.

Fortunately, neither time nor change can alter its permanent value as an influence and educator, although as a spectacle

"Boldly o'erleaping in its great design
The bounds of Nature,"

it has become a thing of the past.

It is difficult, however, even after sufficient time has elapsed to enable one to sift out impression from experience and change enthusiasm into calm judgment, to follow the request of the committee having in charge the compilation of a record, and to present faithfully and in detail the work of the Connecticut women at the World's Columbian Exposition with such accuracy as shall make the result of value to that student or historian of the future who, when all this has become a tradition, shall have the courage to unearth and consult some antique report for a hint of ancient methods. Living in the recollection of the fortunate beholder as a priceless possession, which he would share if he could, an effort to do so discovers anew the poverty of words. Happily, one can fall back on the assurance that "there is no such thing as pure originality in a large sense; that by necessity, by proclivity, and by delight

we all must quote, since old and new make the warp and woof of every moment." We are told that "a great man quotes bravely, and lacking a new thought finds the right place for an old observation." Especially must this be true of him who writes as an eye-witness of the Columbian Exposition, and if, because of limitations within himself, he must chain his fancy and touch upon the matter-of-fact details which lie within the province of the statistician, then indeed does he long to be great enough to quote bravely, choosing the glowing words and delicate appreciation of the artist rather than the simple sturdy touch of the workman, and withal uplifting it with that leaven of truth which is stranger than fiction, and yet realizing how helpless are mere words, however glowing and forcible, to convey the picture to those who were outside its influence, one finds himself praying, like the chronicler of Barty-Josselin in the Martians, "for mere naturalness and the use of simple homely words" with the same hope of "blundering at length into some fit form of expression."

The methods and extent of the work of the Woman's Board of Managers of Connecticut is told with some detail in the following chapters. There was no thought of competition in that which was attempted. For many reasons there was hardly a fair representation of woman's work in any broad sense. We were sharing in a celebration, rather than helping on an exhibition. Alone, it might not have been missed, yet as a part it served its purpose. There were many reasons why the work of the women of Connecticut was only a bit of detail rather than a perfect whole. Maybe the principal one lies in that characteristic reluctance of the real native of the soil to exert himself, or herself, distinctly to impress anyone. Gentle and simple possess it alike, and it abounds as vigorously to-day as when Fitz-Greene Halleck wrote:

"They love their land because it is their own,
And scorn to give ought other reason why,
Would shake hands with a King upon his throne,
And think it kindness to his Majesty.
A stubborn race, fearing and flattering none,
Such are they nurtured, such they live and die."

With that spirit inherent in the population it is needless to say that the thought of competition or of any commercial advantage did not enter into the work done.

The time for preparation was limited, and the appropriation small, because, while the country at large was dealing with Exposition matters, Connecticut, as represented by both political parties, was repeating the history of the first settlers, each struggling to secure "popular control of legislation." Public sentiment and private citizenship gave the first subscription of fifty thousand dollars. The Scriptural tenth was devoted to the Woman's Board, and with that for a beginning — and, for aught they knew then, the end — they began their work.

Meanwhile, the fact that Congress had recognized the possibilities which lay in an organized effort upon the part of women to aid and abet the Exposition, by an exhibition which should embrace all the advancement which the last fifty years' attempt at equality had wrought in woman's achievement, gave the National Commission of Women an opportunity to urge upon their sisters of the State Boards the serious consideration of the possibilities which apparently lay within their grasp. Reams of circulars were printed and sent out from the headquarters at Chicago, recommending, urging, outlining, planning, suggesting, and asking questions. Tons of letters went flying back and forth. Nothing was left untouched in these plans. The heavens above and the earth beneath, and the waters under the earth were to be searched. Woman, it seemed, had had an astonishing part in the development of things. All the bright and shining lights of our own sex who had figured in history were recalled to our minds and glorified anew — or all but Eve. Very considerably, nobody mentioned her or the Fall. It was as if we were given another and more intelligent chance, letting such by-gones be by-gones. But Sappho was mentioned, and Joan of Arc. Matilda of Flanders with her wonderful needle painting (of her husband's prowess, be it noted) was recalled, and plenty of opportunity offered for any modern Matilda to develop her gifts in similar

directions. All these who had come wandering down the ages as an ornament and example to our sex were again marshaled before us. Helen of Troy escaped mention, and Rosalind; and Maud Muller was forgotten, though she was probably saving the wages of a "hired man" that charming June day when the judge showed himself such a laggard in love, proving anew the occasional truth of the saying, "A man's foes are those of his own household." A few others were omitted in the roll-call of famous women, and even poor Ophelia's rosemary did not serve for remembrance in the stirring days before the Columbian Exposition, but enough were brought to mind to spur the present generation.

With something less than a year before us in which to awaken interest, develop methods of procedure, and obtain results, it would have been fatal to attempt large things in Connecticut. Instead, we contented ourselves with the far more difficult, even if more commonplace, task of trying to do small things well and of winning a definite place for Connecticut in the permanent history of the World's Columbian Exposition. We were urged to be up and doing with hearts that were strong enough to compel Fate. We had learned to labor. We need no longer wait for recognition, at least. So we recalled Joan of Arc with renewed pride, and the diplomatic side of Cleopatra. Catherine of Russia, too, and Queen Elizabeth became once more real personages to us. The Queen of Hearts we deliberately turned our backs upon. Her accomplishments were too hopelessly old-fashioned. She probably was content to broil herself while baking those tantalizing tarts that summer day, which were eaten without doubt by the Knave and King of her own suite, or some other, and who can tell whether they were even gracious enough to admit afterward that they were as good as those they had eaten when they were boys? Certainly, the history of her own times made no mention of it.

Not only were famous personages held up to us for our imitation by the Central Board, but lessons in history were

recommended, and courses of study were pressed upon us. As for instance:

“The first two lessons are on history, comparing 1492 with 1892. Then follows: Electricity; Forestry; Pre-Historic Man, which includes the Cliff-Dwellers, Mound-Builders, Ruins of Mexico, Yucatan, and Peru; Lessons on Government Departments, Lighthouses, Life-Saving Stations, Postal Service, etc., etc.

“Then, there are lessons on Art, explaining characteristics of historical epochs and the different schools of painting; two on modern uses of electricity; besides the exhibits of Transportation, Horticulture, Floriculture, Machinery, and the Woman’s Department.”

But alas! though we felt our limitations but too keenly, we had no time to make ourselves over. The time and tide which wait for no man were equally prompt and disobliging when it came to waiting for women, and so at the risk of being classed with the heathen who, in his blindness, persists in saying his prayers in his accustomed manner to familiar gods of wood and stone, despite the self-sacrificing and well-directed efforts of the missionary, we felt compelled to follow the familiar and beaten path of our foremothers, trusting to simple earnestness of purpose for results.

Of modern Portias, capable of expounding the law, we had a few; of Joan of Arc not even one imitator, though that sturdy old fighter, Israel Putnam, untrained as a carpet knight, but with clear insight into realities, recognized that patriotism has no sex in his emphatic answer to the Britisher who claimed that five thousand British soldiers could march through the continent. “No doubt,” was his answer, “if they behaved civilly, and paid well for everything they wanted, but if in a hostile manner, though the American *men* were out of the question, the *women* with ladles and broomsticks would knock them all on the head before they could get half through.”

There was not one daughter of the Amazons left among us. But of the old Hebrew type, the woman in whom the heart of her husband doth safely trust, whose children rise up and call her blessed, who rears the soldier, helping him fight his battles with the smokeless powder of self-sacrifice and uncomplaining endurance, who makes the home that is worth fight-

ing to save — dying to save, maybe — of these there were many. That to such simple lives, already full, women were willing to add the tremendous amount of hard, detail work involved in furthering the success of the Exposition, gives us some idea of the depth of real interest which was aroused and maintained.

At the very outset we decided to write co-operation so plainly at the head of each plan of work that we should lose neither time nor effort in a vain struggle for new devices, and therefore we were quite ready to adopt the suggestion from Chicago that the Woman's Building should receive our best work. Studying carefully the printed directions sent us, we read with dismay, "It is intended that this building and all its contents shall be the inspiration of woman's genius."

In our first awe-struck moments we felt that the mountain of glass from the children's fairy tale had suddenly taken the place of the beaten path we had planned to follow. Like Constance, we realized that being born women, we were far more naturally subject to fears than to geniuses, but, fortunately, the first demand for real action came in the form of an appeal for help to build a house for little children. The Board of Lady Managers had secured a location adjoining the Woman's Building, on which they would be permitted to build a children's home if the necessary funds for its erection could be provided within sixty days. Their appeal was full of promise:

"In many cases it will be impossible for the mothers to visit the World's Fair without taking their children, and in so doing they will wish the little ones, as well as themselves, to take the fullest advantage of the educational facilities there offered. With these ends in view, the Children's Home has been designed, which will give to mothers the freedom of the Exposition, while the children themselves are enjoying the best of care and attention.

"No plan having been made by the Board of Directors for a Children's Building, and no funds having been appropriated for this purpose, the Board of Lady Managers feels it necessary to take up the work of building and equipping a beautiful structure, which shall be devoted entirely to children and their interests. The board has secured a desirable

location adjoining the Woman's Building, on which to build the Children's Home, but only on the condition that the necessary funds for erecting it be provided within sixty days.

"In the Children's Home will be presented the best thought on sanitation, diet, education, and amusement for children. A series of manikins will be so dressed as to represent the manner of clothing infants in the different countries of the world, and a demonstration will be made of the most healthful, comfortable, and rational system of dressing and caring for children according to modern scientific theories; while their sleeping accommodations, and everything touching their physical interests, will be discussed. Lectures will also be given upon the development of the child's mental and moral nature by improved methods of home training.

"The building will have an assembly-room containing rows of little chairs, and a platform from which stereopticon lectures will be given to the older boys and girls, about foreign countries, their languages, manners, and customs, and important facts connected with their history. These talks will be given by kindergartners, who will then take the groups of children to see the exhibits from the countries about which they have just heard. They can make these little ones perfectly happy, and yet give them instruction which is none the less valuable because received unconsciously, and without the coercion of the ordinary classroom.

Here was something we could understand and to which we could most heartily respond.

The county fair is one of New England's most cherished institutions. We had all seen the young and anxious mother with rows of tense little fingers clutching her skirts, and in her arms a fretful little bundle of nerves with which she was constantly compelled to divide her interest in the many-pieced bedquilt, the biggest pumpkin, the large and thriving-looking cucumber in the small-mouthed bottle, and the all-pervading and by no means "over-trained" brass band. To be counted among those who could help change such conditions as these for the things promised in the children's building was like being granted a foretaste of the Millennium.

Most eagerly we answered that we could, and hereby did, contribute the three hundred dollars asked, — an answer that guaranteed the first contribution from any State, and which was made the occasion for general rejoicing in the Board meeting at headquarters. That it was a step well taken, the following figures will show:

Between ten and eleven thousand children from every

State and Territory in the country were cared for. At first the number averaged fifty a day, later the average increased to one hundred a day. Of these, twenty-five were fed daily, in addition to the care and amusement furnished them, at a uniform cost of twenty-five cents for each child. The method of identification was a simple one of three checks; one for the mother, one for the back of the child's frock, the third for the outer garments. Out of the great number but one unfortunate little waif was left in the hands of the people in charge. After doing what we could to insure a certain measure of comfort and happiness for the children, the next step led us quite naturally to do what we could toward securing the best possible conditions of safety for the large number of women in our State who must see the fair unattended, and under the simplest possible conditions, or not at all.

For these the Woman's Dormitory Association seemed to promise a veritable ark of safety. The names of the directors, both men and women, were too well known to admit of doubt as to the sincerity and disinterestedness of the plan; the characteristics of our wage-earning American girls, upright, capable, self-respecting, made such a plan entirely practicable upon American soil. As it was outlined, it was in no sense a charity; it simply made it possible for women to build their own lodging-houses, and the eagerness with which the opportunity was seized upon every hand proved that, as the advertisements say, it filled a long-felt want. Originally designed to benefit working girls, so called, the freedom and safety insured induced a great many other women who, like John Gilpin's wife, while they were on pleasure bent, must have frugal minds to make application for admission, and the buildings were filled with artists, teachers, and self-supporting women from all walks in life. Capable oversight, cleanliness, and simplicity were all that was promised. We could not guarantee comfort; we could only hope that the mattresses would continue to preserve the beautiful level of the surrounding prairies, instead of falling into the picturesque outlines of our own Connecticut hills and dales; but the safety that lay in

numbers was the principal attraction, a condition that seemed sadly overworked when, May proving cold and cheerless, a double number elected to come in June, thereby forcing the committee in charge to try and solve anew the old problem of how to put eight into six and have nothing left over.

But somehow we seemed farther than ever from being able to furnish any of that awesome thing, the "Inspiration of Woman's Genius." When Daniel Deronda filled the public mind, there was a delightful definition of genius which made it a twin of painstaking hard work, and that did not seem so unattainable, but that word "inspiration" was our stumbling-block. From the first it seemed to involve a Micawberish "waiting for something to turn up," and, however wide we might open the door, if it refused to enter there did not seem to be any chance to take it by a metaphorical coat-collar and compel its presence. Like the quality of true mercy, we knew that it must not be strained.

Meanwhile, we tried to meet intelligently the demand for needlework. Not the gusset and seam and band familiar to the women who look well to the ways of their households, but in the newer field of modern fancy work. And here again we were met with the rule, "Only original work desired." "No stamped articles will be accepted." This meant that first we must find an artist able to originate a design of beauty, and willing to place the free-hand drawing upon mere cloth. Then we must find the artistic needle-woman who, with a proper knowledge of color, combined the patience to bring out the design stitch by stitch. The two do not often inhabit the same earthly tenement of clay, and, when the work was finished, *whose* would it be? It was like the matrimonial puzzle in the New Testament, and, like cowards, we gave it up, salving our conscience with the reflection that the Sisters of Charity of France would exhibit infinitely finer plain sewing. The Mexican women with their exquisite drawn work could give any American spider of our acquaintance an object lesson in cobwebs. The *Senoritas* of Spain with their needlework portrait medallions of royalty left us nothing but the kodak

for fair competition, while the fact that the Egyptians made and wore lace thousands of years before "the little yellow spot upon the map" which represented us was even dreamed of, made us feel so hopelessly and unpleasantly new in our efforts that we decided competitive needlework in any of its branches was not for us.

We knew better than to try and alter the rules governing these things. The father of the Woman's Building was a Mede and the mother was a Persian; their rules were not made to be altered. This strong new roll of red-tape put into women's hands for the first time was not to be trifled with. It was by no means tied in bow-knots simply because women let it pass between their fingers. Instead, the old-fashioned square knot which tightened under pressure, was the rule.

Gladly we availed ourselves of the opportunity to follow the familiar, even if more commonplace, duty of finding suitable furnishings for the Connecticut State Building. It was a relief to drop the terrible feeling of responsibility for not having been discovered earlier, in time to take the first train, as John Burroughs says of something else; we comforted ourselves by remembering that one of our own literary men had assured us that Columbus was a well-meaning man, and if he did not discover a perfect continent he found the only one that was left. We could not compete with the countrywomen of Columbus, nor with the Egyptians in lace-making, but we could, and we did, bring together some delightful examples of the cabinetmaker's art. Art is not too fine a word to use in describing the work of the men who wrought out, piece by piece, no two alike, the simple, strong, graceful, eminently suitable furnishings for the early homes of the Colonists. It may be true, as has been asserted, that the first settlers were strongly opposed to all forms of amusements, but that they were not beyond the pale of feeling the keenest artistic pleasure these lasting examples of beauty and service wrought together plainly show. That the Connecticut house was *real* was not by any means because as a State we felt superior to the prevailing shams of our neighbors. There was neither time nor money

for anything pretentious, even had there been inclination. That it takes both to differ from one's surroundings there was ample opportunity to discover later, as, for instance, in the simple matter of paint for the finished buildings, our neighbors, who leaned upon "Staff" for their effects, were able to finish their productions by the aid of a machine which distributed the paint with the freedom and vigor of a bottle of pop unceremoniously trifled with, while our own structure of good honest wood, nails, and plaster had to have its outward adornment supplied, line upon line, in the good old way set down in the copy books.

Completed, the Connecticut House was, as Judge Baldwin charmingly says elsewhere, "such a mansion as anyone could wish his grandfather had lived in before the Revolution, and could be certain that he did not." When one entered the door he turned his back upon that delightful modern invention, the Intramural Railway, which had brought him swiftly, noiselessly, and almost instantaneously through space. Within doors he had to turn his back also on electric lights, plate-glass, and modern hardware, or else accept them as a need of the times with the two-cent postage-stamp, the envelope, the typewriter, and the telegraph.

The furnishing committee tried to reach a happy medium between the earliest simplicity and the later luxury. Between the "fitting out" of the Rev. Thomas Trowbridge, for instance, in the days when the clergy were the aristocracy, a description of which reads, "I have purchased a clock, brass kettle, iron pot, coffee mill, pair of flats, pair of brass candlesticks, brass andirons, and looking-glass, so I hope we shall be able, on the whole, to set up housekeeping with some little decency," and the fitting out of that governor who paid fifteen dollars a yard for the first Brussels carpet sent to this country, and whose house, even unto this day, is the envy and despair of all those lovers of the antique who are condemned to the constant falling out of those modern dragons, steam-heat and glue.

It is interesting in looking over the list to note that the

"American rocking-chair," that typical illustration of our national restlessness, was, like some of our other sins and shortcomings, a direct importation from English ancestors. Except for the very few who treated the sight-seeing as a moral obligation, there was no attempt to study things in detail. The hand-made fringes and old brass bosses at the windows, the "drawn in" rugs, braided mats and rag carpets in the bedrooms, the embroidered curtains and tester of the "high poster," the fringed dimity ones of the quaint "bow bed" with their hints of drafts, and warming pans and flickering candlelight, the low, straight-backed chairs—all these escaped general attention. The high-backed settle from the governor's reception room with its suggestion of open fires, fans and coquetry, the knee-breeches, powdered wigs, lace fichus, scant satin gowns, and wedding slippers; the knee-buckles reminding one of the man "who would have died as the fool dieth" rather than give his to the British soldier; the medicine scales of the time, when every doctor had to be his own chemist; the bridal chests, and the chair which held every president from Washington to Grant; the parchments and old deeds from the Indians; the foot-warmers and firearms reminding one of the cold churches and the armed guards; the pathos of the old sampler, wrought with tears, and "cherished in memory of two deceased children"—the whole story of life was here, its pomp and circumstance, its joys and sorrows, its tears and laughter, its early privation and final victory. No one had time to realize it except the painstaking committee under whose tireless hands the parts were fitted into the whole, but into many a quiet life, a thousand miles away, came something of the stir and charm and vigor of the beautiful White City through the cheerful offering of priceless possessions at the prompting of that compelling quality we call State pride. It was both a surprise and gratification at the end of it all to find that one of Chicago's most successful architects felt that he had received more inspiration, more actual help for his future work from the Connecticut house than from any other house upon the grounds.

And then, suddenly, we discovered that the gold which we coveted did not lie at the end of the rainbow as we had feared, but, like the cobweb cloth woven for the King's armor, its very fineness made its invisibility and its strength; we had, indeed, to learn that "the eye altering alters all." That stately phrase, "the inspiration of genius," like the botanical names of our favorite flowers, had made us feel that we were being presented to the mysterious and the unknown. In bowing too low we had failed to recognize the faces of familiar friends. Our eyes had, indeed, been holden while we gazed covetously after the strange gods of our neighbors.

At last we no longer stood abashed before the rules forbidding copies in art and stamped articles. We were the proud possessors of not only the originals, but the originators as well, for in our exhibit of literature we confined our collection to the productions of real daughters of the State. We could now send galleries of pictures to the World's Fair, the outlines of the stern New England hills, the rocky pastures, the early farmhouses, built like boats with their keels turned up to the heavens. The very fragrance of the old-fashioned flower garden with its lad's love and "meetin' seed," its sweet briar and dainty little lady's delight, the great, great grandmother of our cherished pansies, its marigolds, hollyhocks, and princess feather. Portraits of little children, too, and flower-faced girls, and spare, upright, tender-eyed women, the meeting-house, the minister and the deacons, the village squire, and the country doctor, guide, philosopher, and friend all in one — all that related to the narrow, simple, self-respecting life of the Puritans as it survived in the distinguishing traits and traditions of their descendants we could offer, and "so largely writ" that he who ran might read.

Our artists had taken that which lay before them, and whether it was the pathos and the humanity in "Fishin' Jimmie," the salt air in Cape Cod folks, or the ghostly White Birches of our hillsides, made human and familiar to us by "the jackknife's carved initial," always standing, as ghosts should stand, at least in tradition, beside the fatal hemlock,

each carried its message straight from heart to heart, because each had in it that true touch of nature which makes the whole world kin.

Every season had its translator in our collection, "Spring-time, Summer, Fall of the Leaf, and Winter," and if we did not talk learnedly of depth of color, light, and shade, or matters of detail, it was because that which we offered needed no interpreter. Having once found that which met all the requirements of the laws governing the Woman's Building, we made our collection of literature as full and as unique as the time at our command permitted. Following somewhat the methods of the private collector, first editions were secured whenever possible.

Many writers of to-day contributed autograph copies of their works to the exhibit. An old book of compositions written in Catherine Beecher's school, long before the angular hand had become fashionable, and bearing such names as Harriet Beecher, Fanny Fern, and many others from whom the world has long since heard, stood beside Julia Smith's translation of the Bible. The portrait of Mrs. Sigourney, lent us by her son-in-law, the Rev. Thomas Russell, rolled back the years and brought us face to face with her in her early womanhood. Several leaves from her diary, larger than foolscap, were kept with such beautiful precision that even in this statistical age one could learn a lesson in remarkable detail from them.

In them was contained a minute record of calls made, books read, lines written, and garments mended or made during the year. Each page began with a text of Scripture, and ended with a moral reflection, usually of disappointment in herself. An autograph copy of the first edition of her poems was also of great interest.

At first we were limited to one copy for each author, enough to simply show the possibilities of our literary work; but later, too late to make as large a collection as we might easily have done had we been granted space earlier, we were asked to contribute more fully. In some cases it was possible to send a number of volumes from individual writers, but in the

majority of instances it was impossible, with the time at our command, to make further additions. But, although we limited our collection, almost without exception, to the works of women born within the borders of one of the smallest of the States, the writers themselves knew no arbitrary boundary lines. What one might call the home manufacture in literature had the characteristics of many other Connecticut products; there was enough for themselves and a great deal to offer to the rest of the world.

Between the voyage made for the first Survey of the Coast in 1612, and the journey to the stars in the Determination of the Orbit of the Comet of 1847, there lies a beautiful table-land out of which grew, quite naturally, the gentler things of literature and art, biography, and poetry, as well as history, and its charming shadow, romance.

The Bible had its interpreter and translator among us. The difficulties of the Russian tongue blossomed into simple, graceful English in Connecticut hands. There were volumes of Latin and English Quotations for the chronic borrowers, and Domestic Economy for the housekeepers. Beginners had Botany made charming for them, and beautiful bridges of Bedtime Stories carried tired little feet into the Sandman's enchanted country.

There was the story of Noble Deeds of American Women to stir one's envy, one's ambition, and one's pride, and quiet hours of restfulness in the Garden of Dreams. The very essence of the New England character has been caught and preserved for future generations by some of these women. In deep understanding of human nature, appreciation of its possibilities, sympathy for its shortcomings, hope for its future, they have no rivals, no equals outside the dwellers in the hill country of Drumtochty and of Thrums.

In claiming Catherine Beecher as a daughter of Connecticut, it is to be feared we lay ourselves open to the charge of "assuming a good deal for relationship's sake." But the family were so completely a Connecticut family that the mere accident of her birth on Long Island we simply set down among

the visitations of Providence, the kind of thing which no amount of regret will alter. Her work and the impress of her life are here still, handed down from family to family, as traits and tendencies persist in being long after the source of inspiration has long been lost to sight. The value of her book, "Domestic Economy," from a man's point of view, is rather interesting.

The translation of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" into Dutch, published in 1853 in Batavia, Java, was sent to Mrs. Stowe by Mr. Samuel W. Bonney, accompanied by a letter dated "Comet," at Sea, Feb. 21, 1855. This edition was translated from the French and includes an interesting introduction by George Sand. Mr. Bonney mentions the fact that a second Dutch translation had also been made and printed in Java. In a postscript to his letter he says:

"Last October, having occasion to write to the King of Siam in reference to a letter from him, I improved the opportunity to send him a copy of your sister Catherine's 'Domestic Economy' as a present for his Queen. It will aid her in improving, by a good model, the domestic departments of the palace at Bangkok!"

The making of the book Selections from the Writings of Connecticut Women, including as it did short stories, poems, and essays, grew, quite naturally, to prove a necessary part of the exhibit of literature, for many of our writers of short stories had won world-wide reputations. Most beautifully was it bound and printed, the cover and design being the work of a Connecticut woman. Upon the cover was a band of oak leaves, a reminder of the service of our Charter Oak, and besides this the State seal and its motto, *Qui transtulit sustinet*, an earnest of the spirit which went to the gathering of what lay between the covers. The frontispiece represented a colonial clock with the hands at twelve, and the quotation, "Peeling, the Clock of Time has struck the Woman's Hour."

Heading the preface is that verse from the book of Ruth, "I pray you let me glean and gather after the reapers among the sheaves." A very limited *edition de luxe* bound in Suede

was brought out, one of which remains in Mrs. Palmer's hands until the permanent building is an accomplished fact. The main edition bound in scarlet and white, and blue and white with gold, was also limited and of value.

In placing a copy in every State library and in the college libraries of our country, the committee were given a grateful sense of work well done by the appreciative letters of thanks which came from librarians, secretaries of States, college presidents, and commanding officers of posts in western States where public libraries were unknown. We were assured that the "volume was both tasteful and interesting," and "the idea a happy one," "giving pleasure as one encountered again and again familiar names and titles," "a reflection of the pleasure felt upon first becoming acquainted with them."

Two acknowledgments from the British Museum were interesting, one from the Keeper of the Department of Printed Books, the other from the trustees of the Museum. In judging of the contents of the volume as a whole, it would be too much to claim that in every instance the most fortunate representation of each one's work had been given. It is always a hazardous thing to select for others. Criticism is so elastic an art that it is apt to contract or expand in accordance with the point of view of the reader, and that would indeed be a rare collection which did not fail to include some one's favorite. Unhappily, the committee cannot claim that they have "gleaned after the reapers among the sheaves" with thoroughness, for, in the necessary haste of compiling, much that was choice must have been left unseen and therefore ungarnered.

No effort was made to give this book a market value. It served its purpose when it won instant and cordial recognition in Chicago, and a place among the rare and beautiful things in the library of the Woman's Building, a place further reserved for it in the permanent building. Nor does it claim originality except for its design. Each writer represented had already found within herself the mysterious password which admitted her into the enchanted land of authorship. Be-

tween the covers of this volume they are simply gathered together as neighbors by that golden thread of kinship with which all the daughters of one State are bound. The book found its value in the fact that the edition was extremely limited, impossible to repeat, and unique among the souvenirs of the great Exposition, since no other State had so honored the work of her writers of short stories as to give it a definite place among the beautiful and permanent reminders of the greatest of World's Fairs.

In preparing our exhibit of literature we did not attempt to follow the graded path by which one of our sister states showed to the world the successive steps in the progress American women had made in the fields of literature from colonial times until the present. Our own path was more like the Indian trail through the wilderness, blazing a tree here and there simply to keep our direction toward the heights to which the exhibition of everything relating to Uncle Tom's Cabin naturally led.

Holding in our hands two little black-covered volumes of the first edition of that book, we felt the keen pleasure of the collector at having taken the first step successfully, little realizing that it was in truth "not one voice but a chorus" which was ready to proclaim that we did indeed possess such an example of woman's genius as no other State or country in the wide world could claim for its own.

In our first enthusiasm it seemed a comparatively easy matter to secure a complete collection of every translation and edition of Uncle Tom's Cabin extant, but the longer we worked the more hopeless it became, and the more our wonder grew at the far-reaching influence of this marvelous book, and with our wonder grew also a certain feeling of mortification that nowhere in our broad land, outside Mrs. Stowe's own home, could there be found any collection worthy the name. The authorities of the British Museum alone had done for the most remarkable book of the age that which Americans might easily have done from equal appreciation, and with an additional incentive in their very real pride of possession. But if

we could not secure a comparatively complete collection of translations and editions in time for the World's Fair, we could at least secure titles, and a great deal of that kind of information which, as a people, we are fond of grouping under the heading "Facts and Figures."

In giving this information in its present form we are under the greatest obligation to Messrs. Houghton & Mifflin, Mrs. Stowe's publishers, who, in addition to many other kindnesses shown us with the readiest, most delightful courtesy, have allowed us to use their own plates for Mrs. Stowe's portrait and the cut of the silver inkstand which are used as illustrations in this history.

From Mr. Richard Garnett, Keeper of Printed Books in the British Museum, we have also received such invaluable assistance as has enabled us to give to the people of Connecticut the fullest, most accurate record in existence of all that relates to Uncle Tom's Cabin.

And yet, full as are the data given in the chapter devoted to the subject, it does not cover all the ground, as will be seen by the following extract from a recent letter from Mr. Garnett, in which he says: "We cannot claim to have a *complete* collection of translations of Uncle Tom's Cabin in the Museum, although our collection is certainly extensive. I enclose a copied list of it, supplemented by information from other sources."

This list, prepared with great care by Mr. J. P. Anderson, clerk of the reading-room in the British Museum, to whom we owe especial thanks for a great service most freely and cordially given, will be found entire among the translations. The forty-two translations and editions which we were able to exhibit at the World's Fair, through the kindness of Mrs. Stowe and her family, were mainly presentation copies to Mrs. Stowe. The story of the autograph letters and inscriptions with the bits of history connected with each one would make a book of itself. A collection of the prefaces alone, as some one has already said, would make a remarkable contribution to literature. Take as a single instance the translation of Uncle Tom's Cabin into the

charming French of Madame Belloc, and the translation of that French into Dutch, with an introduction by George Sand. Translate the Dutch into the original English of Miss Ophelia, of St. Clair, and of Topsy, and the result would be a literary curiosity, to say the least.

Although nearly a half century has passed since Uncle Tom's Cabin was printed as a serial in the *National Era* in Washington, it is to-day one of the household books which generation after generation seems to read with the interest, if not with the intensity, of other days. When one of the best critics of our time speaks of its author as "the one American woman of this century whose fame is likely to outlast the memory of the generations immediately within the sphere of her influence," we feel justified in thinking that the last word has not yet been said about the book which created that fame.

France, England, Germany, Austria, Russia, Italy, Holland, Denmark, Belgium, Sweden, Norway, Portugal, Japan, Siam, Algeria, Cape Colony, Ceylon, Brazil, the Argentine Republic, Spain, Mexico, Cuba, Nicaragua, Colombia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Panama, and the Islands of the Sea, all joined in the celebration of the discovery of America. Almost without exception each of these had had translated into its own literature the story of Uncle Tom's Cabin. Probably if the contents of our single cabinet in the library of the Woman's Building had been distributed in that pathway of nations, the Midway Plaisance, every representative there might have seen, each in his own tongue, the tribute his country had paid to this foremost American woman of letters.

It was like the harp of a thousand strings. The keynote was struck in America, the vibrations reached in truth to Egypt and Mesopotamia and the uttermost parts of the earth. Civilized and barbarian, bond and free, alike felt its influence.

Upon reading the story of stereotyped plates duplicated and reduplicated, of printing-presses that were run day and night to satisfy the demand of the public, one cannot but feel,

even at this distance from the event, something of the stir which the book made at its birth.

Five thousand copies sold in one week! One hundred thousand copies sold in the first eight weeks after the book went to press! Thirteen different German editions within the first year! Eighteen different publishing houses striving to satisfy the demand! A million and a half copies sold on English soil alone! If we were dependent upon the barren testimony of figures to prove that this was, in truth, the story of the age, more widely read than any other of the century, we might safely leave them to speak for us.

With all his popularity and his familiarity with the plain people, even Dickens was not translated into the language of the North Britons. And yet one of the most charming translations in Mrs. Stowe's possession was a copy of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* in Welsh, with illustrations by George Cruikshank.

To one unfamiliar with the Welsh language, and therefore forced to stand speechless before the double-barreled spelling of its unutterable tongue, there seems to have been a touch of genius as well as of premeditation on the part of the publishers in securing so delightful a key as Cruikshank's illustrations to unlock the text for (we privately believe) even the native reader.

Without doubt the message of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* was the secret of its immediate popularity in America, possibly also the secret of its restricted sale in Portuguese and Russian, but its genius alone carried it round the world.

Answering in a remarkable degree to Sir Walter Besant's test of a great book "that it appeals to every age and all ages," we find, even in the first year of its publication, paper-covered editions issued in German to bring it within the reach of the poor class. Sixpenny and shilling editions were issued in English for the same purpose, and this at a time when cheap editions were comparatively unknown.

Five years after its first publication the story of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* was given in a versified abridgment for the children of Hungary. Sixteen years after, an abridged edition for

children was printed in Sweden. An effort in other languages "to adapt it to the understanding of the youngest readers" tells its own story of how far it had entered into the literature of the people.

Forty years after its publication in America the attempt of a handful of people to re-read this story of their youth bore witness, in the faltering voice of the reader and the tear-stained faces of the listeners, that the secret of its power lay, not so much in the stress of the times in which it was written, as in the truth that the lights and shades of the lives it pictured were painted in the enduring "flesh tints of the heart."

It was a matter of course in making Uncle Tom's Cabin the principal attraction in their exhibit of literature that the Woman's Board of Connecticut should bring as many details as possible to the attention of the public.

Besides all that they could gather in relation to the book itself, enough of a purely personal character was given to satisfy the natural desire of the public to get a glimpse of what manner of woman this was, whose name, a household word for so many years, yet seemed so familiar, so much a part of the present that it might have been yesterday that her wonderful book was the talk of the world.

Besides the books within the cabinet, an open letter showed the fine, clear hand; an early portrait showed the strong, sweet face, and more than common beauty of Mrs. Stowe's young womanhood.

The famous silver inkstand, a token of English appreciation, was the only exhibition of the priceless treasures which the world had made the outward sign of reverence, admiration, and affection for Mrs. Stowe. A number of valuable autograph letters were incidentally a part of the collection, but of these the world of sight-seers were mainly in ignorance. They contented themselves with collecting the written description of the contents of the cabinet with such tireless industry that finally a strong leather case *chained* to the top of the cabinet was used to hold what proved by these means to be a permanent record.

Among the many letters kindly placed at our service by Mrs. Stowe's publishers we have chosen for reprint only enough to show once again that there was no life too busy, no life too sheltered to make way for the story of Uncle Tom's Cabin.

Macauley's first and second letters are given, and Canon Kingsley's appreciation of it through the tender eyes of his mother, the picture of the brotherhood of monks on their quiet island printing the story for themselves, the delightful touch about the "pagan blacks" with its unconscious emphasis of the difference between Western conviction and Eastern conversion, the forceful words of Frederika Bremer; the deeds, speaking louder than any words, of the slave-holding woman at the Court of Siam; Florence Nightingale's vivid picture of misery borne with greater fortitude, and pain forgotten as her wounded soldiers listened to sorrows greater than their own; the pen-portrait of himself given by brilliant, imaginative, critical, skeptical Heine, one of the world's masters of letters, coming at last, by his own confession, to the level of fervent, faithful, unlettered Uncle Tom, able, like him, to face the mystery of the hereafter only through simple faith in the tender mercies of a personal God. These are but single voices in the chorus.

Wherever we turn, however varying the conditions of life, the refrain is the same, always in that heart-searching minor which is our unconscious recognition of the common heritage of human suffering.

Dwelling as it must on the history of things exhibited, and the reasons for their selection, the tribute of deeds rather than words, of the printing-press and the translator rather than the voice of the people, has been given in this simple record prepared for the people of Mrs. Stowe's own State. Many of these had the privilege of knowing her well, and remember how completely she hid the woman of genius behind the devoted wife and mother, the sympathetic neighbor, and the faithful friend. Fortunate, indeed, is the country which can claim her for its own. Fortunate the association of women

who, in Mrs. Stowe's lifetime, were given such an opportunity to do her honor as was offered by the celebration of the discovery of the country of which she was so proud.

Since then she has gently closed the door of old age behind her, and entered into the radiant pathway of eternal youth, leaving her own works to praise her in the gates, and the children's children of the dusky race whom she befriended to rise up and call her blessed unto who can say how many generations!

In the circulars and appeals through which contributions were solicited, both for decoration and exhibit in the Woman's Building, we were assured that no effort would be spared to make that building and its contents a faithful representation of the greatest achievements of women. It was proposed to trace their footsteps from prehistoric times to the present. Only the most brilliant things they had accomplished were to be exhibited; "work of supreme excellence alone," whose acceptance would be equivalent to an award.

Forcibly emphasized as these conditions were in the beginning, and restrictive as they were meant to be, nevertheless Miss Elizabeth Sheldon's designs and scheme of color for the decoration of what was known as the Connecticut room in the Woman's Building were accepted without hesitation, both by our own board and by the judges for the Exposition. Nor were we alone in our appreciation of the great beauty and value of her work. A sister State also gave her designs the honor of first place and acceptance. That Miss Sheldon preferred to give the labor of all those difficult weeks as a free-will offering to her own State is but another example of the closeness of the tie which binds Connecticut people to each other and to their commonwealth.

Great as our anticipations were, the results of Miss Sheldon's work more than justified them. The courage, endurance, and strength of purpose which were necessary to bring about these results are but faintly shadowed in her report, which, happily, we are able to give in her own words. Full

appreciation of what it meant to be a pioneer in the early days of the White City, is only possible to those of her fellow-workers whose patriotism and enthusiasm were, like her own, of that sterling kind which double under difficulties. Happily, an international reputation was one of Miss Sheldon's rewards for the successful treatment of the Connecticut room.

The Connecticut room, reserved for the use of the Foreign Commissioners, held exhibits and objects of unusual interest to the public, among others the miniature mineral palace of gold, silver, and alabaster, given by the women of Colorado, the golden nail from Montana, and the jeweled hammer from Nebraska, all of which were used at the dedication ceremonies of the Woman's Building.

Confirming as this did their decision that it was better to encourage and further some one work of intrinsic value than to undertake a variety of small exhibits, the recollection of their small share in bringing about this result is one of the most gratifying memories of the Woman's Board.

The women of the National Commission had a very keen appreciation of the opportunity and responsibility placed in their hands when a government appropriation gave them a definite share in the success or failure of the Columbian Exposition. To many it seemed as if this golden opportunity was all that American women needed to show their ability and their strength. In their anxiety to make the contents of the Woman's Building reach the high-water mark of woman's attainment in every direction, it followed inevitably that in the methods of procedure decided upon in their first enthusiasm they should have failed to take into sufficient account the very real difficulties which lay thick in their way.

A World's Fair with the responsibilities of a Woman's Building upon its shoulders must deal with all sorts and conditions of women as well as men. Any rigid process of selection of things that were to be "the best of their kind" involved having competent judges for each variety of thing offered, capable in truth of discriminating with the nicest accuracy.

The parts in their minutest divisions must be worked upon with the most exacting attention to detail if the whole was to show only the highest achievements of women.

We of the State boards were counselled to let no foolish considerations of sentiment tempt us to lower the high standard set up in the rules and regulations made for our guidance. But, unfortunately, woman's work in directions suitable for exposition purposes lay principally in some half dozen out of the many lines in which she was asked to exhibit her progress. Almost at once the accumulation in these half dozen offered a good imitation of one of Nature's first laws, that of excess. Unhappily, there was no time to wait and imitate Nature's remedy as well in the survival of only the fit.

Contributions from every quarter of the globe, and representing every condition in life, came pouring in; offerings from the women of royal families in every country, and from the natives of India and Iceland; the lace of centuries ago from a queen's treasures, and the lace of yesterday from revived cottage industries; weavings in gold and silk from the Associated Artists in New York, and buffalo skins tanned by Indian women in the far West; Highland stockings and Shamrock table centers; altar cloths of exquisite embroidery and patchwork bedquilts with Scripture texts; beautiful carvings in wood and in ivory; plans and photographs of thoroughly good architecture; work in leather, in brass, stone, and marble; exquisite work in stained glass, the Rookwood pottery, and examples of the gold china, with its well-kept secret; pearls from Wisconsin; needle-work and embroidery from the whole world; contributions in the fine arts which could stand upon their merits anywhere; portraits of women famous in art, and letters, and philanthropy; statistics of every known charity, and of every educational movement; countless treasures of historical value — each and all of these things bore witness to the world-wide interest and enthusiasm which had been awakened and developed everywhere. It was impossible at that late day to separate that which was simply curious from that which was valuable; the

highest attainment possible in commonplace things from the high attainment which showed ability without any question of sex.

Immediate acceptance and installation were imperative if the exhibits were to be in readiness at the specified time. It followed that the rules and regulations had to be stretched to their utmost to find a happy medium between courtesy to the offerings of guests and justice to the offerings of earnest workers in our own country. The happiest solution of the difficulty lay in acting upon the suggestion of the Director-General, that the Woman's Building be made one of exhibits, open like the others to competition and award.

When this decision was reached it was too late for Connecticut women to profit by whatever advantages lay in the new order of things. Under the old order we had decided that, although the Board was willing to bear every expense for them, the benefit to be gained would not compensate self-supporting women for the loss of time involved in turning aside from their usual occupations to prepare work for exhibition only. For this reason, Connecticut women had but a small share in the exhibits in the Woman's Building outside the two departments of art and letters, to which women naturally seem to devote whatever leisure is left from the exactions of daily life, homemaking, education, charity, and philanthropy.

The arbitrary rule that exhibits in that building must represent only the work of women, shut out at once all that related to work in industrial lines where men and women must work together. The opportunities and duration of a World's Fair are not sufficient to justify the labor involved in separating and labeling the proportion of work done by each sex. The outcome could not fail to seem trivial. A single example will serve as an illustration of the difficulties which were to be met. In our own State an exhibit of silks prepared with great care and skill could not be exhibited in the Woman's Building because in the preparation of the dyes a man's help was necessary. As a natural result, there was no representation of in-

dustrial work from a State where thousands of women are employed side by side with men.

In many of the arts and sciences the restrictions were necessarily equally arbitrary. As a result, the mass of things seen did not fully represent the actual work which women, under the keen spur of competition, have learned to do well, but rather the things which grew into occupations from having been first taken up as a pastime in leisure hours, such as embroidery, lace-making, and decorative work of various kinds.

It is true that the Woman's Building presented to the casual observer an unfair example of woman's attainments. It did not accomplish what it promised; it could not accomplish what it hoped. Like a woman's life, it seemed to be full of things which did not count, necessary things, but absolutely valueless for purposes of dress parade. Here and there in art and science and invention one found the unusual. Two widely differing examples of woman's work in new directions lay, in the record of Kate Marsden's heroic work among the lepers and her 7,000 miles of travel in Siberia, and in Mrs. French Sheldon's exhibit of the outfit with which she crossed the Dark Continent. A woman, alone, at the head of five hundred men, she undertook an expedition which hitherto had tested the courage and cost the life of more than one brave man. Doing a man's work in a woman's way, she accomplished it without a single drop of bloodshed. Armor of cloth of gold and cuirasses of silver sequins, stuffs rivaling in hue the brilliant Tyrian purple of the ancients, amulets and beads and shining things of every kind were the weapons she used. One could imagine the Queen of Sheba making her formidable visits with such

"Flashing of jewels and flutter of laces,"

and possibly Solomon in all his glory may have presented just such a spectacle to the children of the desert, but one cannot imagine a Livingston, a Gordon, or a Stanley attempting to cross Darkest Africa in such an array. Grace Darling's simple outfit for her deeds of heroism found its place among the boats

in the Transportation Building. Beyond her name there was nothing to separate it from other boats of its kind. She did a man's work in a man's way and with a man's weapons. They were glad to make room for her, and the life-saving service exists to-day as her lasting monument.

Among the world of sight-seers who crossed its threshold, the student alone could do justice to the Woman's Building. For him the statistics became eloquent in their story of the tremendous educational and preventive work which women are doing everywhere. The variety and abundance of appliances for nursing the sick, the records of the friendly hands stretched out in every direction toward the suffering, the poor, the prisoner, and the helpless show that Florence Nightingale, Dorothea Dix, and Elizabeth Fry have had followers and fellow-workers, who have multiplied as human need has grown, until we accept them as if they had always existed.

Some of the paintings in the Woman's Building may, as the critics claim, have lacked something in depth of feeling, but no one could charge that against the pictures, unconsciously presented on every side, of woman's work in the simple, homely, necessary things of everyday life.

For the hopeful ones who remembered the exceptional women who have now and then astonished and blessed the world, there was, until the end, a sort of faith that the unusual conditions for women, of which we heard more than we saw, would result in some new type of womanhood, as distinct and impressive, in its way, as the Golden Goddess of the Lagoons. But to those of us who were so old-fashioned as to believe that men and women had a fair start together in the garden of Eden, or wherever the cradle of the race was rocked, and who, consequently, felt that the entire Exposition was as true a picture of woman's advance in civilization as it was of man's, it was a great relief to feel that, apart from the developing power of responsibility, the World's Fair had left us very much as it found us, able still to think of the familiar figure of Patience on her monument as the only example of the sex who had been able to occupy successfully a lofty position with sus-

tained, even if unfeeling, cheerfulness. It would have been humiliating in the extreme to feel that, like America, we owed the discovery of our possibilities to Columbus — our only opportunity for real appreciation to a chance appropriation of Congress.

The statistics presented in the chapter devoted to that subject are not offered as the point of any moral; they cannot be said to even adorn the printed page when one compares them with the neat figures with which the modern zealous statistician slays his thousands, perhaps even his tens of thousands, when he really girds himself to bring confusion to the enemies of progress. And although there has been an occasional astronomer among womenkind, and also an occasional schoolmistress capable of teaching the multiplication table and the rule of three to the sterner sex in its youth, still no tradition is more firmly fixed among the unchangeables than the one declaring that "women have no head for figures."

Realizing our inherent limitations, therefore, we do not attempt to "deduce" anything; we are content to leave that to the second sight of the trained sociologist, for whose use this data was secured.

Looking over the list, one realizes that, for women as well as men, work is, in truth, the chief business of life. Counting the ownership of homes, one ventures to hope that the answer to Agur's prayer, "Neither poverty nor riches and food convenient for me," has been granted often enough to be the prevailing condition.

The large number of women employed in the usual avenues open to unskilled labor tells its own story, even to the general reader. For his benefit, too, the unusual has been selected from among the occupations of women.

"In other lines," says the circular. Considering "other lines" one forgets to be statistical and begins to be curious. He finds himself hoping that the woman who is a butcher simply keeps the shop, and knows nothing of the things, big and little, especially little, which are condemned to death. He wonders if the blacksmith is a widow, finding in the

shoeing of other people's horses the only way to cover the little feet that tramp in and out over her own doorstep; and the teamster! can she be a Yankee Tom Grogan carrying on her husband's work in the interest of the family and the neighborhood with a tender heart and a fearless courage, or is she some strong, hearty, farmer's daughter, accustomed to horses from her babyhood, gaining her first lessons when too young to know fear, and growing up with her four-footed friends so familiarly that to work in the world with them is but a natural step from her own father's dooryard! And then the two carpenters—what a long-sought opportunity for closets and rearranged building plans! But if such things continue what will become of the tradition that nails are much safer *in* a woman's fingers than *on* them? Surely, the foundations are being trifled with, even if they are not moved!

Remembering Bluebeard's favorite wife, one is not surprised at discovering feminine locksmiths, but somehow we had thought that Tubal Cain's descendants, those natural artificers in brass, *must* be of the masculine persuasion. And the bell-hangers! Can it be that in a State where family names and types show so little change there can have been handed down from generation to generation that love of bells which caused the first settlers to bring with them from Massachusetts the only bell in the country above Virginia, and that the music of that can have found expression in the occupations of the daughters when there were no longer sons to carry it on?

There is so much in the list to excite surprise that at first we find ourselves unconsciously occupying Dr. Johnson's attitude toward a woman's preaching. We do not ask if these things are done well in our astonishment that they are done at all. And yet, in this day of keen competition, when ability and not chivalry gives a woman her place, the fact that work which has a market value continues to be done by women is convincing proof that it *is* done well. But, however faithfully we may collect and collate statistics, we have yet to discover a method which will show the brave struggle, against

odds of sex and surroundings, which self-supporting women have made in their effort to take their places, upon merit alone, in new fields of the world's work. It takes courage of a high order to differ from the prevailing conditions. Isolation seems to be the price of the unusual, even outside of expositions.

Nothing at the World's Fair so fully emphasized the widening influence of modern education as the statistics showing the number of interests and occupations which women have added to the original three of housework, sewing, and teaching, which, for a time, seemed the natural order and extent of their accomplishments.

For women themselves to have taken the step from the summer term at the dame school of a hundred years ago to the yearly course at the college of the present time is to have stretched and hurried the processes of evolution to the snapping point, if we are to believe all we read in this progressive age. There is a grain of leaven, however, in the discovery that women were the first among English-speaking people to appreciate the value and benefits of education, even if they were incapable of receiving them in their own persons; and we find one of them founding the first college for men as early as the thirteenth century. Not a moment too soon, evidently, if the weaker sex were ever to have its chance, since it seems to have taken all these intervening centuries for men to learn and unlearn their physiology often enough to be at last convinced that probably Nature did not, after all, *intend* to make such a sweeping difference in the original gray matter of infants in arms. Baliol and Wadham colleges in Oxford, Clare, Pembroke, Queen's, Christ, and Sidney colleges in Cambridge, owed their existence to the English women of hundreds of years ago. That is something to remember when we are accepting gratefully from the men of our own times the opportunities of Vassar, Wellesley, and Smith.

A faithful record of the means toward an end is the utmost that even the enthusiastic compiler of statistics can hope to attain. The record of the large number of helpful societies, of

every degree and kind, which women in Connecticut have established, and still maintain with surpassing ability, is powerless to show the fine spirit which lies behind them. That delightful phase of New England life which is known outside of large cities as neighborhood kindness, the ready hand, the keen sympathy, the deeds which come easier than words to a reticent people, this it is impossible to reproduce; no classification, however complete, can include it.

The Connecticut statistics, valuable as they were for the sociologist, show to the general public two things especially: One the tremendous amount of work done *by* women of the State in industrial lines. The other the tremendous amount of work done *for* women in social and educational lines. We discovered nothing in these statistics to prove that we were downtrodden or deprived of our natural rights. It is true that in some directions, teaching for instance, the influence of supply and demand make the salaries of women far lower than the salaries of men. In this profession there is much keener competition than in any other which men and women share, but in uncrowded lines we found that women who were capable of doing a man's work received a man's wages. In industrial lines, at piece work, women often earned more than men. In educational matters our largest, most famous university has opened its doors to women for post-graduate studies with a hearty, ungrudging welcome.

The domestic relations of the Connecticut woman are as old-fashioned as those of the Roman matron. She, too, can both inherit and endow. She is her husband's equal in the home, and (tell it not in Gath) sometimes his superior. She is a recognized influence, uplifting and refining, heroic if necessary, patriotic always, accepting life as it presents itself, and men as they are. Largely of the type of whom Ian MacLaren says, "If a woman will find his belongings, which he has scattered over three rooms and the hall, he invests her with many virtues, and if she packs his portmanteau he will associate her with St. Theresa. But if his hostess be inclined to

discuss problems with him he will receive her name with marked coldness; and if she follow up this trial with evil food, he will conceive a rooted dislike for her, and will flee her house. So simple is man! ”

And so simple are we all, really; dependent at every point upon this same spirit of helpfulness which makes up the commonplace, wholesome, natural atmosphere of the home.

When we had collected and contributed the statistics asked of us, our work of preparing exhibits for the Woman's Building and the World's Fair was ended. We had tried to send whatever was characteristic of our State and people and times, rather than to marshal all our single exceptions. We could show nothing that was being done better than it had been done before, offer nothing which should make us an exception in the eyes of the world. We sent priceless pieces of silver, and so did Germany. We sent early portraits of famous women, and so did England. We sent treasures in lace, and so did Queen Margharetta of Italy. We sent valuable statistics, and so did the women of France.

In literature, Uncle Tom's Cabin was our shining example, and even that, we soon found, had been taken into the life and literature of every civilized country in the world. As a record, simply, and not as an example, our work must stand. Whatever merit it possessed lay in its simplicity, and in the singleness of purpose with which it went forward. A willing service, we sent nothing to Chicago that was half-hearted or incomplete.

It is quite true that for a time the extraordinary interest shown in the event by the outside world, and the stir of preparation in our own country, swept us along with a kind of fresh vigor which took all our fancies captive, and made us long for the splendid and covet the impossible with which to dazzle visiting nations; but, fortunately, the intervening months of hard, unremitting, detail work served to give us a truer sense of our own importance, and convinced us that even so praiseworthy a pursuit as national glory would prosper none the

worse for coming under "the restraining grace of common sense."

Our work of preparation and installation had ended without misfortune or mishap. The Men's Board had been willing to share a part of their appropriation, a few of their responsibilities, and all their festivities with us, from which it will be seen that the simple conditions of everyday life had prevailed even in Exposition matters.

Twice the united boards accompanied the governors and their staff to Chicago to be present on certain ceremonious occasions. Not that we needed to follow the suggestion of the Illinois senator who thought that the people of "the stable East," which means Connecticut, if it means anything, needed to take stated trips to Chicago to become "inoculated with unrestrained enthusiasm."

There were three occasions, at least, when we "had it" in the good old-fashioned way rampant before inoculation itself was dreamed of, and long before the economical advantages of the ounce of prevention over the pound of cure had caught the public ear.

The first time came when, standing in that wonderful building of manufactures and liberal arts, its forty acres all too small to hold the representatives who had come from everywhere to celebrate the discovery of this youngest nation, to rejoice in her rapid growth in the past and her splendid possibilities for the future, we realized something of what the old Hebrew prophets had seen in their visions, "the mighty host, the multitude whom no man could number."

There was something so magnetic in that impressive gathering of tens upon tens of thousands; an enthusiasm so widespread, so powerful, so contagious, that no one could face it unmoved. It stirred the soul, quickened the pulse, and made of every man a patriot and a musician at heart as he tried, with faltering voice, to join in the first verse of his national hymn.

The second occasion of unrestrained enthusiasm was cumulative. In accepting the invitation of Chicago to join in the dedication ceremonies at Jackson Park, Governor Bulkeley

felt that Connecticut should assist in a manner befitting a State which counted among its citizens descendants of not only the men who had helped settle the colonies, but also of those who had helped defend and maintain them for freedom and the future.

Therefore, although we did not furnish all the king's horses nor all the king's men for the celebration, we had enough of each in the mounted staff and the uniformed Guards to do honor to both our State and the occasion. The difficulties of precedence, and some other things, made the masters-of-ceremonies decide that as this was to be, finally, a strictly civic parade, anything so military as the Connecticut Foot Guards did not properly belong to it. Governor Bulkeley's reply was characteristic: "The Foot Guards are as much my escort as my staff are. They will go where I go. I brought them here for that purpose."

And go they did, winning round after round of applause on every side, and so universally that the next day they were offered the place of honor in the line, when such an ovation was again given them that the spectators from their own State felt, once more, that they would rather be born Connecticut Yankees than princes of the blood, and that, however severe and rock-ribbed her soil, however thrifty and commercial her interests, there was still that in a Connecticut inheritance which brought forth the very flower of manhood.

There was another moment of this occasion when we were compelled to agree that Chicago was, after all, the very birth-place of unrestrained enthusiasm. We had seen the magnificent promise of the coming Exposition; we had seen and listened to some of the best, and ablest, and most eloquent of the sons of a great nation, united in their desire to do her honor in the eyes of the outside world, which had, in turn, sent its best as representatives and sharers in the event. We had joined in the pomp and circumstance of the great reception and the magnificent ball, with its representatives of Pope and prelate and ambassadors from foreign courts, the brilliant robe of the cardinal and the purple cassock of the priest, the

jeweled court costumes of Eastern nations, and the scarlet coats in Her Majesty's service, shining resplendent beside the plain black of our own democratic rulers. The beauty of the White City and the inspiration of the occasion had called out all our enthusiasm; the orators had used up all our adjectives; the wonderful heart-stirring procession, in truth like an army with banners, had kindled afresh our patriotism, and won all our cheers, and now, at last, it was ended, and we were standing, silent, in the great hall of the Auditorium, filled to overflowing with governors and representatives and dignitaries of every kind, waiting, like ourselves, to turn their faces toward home, when, sudden as a bugle call, the strains of "Hail to the Chief" were played with such spirit and enthusiasm, followed by such an instantaneous and hearty burst of applause that every eye was turned, eager to find the occasion; and when we saw that it was the appearance of Connecticut's governor on the staircase, looking every inch a man, which is much more to the point in a republic than looking every inch a king, we may surely be forgiven for confiding to the unread privacy of a State report the fact that we would not have exchanged Connecticut as an abiding place, nor Bulkeley as a governor, for all that we saw at Chicago.

A year later the united boards were again asked to accompany the governor and his staff to Chicago, this time for the purpose of celebrating Connecticut Day in the State building, and again the women of the board were equal sharers in all the privileges of the occasion: in the special train, the comfortable rooms, the prompt arrival of their belongings, and front seats in the synagogue whenever there was occasion for them. True to their belief that all men were born free and equal, and all women were born a little more so, the men of the board had asked us to share as fully in the preparations for the celebration of the State day as we had already shared in the preparation of the State building for service.

In the reception given to the representatives and officials of other States, in the governor's reception, and again in the exercises of Connecticut Day, when a review of their year's

work was given in a short address, the Woman's Board was represented by their president. We had changed governors in the meantime, and also the distinguishing name of the governing policy in the State, but except for the daily press the Woman's Board would never have known it.

For unfailing courtesies, out of which grew wishes anticipated and privileges secured, and for a thousand thoughtful kindnesses, we were under the same obligations to Governor Morris and his staff that had made us grateful debtors to Governor Bulkeley and the members of his staff.

And when, that brilliant October day, we saw every approach to the small Connecticut building crowded for hours by people waiting to shake hands with the chief executive of the State which was their own, either by residence or through ancestry, anxious to share in the celebration, ready to applaud every word of appreciation, we did not need fine phrases nor the eloquence of the most brilliant orator to illustrate Connecticut's loyalty.

From every section hundreds came, eager to stand together on the spot which, in the midst of all this seeming splendor, represented home, and childhood, and the green hills of his youth to many a wanderer over the prairies, and deserts, and level stretches of the far West, many a settler who had never been able to get back to what he lovingly called "the old State." Watching the meeting of old friends, the speaking faces, the kindling eyes, the hand clasp, more eloquent than any words, one came to understand something of the spirit which builds up commonwealths and makes America a glory among the nations.

And when, daylight ended, the Exposition people took up the celebration, and the watching multitudes saw their State building, under the witchery of electricity, caught up into the heavens like the vision of Elijah's chariot of fire, then once more the ringing cheers straight from the heart taught us that unrestrained enthusiasm was not a borrowed product, but rather a Connecticut birthright, the seeds of which were sown in the cheerful endurance of the early privations and hard-

ships, and reaped in a loyalty and patriotism which made each descendant a joint owner in that invincible spirit which took for its motto "*Qui transtulit sustinet.*"

We did not need to be told by the press the next morning that Connecticut Day, with its multitude of visitors, outranked in numbers every other day at the Fair except Chicago's own; we already knew it.

When Connecticut Day was over, the official duties of the Woman's Board were practically ended; what remained to be done was entirely the work of the committees who, beginning early, were also to know the other extreme of finishing late; and so with permits already safe in hand for the speedy removal, at the close of the Fair, of whatever must be returned to our own State, we were at last free to follow Sidney Smith's advice and take short views of life.

That useful person, the statistician of the impossible, had been abroad computing that with but two minutes spent on each exhibit it would take a lifetime of thirty-two years to inspect the Columbian Exposition! With that in mind it was easy for people with even the most rigidly-trained New England consciences to give up trying to see anything improving, and left them free to vitalize their geography and compare notes with their fellow sufferers of a previous wet spring of preparation.

But alas! The prosperity of an American summer had changed these almost beyond recognition. The soft-eyed Egyptians, who had persistently sought out the windless and sunny side of the unfinished buildings in Cairo street, sitting for hours holding great boards of treacherous-seeming snakes, as unmoved as if St. Patrick himself sat at their elbows, had looked so desolate, so homesick, on first acquaintance, that we had forgiven them the bricks without straw on the spot, and felt like apologizing for our early enjoyment of the retributive plagues, and now we found them so brisk, so affluent, so patronizing even, that they no longer reminded us of the Pyramids and the Desert, of wandering Israelites and a mighty river,

lined with crocodiles and bulrushes and an occasional young prophet, and we left them where we found them, remorselessly restoring them to the orthodox disapproval of our earliest recollections. We had left the little Javanese building their houses with a rapidity that had a touch of the miraculous about it, row upon row of thatch put in place without tools of any kind, and with a dexterity and a silence which would have made us suspect hairpins if we could have associated anything so modern with them. We had pitied them, shivering in the bitter cold of those rainy spring days, and our hearts had ached for the young Javanese mother who had laid her first baby away in alien soil in that chill April twilight; and now we found them with a flourishing village, filled with streets, and bazars, and gay visitors, buying all manner of charming, foreign-looking things, still unwarmed, however, although familiar with the uses of electricity, keeping the bulbs well-hidden under their shawls for whatever heat lay in them. Patrons of the drama in their own right, they had set up a musical summons so soft, so mellow, so enticing in its sound, that their neighbors, who were forced to depend upon the heating clamor of sounding brass and tinkling cymbals to attract their audiences must have felt themselves consuming with envy.

Little Malula, with her sweet baby voice, the only sweet thing in the Dahomey Village, had learned to say the one word "penny," in unmistakable and very fetching English, and the gentlemanly person from the far East had adopted citizen's clothes, and was not above telling fortunes, incidentally disclosing plans for immediate bigamy upon the part of the respected and unromantic head of the family.

The Ferris Wheel, with its impartial activity, filled more than ever our childish notion of the inside machinery of the mills of the gods, and even the reeds in the costumes of the South Sea Islanders seemed to shake with a more aggressive air, instead of being limp and apologetic after such a summer of activity.

Motley and blue serge were the only wear in the Plaisance, except when one came unexpectedly upon a familiar face, associated with flowing white and a turban which, under the swift development of that Chicago summer, had changed into the semblance of an American citizen with a "tailor begotten demeanor."

It had all changed, grown, developed, degenerated, and improved. But the delightful and obsequious ancients of the early days seemed to have taken to themselves modern manners, and a new commercial standpoint, and it was a relief to turn to the familiar brogue of the Irish village, there to get an object lesson in the mellowing influence of having had the Blarney Stone kissed by one's ancestors.

To those who were familiar from the first with the aims and preparations for the World's Columbian Exposition nothing was more remarkable than the rapid development of a national interest in the study of ethnology as embodied in the Midway Plaisance.

There were those who were so misguided as to look upon it, just at first, as a sort of foreign connection, not by blood happily, of the side-shows of the American circus, a place where the unusual, and the two-headed, the overgrown, and the undersized would feel at home and appreciated, but the magazines and the newspapers speedily set them right, and convinced them that here was the opportunity of a lifetime to receive all the benefits and none of the disadvantages of foreign travel, in homeopathic doses, to be sure, and not always through the medium of plenty of water, but nevertheless efficacious, and touching the spot. Remembering the dexterity with which some of these peoples from the uttermost parts of the earth developed that thrifty kind of vision called "an eye to the main chance," one felt as though the line in the hymn which described him as "the heathen in his blindness" must hereafter stand robbed of something of its descriptive force.

That they served their day, and, let us hope, their generation, as a part of the World's Fair, there can be no more doubt

than that nothing the foreign element offered was more interesting and numerous than the various types of American citizen from north and south, east and west, from every walk in life, and representing every known condition, who, as thirsty seekers after knowledge, helped fill to overflowing what a very learned article has called "the highly instructive villages of the Midway Plaisance."

For the outside world the Columbian Exposition closed October 30, 1893. Even the lightest, most careless of the pleasure-seekers left it with reluctant feet. It was given over to owners, and managers, and committees, who had endless treasures to look after, endless detail to meet and master.

Almost at once we went back to the primitive conditions, the Intra-Mural railway stopped, the lights went out, the shade of the Ancient Mariner could no longer have been seen in the beautiful waters of the electric fountain, the modern rival of the witches' oils, "Burnt green and blue and white." Columbus, coming to these shores, would not have had even the torch of the Indian woman, lighting her husband home, to serve as a beacon to the undiscovered country he was seeking.

It was startling to find how much of the wonderful charm of the Fair was made up of the people. The buildings were still there in all their magnificence, the exhibits were in many instances untouched, and yet we found ourselves unconsciously treading softly and speaking low in the sudden silence which had fallen upon it, as if we were, indeed, in the City of the Dead. That which but yesterday had been so instinct with life, sounding a note so triumphant that it seemed immortal, had suddenly sunk into the saddest of minors.

The spirit was gone, the pulse had stopped, the individuality was swept away, the summer was ended, and the autumn haze, the drifting fogs, the occasional sunlight, the swift drenching rains and the chill of approaching winter depressed one like the sudden close of a promising life.

The World's Fair was ended as far as that can end which has entered forever into the very life and spirit of a young,

vigorous, and appreciative people, giving them higher ideals, wider interests, a broader standard of beauty, and a truer knowledge of their own possibilities and of their own needs.

In closing this simple story of what the women of one State tried to do, and of how they succeeded, I must at least come from behind the friendly shelter of the editorial "we" long enough to confess that my only fitness for the task of chronicler lay in the fact that the detail of the work I have tried to describe passed through my hands, and, therefore, I have been able to write from knowledge, and also able to discover in that writing that historians must be born, and cannot be made by any such simple means as the holding of an official position.

To the members of the Board I have had the honor to represent, and for whose sakes this record has been presented, I frankly own that if after this lapse of time I have found memory gently inclined to "drop a fault and add a grace," I have not been too honest to take advantage of it, since this introduction is made up of recollections; and if, in the body of the report, any of them miss a detail which should have been set forth with mathematical precision, I beg that they will turn to the chapter on statistics, and by realizing how many weary hours of work that represents, will feel inclined to forgive me at once for what would have been, in truth, but an unintentional oversight, and so once again give evidence of that willingness to

"Read between the unwritten lines
The finer grace of unfilled designs."

which has so many times in the past won my deepest gratitude, and made of the recollections of our work together a possession beyond the reach of words.

My warmest thanks are due to the members of the various committees for their unfailing support, and especially to Mrs. P. H. Ingalls and to Mrs. J. G. Gregory, for such untiring devotion to their work and such forgetfulness of self as made their service an inspiration and a delightful remembrance.

To Professor W. H. Holmes of Washington for his generous permission to use the photographs from the National Museum for illustrations, and to Miss Frances B. Johnson, to whose ability and interest these illustrations are due, I am under great obligation for the opportunity to use a woman's work; and last and most grateful of all is the acknowledgment of my indebtedness to Mrs. Isabel C. Barrows for her literary skill, her invaluable help, and that generous encouragement which gave me the inspiration of a fresh auditor, and made it possible for me to tell once again this more than twice-told tale.

KATE BRANNON KNIGHT.

LAKEVILLE, CONNECTICUT, August, 1898.



THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.



CHAPTER XV.

METHODS AND RESUMÉ OF WORK.

ORGANIZATION.

Upon the decision of the Congress of the United States that the World's Fair should be held in Chicago in 1893, a meeting of citizens was called at the Connecticut State Capitol February 22, 1892. It was voted that there should be a State representation at the Columbian Exposition, and the sum of fifty thousand dollars was subscribed for that purpose. A Board of Managers was organized, who recommended the appointment of a separate Board of Lady Managers from different sections of the State. In accordance with this request, a board of sixteen, with sixteen alternates, was appointed. The following formal announcement to each member was the occasion of the present writer's interest in this direction and the authority under which she worked.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Hartford, April 12, 1892.

MRS. GEORGE H. KNIGHT, *Delegate*.

MRS. GEORGE H. STOUGHTON, *Alternate*.

You have been appointed a member of the "Board of Lady Managers of Connecticut," for the World's Columbian Exposition, under the provisions of the resolutions adopted at the meeting held at the State Capitol, February 22, 1892. Mrs. George H. Stoughton of Thomaston has been selected as your alternate.

A meeting of the Board of Lady Managers and their alternates, for the purpose of organization, will be held in the Senate Chamber on Tuesday, April 19th, at one o'clock. You are requested to be present, and in the meantime please signify your acceptance of the appointment.

MORGAN G. BULKELEY,
Governor.

BOARD OF LADY MANAGERS OF CONNECTICUT.

*Managers.**Alternates.*

Mrs. Morgan G. Bulkeley, Hartford, President from April to Dec., 1892.	Mrs. Edwin H. Sears, Hartford.
Mrs. P. H. Ingalls, Hartford.	Mrs. H. D. Smith, Plantsville.
Mrs. Franklin Farrel, Ansonia.	Mrs. D. B. Hamilton, Waterbury.
Miss Lucy P. Trowbridge, Treas., New Haven.	Mrs. Alton Farrel, Ansonia.
Mrs. Henry C. Morgan, Colchester.	
Miss Anne H. Chappell, New Lon- don.	Mrs. George P. Lathrop, New Lon- don.
Mrs. P. T. Barnum, Bridgeport, Vice-Pres., April to December.	Mrs. J. G. Gregory, Norwalk, Mana- ger from January, 1893.
Miss Edith Jones, Westport.	Miss Clara Hurlburt, Westport.
Miss H. E. Brainard, Willimantic.	Miss Josephine Bingham, Windham.
Mrs. E. T. Whitmore, Putnam.	Miss May Bradford, Brooklyn.
Mrs. Cyril Johnson, Stafford.	Mrs. A. P. Hammond, Rockville.
Mrs. A. R. Goodrich, Vernon.	Mrs. Charlotte Tinchier, Rockville.
Mrs. Elmer A. Hubbard, Higganum.	Miss Gertrude Turner, Chester.
Mrs. Welthea A. Hammond, Port- land.	Mrs. L. C. Wilkins, Portland.
Mrs. Jabez H. Alvord, Winsted.	Mrs. John A. Buckingham, Water- town.
Mrs. George H. Knight, Sec'y, Lake- ville.	Mrs. Geo. H. Stoughton, Thomaston.

In accordance with the call of Governor Bulkeley, the newly-appointed Board of Lady Managers met at the State Capitol on the 19th of April, for the purpose of organization. By unanimous vote Mrs. Bulkeley was elected president and Mrs. Geo. H. Knight secretary.

Later, owing to the resignation of the president, vice-president, and a few of the members, certain changes were made necessary. In January, 1893, Mrs. Franklin Farrel was elected vice-president, and Mrs. George H. Knight president, who continued the work of secretary as well till the close of the Fair.

The following complete list of officers remained unchanged to the end:

President.

Mrs. George H. Knight, Lakeville.

Vice-President.

Mrs. Franklin Farrel, Ansonia.

MRS. MORGAN G. BULKELEY.

MRS. GEO. H. KNIGHT.

MRS. P. T. BARNUM.

MISS ANNE H. CHAPPELL.

MRS. FRANKLIN FARREL.

MISS LUCY P. TROWBRIDGE.

MRS. J. G. GREGORY.

MRS. P. H. INGALLS.

MRS. J. H. ALVORD.

MANAGERS.

R. WELLEN JRS. & CO. HFD.

LADY MANAGERS OF CONNECTICUT FOR THE
WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

Treasurer.

Miss Lucy P. Trowbridge, New Haven.

Secretary.

Mrs. George H. Knight, Lakeville.

Executive Committee.

Mrs. Geo. H. Knight, Lakeville. Mrs. P. H. Ingalls, Hartford.
Miss Lucy P. Trowbridge, New Haven. Mrs. Franklin Farrel, Ansonia.
Mrs. A. R. Goodrich, Vernon.

Auditing Committee.

Mrs. A. R. Goodrich, Vernon. Mrs. J. H. Alvord, Winsted.
Mrs. Henry C. Morgan.

Furnishing Committee.

Mrs. P. H. Ingalls, Hartford. Mrs. Franklin Farrel, Ansonia.
Miss Lucy P. Trowbridge, New Haven.

Exhibit Committee.

Mrs. Franklin Farrel, Ansonia. Mrs. J. H. Alvord, Winsted.
Mrs. Cyril Johnson, Stafford. Mrs. E. T. Whitmore, Putnam.
Miss H. E. Brainard, Willimantic. Miss A. H. Chappell, New London.
Miss Edith Jones, Westport. Mrs. Martha A. Hammond, Portland.

Subsequently, as the needs of the work developed, two additional committees were formed:

Committee on Literature.

Miss Anne H. Chappell. Mrs. J. G. Gregory.
Miss H. E. Brainard.

Sales Committee.

Mrs. P. H. Ingalls. Mrs. J. G. Gregory.

Mrs. Gregory directed her time and tireless energy to the arrangement and publication of the "Selections from the Writings of Connecticut Women." Miss Chappell found, in turn, that the collection of books needed her constant service. Both were aided most efficiently by Miss Brainard and the different members of the Board.

The Sales Committee was appointed to dispose of the various articles remaining in the hands of the Board at the conclusion of the Exposition.

The following by-laws, modeled upon those governing the

National Commission, guided the transactions of the Board of Lady Managers:

ARTICLE I. At any authorized meeting of the Board of Lady Managers of the State of Connecticut a quorum for the transaction of business shall consist of not less than five managers or alternates, when present, in place of their principals.

ARTICLE II. The alternate manager, in the absence of her principal, shall assume and perform the duties of the manager both as a member of the Board and as a member of any committee to which her principal may have been appointed.

ARTICLE III. The officers of this Board shall consist of a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, and such other officers and agents as the Board shall from time to time deem necessary.

ARTICLE IV. The President shall preside over all the meetings of the Board, shall appoint all committees, and shall be, *ex officio*, member of all the committees. In the absence of the President and Vice-President shall perform her duties.

ARTICLE V. The Secretary shall keep a record of the minutes of each meeting of the Board, and have the custody of its documents and records.

ARTICLE VI. The Treasurer shall keep all the accounts of the Board, receive and disburse its funds upon proper vouchers, duly certified by the Auditing Committee, and shall, upon request of the Board of World's Fair Managers of Connecticut, submit a report of said expenditures.

ARTICLE VII. There shall be an Executive Committee, consisting of five members, of which the Treasurer shall be one. Each of the Standing Committees to be represented on the Executive Board. The said committee, when the Board is not in session, shall have all the powers of the Board of Lady Managers. Three members shall constitute a quorum, and the committee may make such regulations for its own government and the exercise of its functions through the medium of such sub-committees as it may consider expedient, and shall direct all expenditures of the Board. The committee shall recommend to the Commission such employes and agents as may be necessary, and shall distinctly define the duties. They shall report fully all their transactions to the Board at its meetings. In case of any vacancy in the Committee, the same shall be filled by appointment of the President. In all



ALTERNATE LADY MANAGERS OF CONNECTICUT FOR THE
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cases where Managers, who are members of the Executive Committee, are absent, their alternates are directed to represent them on the committee.

ARTICLE VIII. There shall be an Auditing Committee, consisting of three members, to whom shall be presented all bills contracted under authority of the Executive Committee, which, on their approval, shall be presented to the Treasurer for payment.

ARTICLE IX. In accordance with the request of the World's Fair Commissioners of this State, there shall be a Committee of three appointed from this Board as members of the committee having charge of the furnishing and decorating of the Connecticut State Building.

ARTICLE X. There shall be a Committee on Exhibits, consisting of eight members of this Board, to whom shall be submitted for approval all articles offered for competition or exhibit.

ARTICLE XI. The Managers and their Alternates from each county shall constitute a Committee for their respective counties, and it shall be their duty to awaken an interest in woman's work; to encourage its exhibition; and to promote in every way the object for which this Board was created.

ARTICLE XII. The traveling expenses of Managers or their Alternates, when in attendance upon meetings of this Board, or in the performance of duties authorized by this Board, shall be paid by the Treasurer on approval of the Auditing Committee.

CIRCULARS.

At the first meeting a committee of three was appointed to act with the general Building Committee, to have charge of the furnishing and decoration of the Connecticut House at Chicago. At a subsequent meeting, Mrs. Amelia B. Hinman was chosen to assist in collecting an exhibit of the work of Connecticut women. On the 17th of May, the following circular letters were sent broadcast throughout the State:

Dear Sir:—

The Board of Lady Managers of Connecticut for the World's Columbian Exposition desire to obtain immediately the names of women, residents of this State, who are skilled in wood carving.

They also wish the names of women who are particularly skillful in fancy work and domestic manufacture, and of such persons or corporations as employ female help largely, with the class of goods made.

Trusting that we may rely upon your assistance in obtaining this information,

I am, etc.

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXHIBITION.

The Board of Lady Managers of Connecticut for the World's Columbian Exposition desire that the State of Connecticut shall be creditably represented in the Woman's Department. I have been advised that you are skilled in.....

Please inform me whether you have or are willing to make any articles for exhibition at Chicago. A Committee of the Board of Lady Managers will examine all articles offered, and such as are accepted will be forwarded and placed on exhibition, without expense to the exhibitor.

An early reply will oblige, etc.

The following circular was issued by the Connecticut Board of Lady Managers, the rules being the same as those adopted by the National Board of Lady Managers:

BOARD OF LADY MANAGERS
OF CONNECTICUT
WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

HARTFORD, Dec.....189 .

There has been a Committee of Experts appointed by the President of the Board of Lady Managers of Connecticut, whose duty is to make decision upon the merit of articles for which application for space is to be made in the Woman's Building; and no article will be installed by the Director of the Woman's Building which has not been approved by this Committee of Experts.

Specimens of paintings are to be sent to either Miss Lucy P. Trowbridge, 210 Prospect Street, New Haven, or to Mrs. Morgan G. Bulkeley, 136 Washington Street, Hartford. China painting to Miss Trowbridge, and needle-work to Mrs. Bulkeley.

Every applicant for space in the Woman's Building will have space assigned to her by the Secretary of the National Board of Lady Managers, if her article is marked of the first order of merit in its class. Articles of the second order of merit will, very often, be quite eligible to a place in the General Departments of the Exposition.

RULES.

IN FINE ARTS, copies will not be admitted.

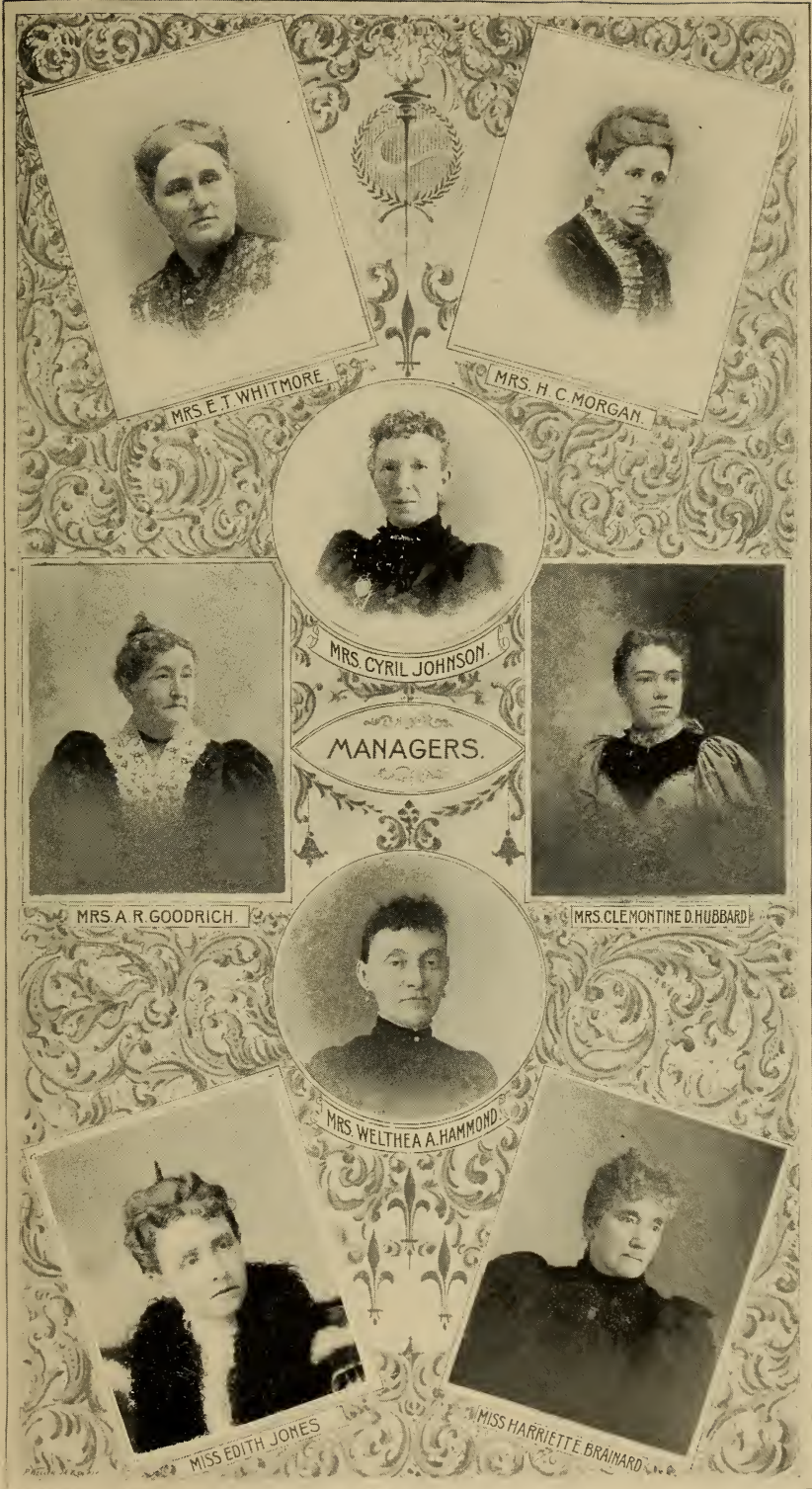
IN EMBROIDERIES, only original designs will be admitted; stamped patterns will be strictly excluded.

IN THE LIBRARY, only books of scientific, historical, and literary value will be received.

MAGAZINES and press articles of the women writers of the State may be bound together, making a State volume.

IN PATENTS, only drawings and photographs will be allowed, except in rare cases of peculiar value, when working models will be admitted.

The exhibitor must be the manufacturer or the producer of the article exhibited, except in the case of the loan and retrospective exhibit.



LADY MANAGERS OF CONNECTICUT FOR THE
 WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

FINANCE.

To meet the expenses of the women's work an appropriation was asked for from the Connecticut fund. The sum of five thousand dollars, afterward increased to seven thousand dollars, was granted, which was used for the following purposes: For decorating and furnishing the Connecticut Room in the Woman's Building; for exhibit of literature, including the publication of Selections from the Writings of Connecticut Women; for assuming the entire expense of all the Connecticut women making exhibits in the World's Fair; for such carved panels as were not gifts in the Women's Building; for the collection of statistics and the general expenses of the Board in carrying on their work as managers.

Early in May, 1892, the Board voted to raise a guaranty fund of three hundred dollars for the children's Building at the Fair. Of this amount two hundred and twenty-six dollars was secured by the direct efforts of some of the managers, the remaining seventy-four dollars only being drawn from the fund at their disposal.

Before distributing the volume containing the selections from the writings of Connecticut women to the State libraries of the country, one hundred and sixty-seven copies were sold, and the proceeds used toward meeting the cost of publication.

EXHIBITS.

Among the exhibits of women's work were paintings in oils and water-colors, china painting, designing in silver, needlework, designs for wall-papers, and photography.

INVENTIONS.

But one invention was exhibited under the auspices of the Board, viz.: a new and remarkable departure in machine embroidery and art work. Color, design, and execution won instant recognition upon inspection, although an endless amount of correspondence and effort had to be expended because of the rule forbidding acceptance of machine work. Placed side by

side with hand work of the highest order this won a medal. Designer and exhibitor, Mrs. Isabel Butler, Bridgeport, Connecticut.

DECORATIONS.

Six carved panels of wood were contributed and used in the decoration of the library of the Woman's Building.

Three large frames, containing portraits of child life, artist, Mrs. Marie H. Kendall, Norfolk, Connecticut. One room, known as the Connecticut Room, in the Woman's Building, artist and designer, Miss Elizabeth B. Sheldon, New Haven, Connecticut; medals were awarded in both instances.

STATISTICS.

A record of ninety-seven (97) clubs and societies of women was furnished, representing literature, science, philanthropy, etc. The names of one hundred and forty women following the profession of journalism were sent the Committee on Journalism at headquarters. Statistics bearing upon the relations of women to labor were also collected and sent, with photographs, to Chicago.

LITERATURE.

One hundred and three women, natives of Connecticut, were represented in the exhibit of literature, fifty as writers of short stories in the book published by the Board. About two hundred and fifty books, including the translations loaned by Mrs. Stowe, were contributed to the Woman's Library.

THE HARRIET BEECHER STOWE COLLECTION.

A complete set of Mrs. Stowe's works and forty-two translations of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" were exhibited, details of which are given in another chapter.

THE BOARD BOOK.

In the chapter upon Literature will be found a full account of the collecting of short stories, poems, and essays in a memorial volume, of which 500 copies only were printed.

MISS MAY L. BRADFORD.

MRS. A. P. HAMMOND.

MRS. CHARLOTTE E. TINGIER.

MRS. LEORA C. WILKINS.

MRS. ALLIGE M. HULL.

ALTERNATES

MISS GERTRUDE M. TURNER.

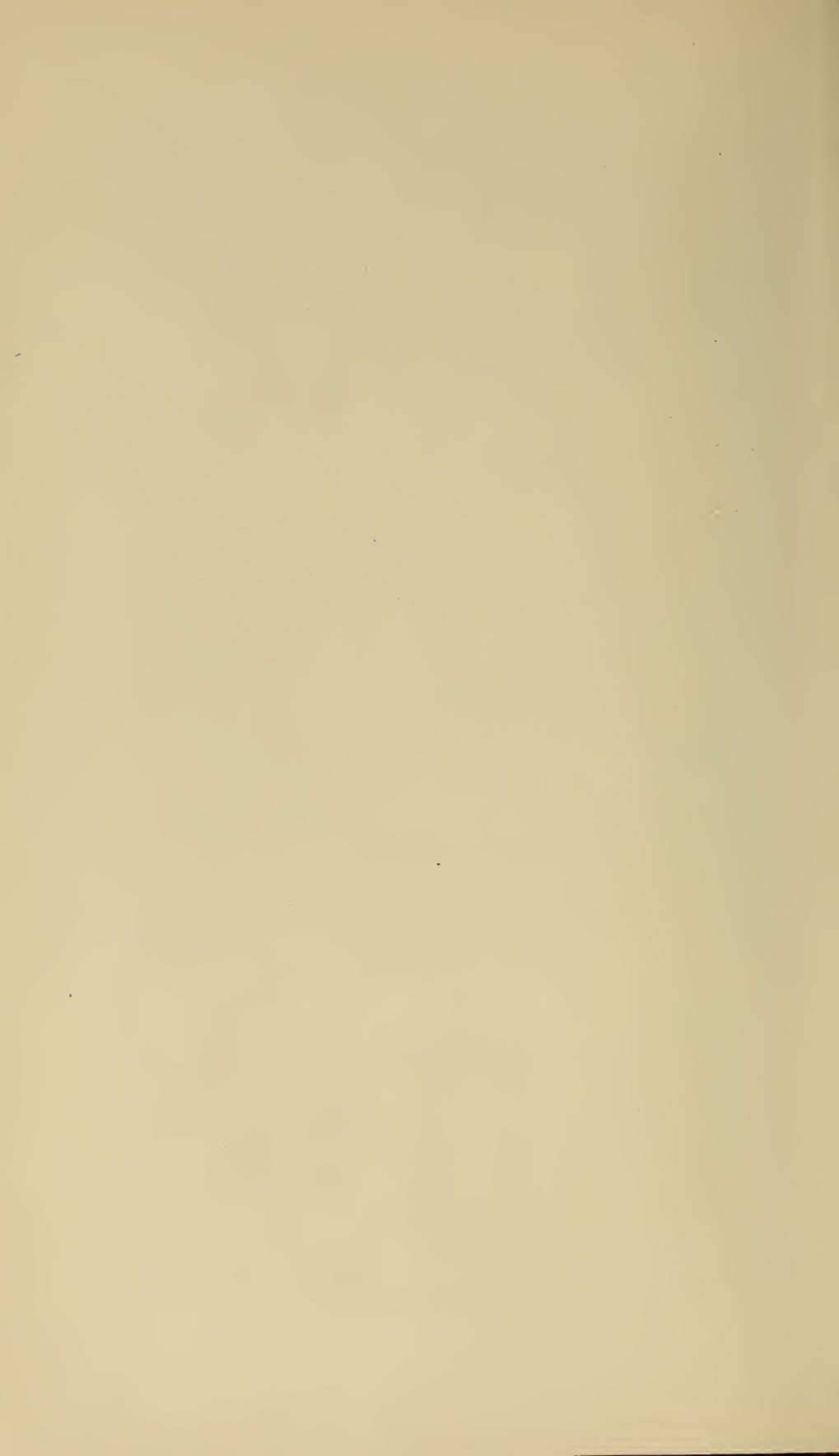
MRS. GEO. H. STOUGHTON.

MRS. JOHN A. BUCKINGHAM.

MISS JOSEPHINE W. BINGHAM.

R. WELLEN JENCKES & CO. HFD.

ALTERNATE LADY MANAGERS OF CONNECTICUT FOR THE
 WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.



THE CONNECTICUT HOUSE.

While not strictly an exhibit in the sense in which the word is used in the preceding items, the Connecticut House was an exhibit of woman's work, and, in a measure, of the early history of the State. An entire chapter in this report is devoted to the subject.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE CONNECTICUT HOUSE.

“At a meeting of the Building Committee of the Connecticut Board of World’s Fair Managers with the Furnishing Committee from the Ladies’ Board, held at the State Capitol, Hartford, Feb. 1, 1893, there were present D. M. Reed, C. M. Jarvis, Geo. H. Day, Mrs. Knight, Mrs. Ingalls, Mrs. Farrel, and Miss Trowbridge.

Voted — That the Furnishing Committee be given full power to decorate and furnish the State Building at Chicago.” — *Extract from minutes of special meeting called by Hon. D. M. Reed.*

The formal adoption of this resolution placed the Connecticut House, fresh from the builders, in the hands of the Furnishing Committee of the Woman’s Board of Managers. Our decision to make it Colonial in character, as nearly as possible, or, failing that, to have it represent a house of a date not later than the time of the Revolution, collecting from Connecticut homes the necessary furniture, gave us a working plan that would have been delightful to carry out in the spring or summer, but which, in February and March, at the end of an unusually rigorous New England winter, proved difficult beyond belief. It was not easy, in the face of biting winds, drifted roads, and unaccommodating time-tables, to keep one’s State pride always well to the front, to feel warmed and fed, as well as morally supported, by the consciousness of a self-imposed task well done; but it is worthy of note that never in a single instance, in making a report, were the difficulties encountered made prominent. Each member of the committee and of the Board — for we were all pressed into service more or less — dwelt with enthusiasm upon any success which followed the quest for that which was historically suitable for the furnishing of the State Building.

The old Connecticut spirit, which makes it easier to invent an article than to hunt for its substitute, could not be made

useful in our search. What we desired above all else, was the original, with as much history and beauty, in addition, as possible.

The just criticism upon the Connecticut House, on its completion, that there was but little in it, was but a proof of its faithfulness in detail to tradition. The handful of settlers who, following "the strong bent of their spirits," left the Massachusetts Colony because religion was literally an essential part of their daily walk and conversation — administering even their justice with "the rule of righteousness" — were made of the stuff which values character and men above mere things. Life was at its simplest in Connecticut long after the other Colonists had had time to recover from the exaltation of the pioneer and to replace bareness and privation with comfort and even a semblance of luxury. While the purpose of the building — to serve as a State house — compelled us to link the present closely with the past, yet in the severity and simplicity which we preserved wherever we could, we were but following our model.

The loans made to the committee for the Connecticut House carried one back in many instances to the early history of our State. That they represented but a small part of the historical furniture in daily use in many homes throughout the commonwealth, is a matter of course. It requires a certain amount of sturdy State pride to trust one's most cherished possessions to any committee, however well known, even for so worthy an object. We could not legally insure the articles for their full value, even in dollars and cents. No return could have compensated for their injury or destruction. We did what we could when we gave a receipt, the facsimile of which is appended. The various articles were brought together in Hartford from different parts of the State. Each was accurately numbered, packed by experts, and carefully guarded at the Capitol till their removal to Chicago. They were then sent under faithful guardianship the entire distance, and responsible persons awaited the arrival of the express car

at Chicago. Besides having the careful supervision of the most faithful Commissioner that any State or Exposition ever had or can have, we secured New England care-takers, who daily looked after the safety of these things.

To give the personal experience of the House-Furnishing Committee would be to recite the history of every committee which brought patient, earnest, vigorous purpose into its work. It was wearing, and, at times, it seemed thankless and endless, but, under the direction of Mrs. Mary B. Ingalls, as chairman, aided most efficiently by Miss Trowbridge and Mrs. Franklin Farrel, it was conducted with such method, precision, and dispatch as to prove anew the truth of the Spanish proverb, "Three working together are equal to six."

When the express car, with its precious freight, reached Chicago, the Building Committee, together with the counsel for the Board, Hon. Morris W. Seymour, and the Furnishing Committee, were on hand to decide upon the work of the builders and decorators, and to do their utmost to comply with the requirement that all State buildings should be in readiness for the general public by the first of May, 1893. It took a great deal of faith, backed by a tremendous amount of work, to believe that anything could ever be really ready at that date. Everything was in a chaotic condition. An unusually wet, backward spring brought constant wind and rain, followed by fog and a depth of mud, which seemed to possess to an alarming degree the Chicago quality of surpassing anything of the kind hitherto seen. There was no food to be had within the Exposition grounds; hotels and restaurants were a long distance away. No fire, no light but candles permitted, no carriages allowed, no intra-mural railway to take their places, no rolling-chairs, with accommodating guides, who knew just where one wished to go, and a short-cut to it if one was in a hurry to traverse this place of magnificent distances — none of these things; neither was there discontent. If any one of the committee felt like quoting Touchstone when he ventured to leave the known for the untried: "Ay, now am I in Arden:

the more fool I; when I was at home, I was in a better place; but travelers must be content," it was only in the secrecy of his own mind. We were travelers, gathered together for a specific work, and we were content. All that is left now of those dreary, chaotic, hard-working, foundation-laying April days in Chicago is a tender memory of the fellowship and friendship which must always grow out of working together for a common purpose, with no thought of personal gain.

Almost at once we were compelled to make a rule forbidding the acceptance of any modern article for use in the Connecticut Building. It would have been impossible to discriminate in favor of any one of the liberal offers of things which by any chance could be placed in such a building. The one item of pianos alone will serve as an illustration. The acceptance of one would have shown favoritism of a high order. To have accepted all would have been to make the State Building an exhibit of pianos. We were grateful for every evidence of interest, but justice to all demanded the same answer to each. Wherever place could be found for them upon the limited wall-space, the water-colors, so kindly presented, were hung. Especially grateful were we for the magnificent painting of the historic Charter Oak, so generously loaned to us by Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge now of New York, to beautify the walls of the building erected by her native State. Of great interest also was the portrait of Israel Putnam, courteously lent by Hon. Luzon B. Morris, from the Governor's room in the Capitol at Hartford. Beside the portrait was Putnam's gun, used at the traditional wolf-hunt. The decision and energy in the painted likeness made it easy to believe in the authenticity of his famous letter to Governor Tryon in the days of the Revolution:

"SIR:—Nathan Palmer, a lieutenant in your King's service, was taken in my camp as a spy. He was tried as a spy; he was condemned as a spy; and you may rest assured, Sir, he shall be hanged as a spy.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

ISRAEL PUTNAM.

His Excellency, GOVERNOR TRYON.

P. S.—Afternoon. *He is hanged.*"

The Connecticut House is familiar to many people of the State, either from having seen the building itself, or photographs of it. That the public spirit of Connecticut men was great enough to move the building bodily from Chicago and re-erect it in New Haven for historic purposes shows the union of sentiment with thriftiness that is a marked characteristic of our people.

The house, in a general way, was modeled after an old colonial residence. Instead of being covered with "staff," which formed the outer covering of many buildings on the grounds, it was a substantial wooden house, clapboarded and painted yellow, with white trimmings and green blinds. A wide piazza extended across the front and down each side to the projecting semicircular windows of the dining-room on the right and the "keeping-room" on the left. Above the front doors, on the elliptical transom, was the word "Connecticut," each letter occupying one pane.

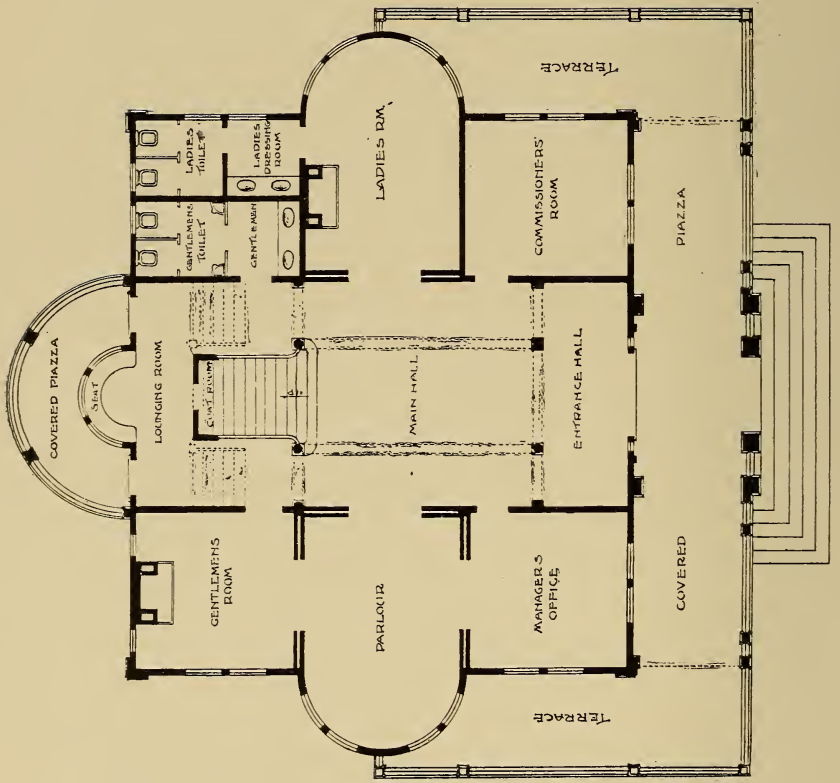
The hall, running the whole length of the house, was 22 feet wide and about 20 high. A broad flight of stairs opposite the entrance led up to a landing, from which on either side short flights joined the gallery.

The ground plan of the beautiful house, kindly contributed by the architect, will give a still better idea of this hospitable home, beneath whose portals throngs of Connecticut men, women, and children went and came for six long months.

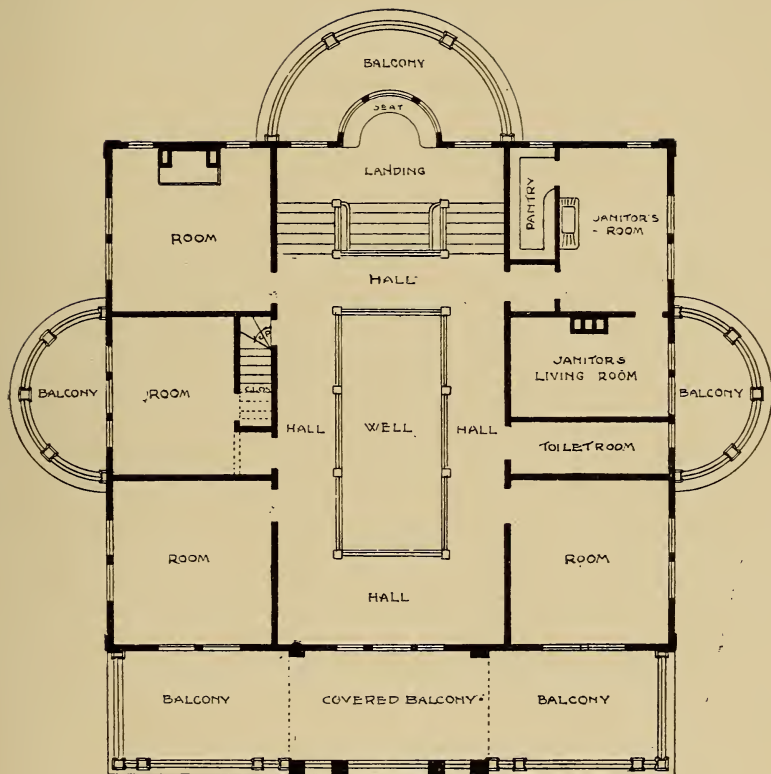
As will be seen from reference to the resolution at the head of this chapter, the final decision in all matters relating to the interior decoration of the House was left with the Furnishing Committee. Early in the work of the Board the Ripley Brothers of Hartford volunteered their services in the interest of the State. Their standing as decorators made any doubt of their ability impossible, and, after looking at their designs and color schemes, the committee felt that it was fortunate indeed in securing such intelligent, painstaking service. They brought not only careful study and artistic skill, but also that most important of all things in the belated, hurried, exorbitant conditions existing in Chicago, the executive ability to



CONNECTICUT HOUSE.



FIRST STORY PLAN



SECOND STORY PLAN



hold their workmen and to fulfill their contract with us. Their undertaking was carried out in the face of great difficulty, and they well earned the gratitude not only of the committee, but of the general public. A description of the design and coloring used will be of interest to those who have not had the good fortune to see the House. We are to be congratulated in having the details to present in the words of the decorators.

THE SCHEME OF DECORATION.

BY LOUIS W. RIPLEY.

The controlling idea in the decoration of the building was that it should represent as nearly as possible the finest class of work used in the Colonial Mansion. As a matter of State pride, it was thought proper to use only such material as was manufactured in Connecticut.

The Lower Hall was paneled in wood throughout, except a narrow frieze, which was of relief. The Upper Hall was wainscoted with panels of *lincrusta walton*, the walls above being covered with squares of leather tanned by Messrs. Geo. Dudley & Son of Winsted. These were separated by rows of nails made by Turner & Seymour of Torrington. The ceiling of this hall, which extended through the entire length of the building, was finished in large panels frescoed in yellow and brown. There were three rooms on the second floor which were open to the public. These were done in fresco, two of them being reproductions of rooms in historic Connecticut houses. Both of these houses are said to have claimed Washington as a guest, and he is said to have occupied the very rooms from which the decoration was copied, and which have remained unchanged to this day. The first is the "northwest room" of the Gov. Ellsworth homestead at Windsor. In this room rows of red and black figures were frescoed on a gray ground.

The reception-room was finished with a wainscoting, frieze, and ceiling in *lincrusta walton*, contributed by the manufacturers, Fr. Beck & Co. of Stamford. This room was colored in soft yellows, gold, and white.

The walls of the two parlors were hung with a heavy satin damask, manufactured and contributed by Messrs. Cheney Bros. of So. Manchester; one was finished in pink and green, the other in green and gold. The ceilings in these, as in the two remaining rooms on the lower floor, were ornamented with modeled relief of the sort introduced by the English in the eighteenth century. The library scheme was similar to that of the reception-room except for color and material.

The wainscoting had the effect of illuminated leather, while the frieze and paneled ceiling was of the plastic relief. The coloring

of this room was very appropriate for Connecticut,—a tobacco brown. The dining-room walls were colored a plain yellow, their decoration consisting of an ornamental shelf supporting a collection of ancient china in blue and white. The ornament on the ceiling was of soft shaded pinks.

The second room was a reproduction of the "front chamber" of the old Wells house at Wethersfield. Here the walls were covered with an immense foliage pattern in two shades of maroon. The design is so large that there is only one repetition of the pattern between the floor and ceiling.

The remaining room was ornamented with a simple design in oak foliage on a light green ground. This was called the Charter Oak room. The woodwork throughout the house was finished in white enamel. The entire lower floor was laid in oak parquet.

LIST OF ARTICLES LENT FOR CONNECTICUT HOUSE

With names of Owners and Lenders.

Portrait of Governor Buckingham, the war governor of Connecticut during the Civil War.

Mrs. Eliza Buckingham Aiken, Norwich, Conn.

Candlestick, 100 years old. Mr. James Bascom, Bristol, Conn.

One sugar bowl with cover, one pitcher, one teapot with cover, five cups, three saucers, one silver spoon, one silver pin, two silver link sleeve-buttons, one pair gold earrings.

Miss Bessie B. Beach, Branford, Conn.

Old New England settle. Owners, descendants of Gov. Treat.

Dr. George L. Beardsley, Birmingham, Conn.

A pair of bellows owned and used by the poet "Fitz Greene Halleck" of Guilford, Conn., about seventy-five years old.

Clifford F. Bishop, Guilford, Conn.

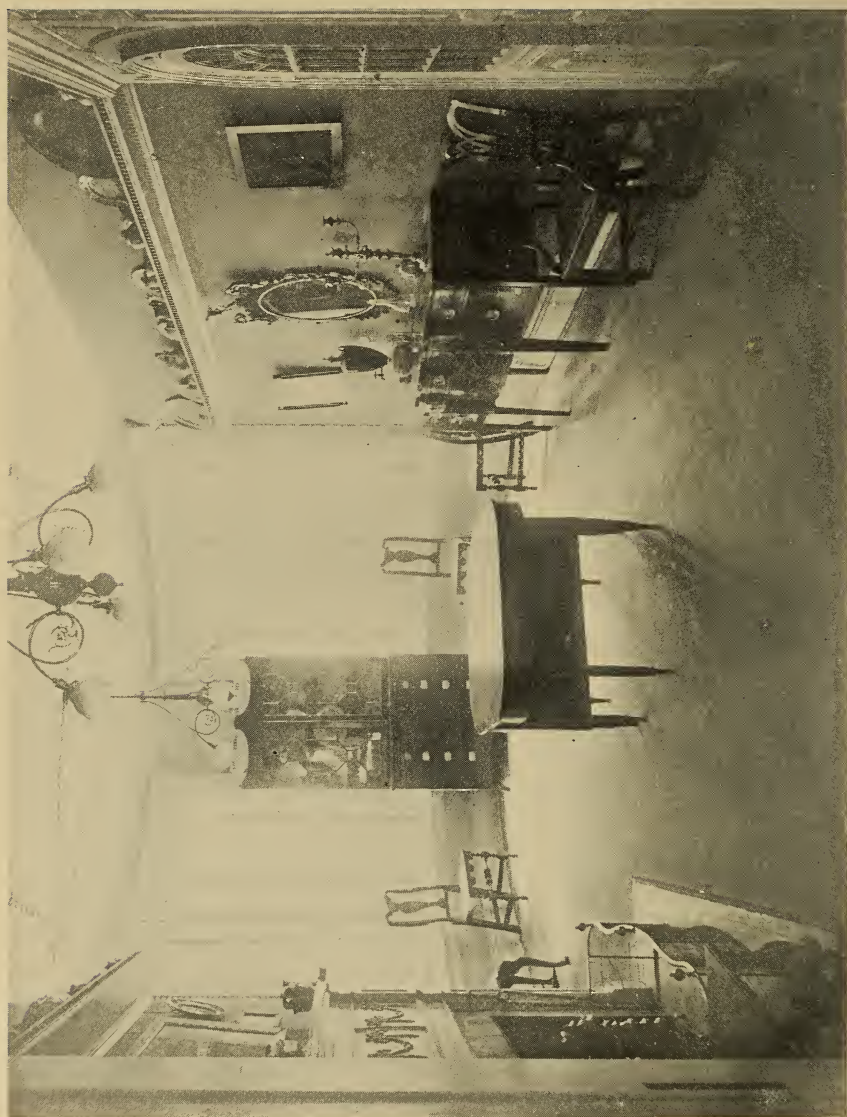
Table, sampler (1795), old candlesticks.

Miss Lucy A. Camp, Bristol, Conn.

Cut glass tumbler, once the property of General Jedediah Huntington. The glass is about six inches high, handsomely cut with the initials "A. J. H." standing for Anne and Jedediah Huntington, one of a wedding gift of six from George Washington.

"General Huntington was a native of Norwich, Conn., born in 1743. He was colonel of one of the regiments organized in Connecticut in 1775, afterwards commanding a state battalion. He continued in active service during the whole war, at the close of which he had the rank of brigadier-general. For a time he acted as aide-camp to General Washington, who reposed in him unlimited con-





DINING ROOM IN CONNECTICUT STATE BUILDING.

fidence and continued his friendship and correspondence with him to the close of his life. . . . His life was marked by integrity, piety, and benevolence."

Miss Anne Huntington Chappell, New London, Conn.

Old oaken chest, brought to America in 1682 by Thomas Robinson. Miss Anna H. Chittenden, Guilford, Conn.

Portrait of General Israel Putnam. State of Connecticut.

One fan, brought from China as a wedding present to Anne Mills of Fairfield.

Full length silhouette of Roswell Judson of Stratford, Conn., who delivered the first Hebrew Oration at Yale, class of 1787.

Mrs. Rebecca Gold Cornell, Guilford, Conn.

One piece of needle-work. Mrs. Wilbur F. Day, New Haven.

Chair from room occupied by Washington at Chief Justice Ellsworth's during his visit in 1789.

Mrs. Frederick Ellsworth, Windsor Locks, Conn.

Rare old hautbois, tall old clock.

Mrs. Franklin Farrel, Ansonia, Conn.

One pair of embroidered stick-heeled slippers of 1790, one pair of sandals. Chas. B. Gilbert, New Haven, Conn.

Bottle containing acorn from the Charter Oak, breastpin, carved from the Charter Oak, old fan, old tile.

Mrs. Horace Goodwin, Boston, Mass.

Silk waistcoat, linen lawn stock with silver buckle, one pitcher. The silk waistcoat and silver buckles were worn by Willis Eliot at his marriage, 1763. He was a lineal descendant of John Eliot, the Apostle to the Indians. Mrs. Charlotte Gregory, Guilford, Conn.

Chair embroidered by Eunice Williams, sister of William Williams, signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Mrs. J. G. Gregory, Norwalk, Conn.

Old paper money in frame.

Mrs. J. S. Griffing, New Haven, Conn.

Pewter platter brought from England in 1735, name of maker, Clarke, stamped with die on the reverse.

Clarence A. Hammond, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Chair, part of Miss Wealthy Haskell's outfit at her marriage to Levi Hayden, 1800. Jabez H. Hayden, Windsor Locks, Conn.

Letter from Gen. Washington to Gen. Jedediah Huntington.

Mrs. Alfred Hebard, Red Oak, Iowa.

Three "Fiddle-Back" chairs made in England, over 150 years old, one glass bottle painted, one painted tumbler, one blue gravy

dish, one large blue ewer, two blue plates, one blue bowl with handles, one bowl with decoration of wreath of leaves, two pottery dogs, one bronze-colored pottery pitcher, two small colored prints in black frames. Mary L. Hubbard, Guilford, Conn.

One teapot and cover (brown landscape decoration), one creamer, one sugar bowl and cover, one bowl, two small blue platters, one small blue cup plate, 100 years old at least.

Miss Kate E. Hunt, Guilford, Conn.

Old pewter, two chairs, silhouettes, 90 years old at least, of Samuel and Phoebe (Billings) Eldredge.

Mrs. P. H. Ingalls, Hartford, Conn.

Framed letter written by Nellie Custus, framed invitation from Gen. Merean, blue Nankin plates.

Mrs. C. R. Ingersoll, New Haven, Conn.

Two old pictures in black frames, two blue teapots with covers, one white teapot with cover, blue and yellow decoration, one blue sugar bowl with cover, one blue and white pitcher, one double jug, three large blue plates, one large lavender plate, three blue plates, four blue cup plates, seven cups and saucers.

Miss Justine R. Ingersoll, New Haven, Conn.

Two bowls with covers, one plate, four cups and saucers, one glass candlestick, one embroidered collar, embroidered yoke and undersleeves, 100 years old at least.

Mrs. Eleanor Harrison Isbell, Branford, Conn.

Ring. Edith Jones, Westport, Conn.

Brass and copper warming-pan, 1779, old Windsor chair, made and owned by the first Pastor of Cuminton, 1762, antique dining-table, 1778 to 1800. Mrs. George H. Knight, Lakeville, Conn.

One quilt, one crib spread.

Mrs. Jane Leavenworth, New Haven, Conn.

Old carved high poster. Originally owned by Mrs. Elizabeth Lezure. Dr. C. P. Lindsley, New Haven, Conn.

Two ivorytypes in cases, one chair cover.

Mrs. W. W. Low, New Haven, Conn.

One Windsor chair, one pair shovel and tongs, one stomacher, two lace fichus, two chairs, seventeen pieces knotted fringe, colonial; once belonging to the Tottens, an old Tory family.

Mrs. McMaster, New Haven, Conn.

Andirons. Original owner, Anna Warner Bailey, better known as "Mother Bailey."

Mrs. Adriana Smith Marsh, New London, Conn.





WINDSOR ROOM, CONNECTICUT STATE BUILDING.

Anna Warren Bailey was famous in Revolutionary history for her patriotic spirit and for brave and heroic acts during the Revolution and during the war of 1812.

Scales and weights for medicines, used about 150 years ago by Dr. Gideon Welles, who practiced in Canterbury and Plainfield, and owned by daughter of Gen. Seth Pomeroy, who served in the

Pewter platter, embroidered linen bedspread, 140 years old.

Mrs. Frederick Miles, Twin Lakes, Conn.

Rare old Chippendale furniture (brought from England 1771, and owned by daughter of Gen. Seth Pomeroy, who served in the French and Indian wars and at Bunker Hill), including bookcase, sideboard, inlaid table, six chairs, and four-post bed, plate warmer, one sampler framed, three mirrors, green pitcher, lilac Wedgewood pitcher, Lowestoft gravy bowl, blue serving platter, silver bread tray, hot water plate, three Lowestoft plates, Lowestoft meat platter and strainer, two cut-glass decanters, brass knocker, copper urn, pitcher.

Mrs. Charles Clayton Monson, New Haven, Conn.

Quaint old clock made by Ephraim Downs, candle-stand, more than 100 years old. Formerly owned by Phoebe Wilcox.

Mrs. D. Adelaide Morgan, Bristol, Conn.

Windsor chair, 1795, made at first chair factory established in America. Adrian James Muzzy, Bristol, Conn.

"Bridal chest," between 250 and 300 years old.

Mrs. Martha Brewster Newell, Bristol, Conn.

(Direct descendant of Elder William Brewster, who came over in the Mayflower.)

Antique glass vase. Mrs. Eliza P. Noyes, Stonington, Conn.

Small tip-table of Revolutionary date, from original owner, a soldier in the Revolutionary army, owned and loaned by descendant. Astral lamp.

Miss Harriet Smith Olmstead, New Haven, Conn.

One cup and saucer, one plate, one green veil, one lace fichu, two lace collars, one embroidered collar, one lace neckerchief, one lace shoulder cape. Colonial times.

Mrs. James B. Palmer, Branford, Conn.

Old mirror. Mrs. Ellen Lewis Peck, Bristol, Conn.

Study chair of Rev. Samuel Newell, the famous "Parson Newell," 1747. Epaphroditus Peck, Bristol, Conn.

(There is a cut of Parson Newell's chair with many other articles in the Memorial History of Hartford County, vol. 2, in the article "Bristol.")

Old curtains, with Lord Nelson's victory, the Battle of the Nile, mahogany dressing-table, 100 years old, old mirror, china vases, etc.
Miss Harriet E. Peck, New Haven, Conn.

Concerning the curtains, a lady over eighty years of age writes as follows: "The curtains 'Lord Nelson's victory, or the Battle of the Nile,' have been in our family more than a hundred years, purchased by one of my relatives in London soon after the victory. My ancestors were sons and daughters of the Revolution. My mother had a brother killed early in the war. He was a member of Yale College. The College-president, professors, and all the students had to enter the army. My mother also had an uncle killed in the street. He had his tongue cut out because he would not speak — he was deaf and dumb!" H. E. P.

Portrait of Sampson Occum, 200 years old. The first Indian clergyman in Connecticut. Old book by Nancy Maria Hyde and Lydia Huntley Sigourney.

Katherine King Pettit, Norwich, Conn.

Chair belonging to daughter of Jacob Sargeant of Hartford, a Revolutionary soldier. Supposed to have belonged to the outfit of Miss Nancy Sargeant about 1810.

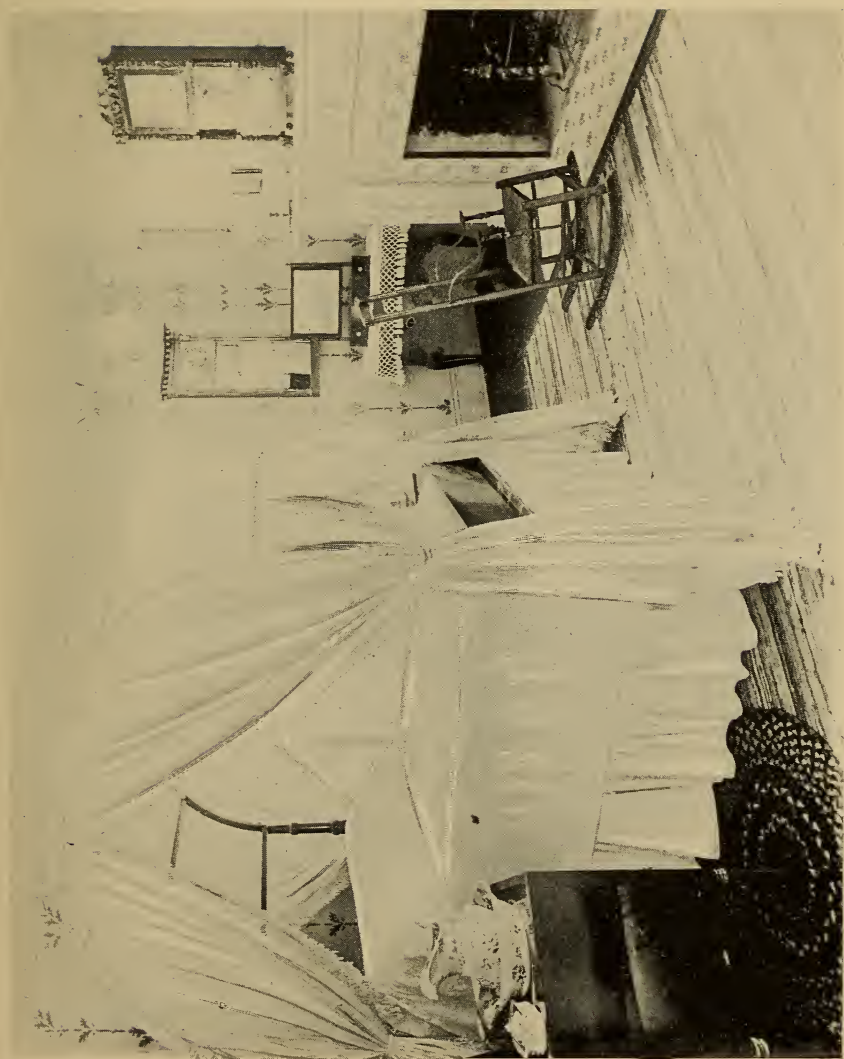
Miss Olivia Pierson, Windsor Locks, Conn.

Astral lamp for whale oil, old mahogany chair, 145 years old, weight 16 pounds, original owner, Enos Alling.

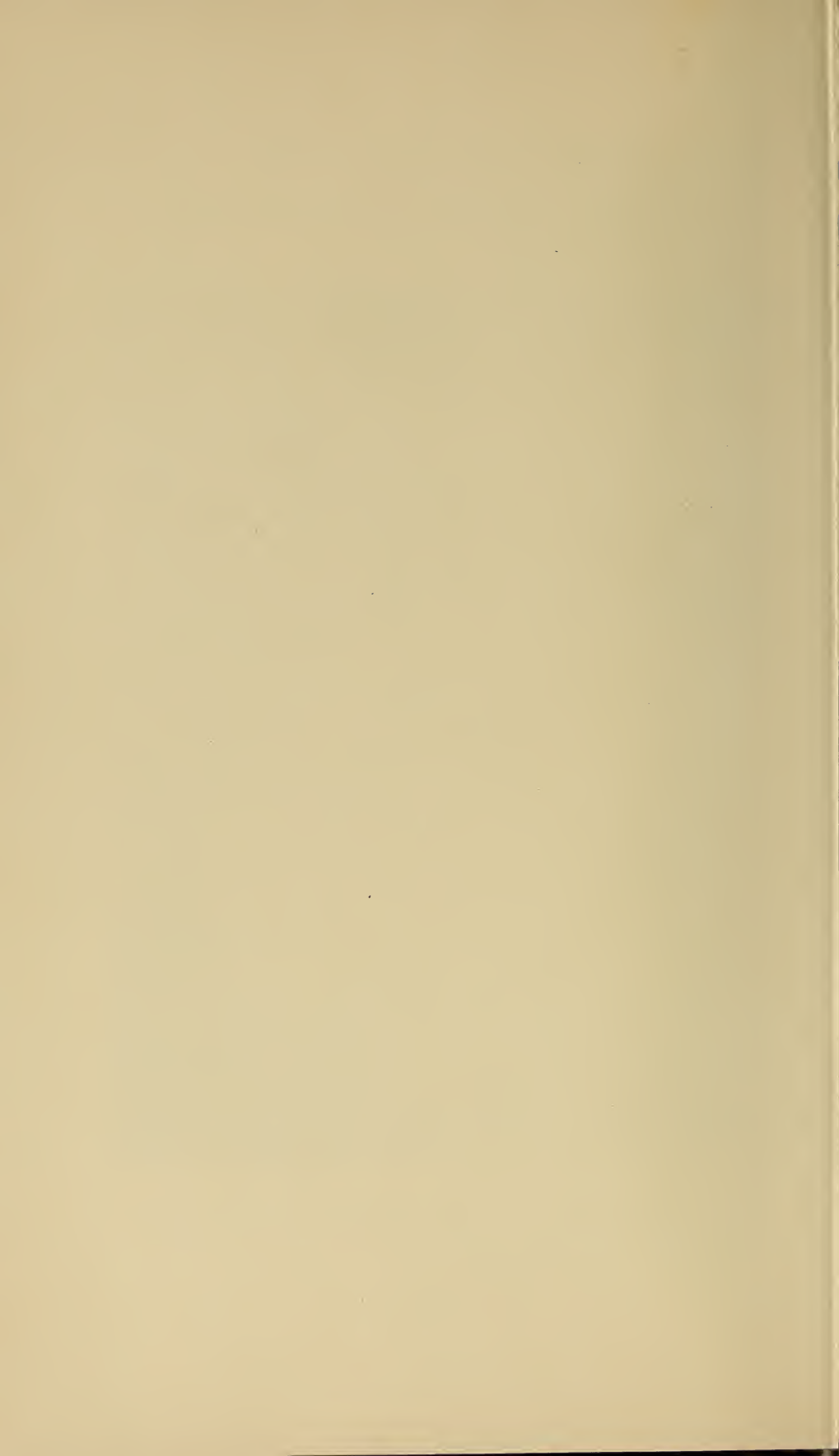
Miss Harriet A. B. Punderson, New Haven, Conn.

"The mahogany chair was one of six owned by my mother. It descended to her from her grandmother's brother, Enos Alling, who was born April 19, 1719. He was a graduate of Yale College, a member of the legislature, and for many years clerk and warden of Trinity Church, which he was so active in establishing and sustaining as to receive the sobriquet of 'Bishop Alling.' He was a merchant and a man of wealth. The following incident connected with Uncle Alling was related by my mother. Uncle was sitting in his library one day during the invasion of New Haven by the British army in the war of the Revolution, dressed in the fashion of 'ye olden time,' with short breeches and silver knee-buckles, when a British soldier came in and demanded his knee-buckles, which Uncle Alling refused to give to him. The man exclaimed: 'I will kill you if you don't give them to me.' Just at that moment one of his slave women (this was in the time when slavery was tolerated in Connecticut) coming in heard the threat and going to the door she saw a British officer passing. She said to him, 'One of your men is going to kill my master, and he is a good man.' The officer entered the house and the man went out very fast. Uncle Alling in relating the circumstances afterwards, said, 'I should have died as the fool dieth but I would not give him my knee-buckles.'"

H. A. B. P.



ROOM IN CONNECTICUT STATE BUILDING.



An "Old Deed of the 28th lot of the Township of Canaan, County of Litchfield and Colony of Connecticut, in New England." Conveyed by Charles Burrall to Samuel Robbins, both of Canaan.

This deed is dated "The 5th day of June, in the Fifteenth year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lord George ye 2nd. by ye Grace of God, of Great Britain, &c. Annoque Domini 1742."

This land is still in the possession of the Robbins family.

Mr. Milton H. Robbins, Lakeville, Conn.

A "Bil of Sail," from Caleb and Samuel Turner, of Hartford, to Samuel Robbins of Canaan, of "one negro man named Bello, aged 18 or 19 years," for the "sum of Sixty-five pounds lawful money," dated "8th. Day Dec. Anno Domini, 1769."

Mr. Milton H. Robbins, Lakeville, Conn.

"Canaan Meeting House Lottery Ticket," issued "Agreeable to an act of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut passed in May, 1804." The church built from the proceeds is still in use as a house of worship. Mr. Milton H. Robbins, Lakeville, Conn.

Fan and old sampler, 150 years old.

Mrs. Geraldine Whittmore Russell, New Haven, Conn.

The sampler is yellow with age. It has worked on one end:

"Hannah Reed is my name

New England is my nation

Boston is my dwelling place

And Christ is my salvation

When I am dead

And all my bones are rotten, this you see,

Remember me, and never let me be forgotten.

In the fifteenth year of my age June the 25th, 1735."

G. W. R.

Old mirror. Miss Laura Sargent, New Haven, Conn.

Commission signed by the last Colonial Governor of Connecticut, reading as follows:

"Jonathan Trumbull Captain General and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Colony of Connecticut in New England, To John Sedgwick, Gent, greeting.

You are hereby appointed Lieutenant of the North Company or Trainband of the Town of Cornwall in the 14th. Regiment in this Colony.

Given under my hand and the seal of this Colony, in New Haven, the 30th. day of October, in the 14th. year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, King of Great Britain, A.D. 1773."

Mr. Cyrus Swan Sedgwick, New York.

Three-edged sword, carried through War of 1776.

This sword was originally owned by Major John Sedgwick of

Cornwall Hollow, Conn., who fought in the Revolutionary War. By will he directed his "Small sword of the Revolution" to be given to the first of his grandsons who should obtain a commission in the militia. By virtue of this bequest it became the property of Gen. Chas. F. Sedgwick of Sharon, Conn. In August, 1824, *he* gave the sword to his son, its present owner, Cyrus Swan Sedgwick.

Cyrus Swan Sedgwick, Sharon, Conn.

Old Queen Anne gun, date 1721. Original owner John Sharpe, Pomfret, Conn. Carried in the celebrated "wolf hunt" 1743, and was borrowed by Gen. Israel Putnam to kill the wolf. Carried through War of Revolution by Robert Sharpe.

Robert Davis Sharpe, Brooklyn, New York.

Old satin slippers, Windsor rocking chair, 1745. Original owner, granddaughter of Col. Seth Pomeroy.

Mrs. Kate M. Sizer, Fair Haven, Conn.

"The slippers were part of the wedding outfit of Miss Sally Pomeroy who was married in 1770 to Abraham Burbank, Esq., of West Springfield. She was the daughter of Colonel Seth Pomeroy an officer at the siege of Louisburg, 1745, and at Lake George, 1755, and also in the Battle of Bunker Hill."

Chair. Original owner, Dept. Gov. Darius Sessions, Grandson of Nathaniel Sessions, Colonial Secretary under Lord Paul Dudley.

Darius Sessions Skinner, Putnam, Conn.

"The antique chair was purchased in London, England, about 1735 by Darius Sessions, a native of Pomfret, Conn., and a graduate of Yale College, then deputy governor of Rhode Island and Providence plantations. Intending marriage on his return home from one of his earlier voyages he purchased this chair with five others and a rocker for his fitting out."

Two pieces bedquilt fringe, about ten yards.

Mrs. W. Skinner, Guilford, Conn.

Crimson satin damask pulpit hangings, First Congregational or "Road Meeting House," Stonington, 1674. Silver spoons and china from Revolutionary homes. Owned by Col. Joseph Smith, War of 1776. Miss Emma T. Smith, Old Mystic, Conn.

Sampler and gilt frame.

Mrs. Henry R. Spencer, Guilford, Conn.

Spinnet, 1700. M. Steinert, New Haven, Conn.

Gun carried in the Revolutionary War by Patriot John Plant.

Mrs. Henry F. Swift, Branford, Conn.

Blue bowl and ewer, one chair cover in three pieces.

Miss L. P. Trowbridge, New Haven, Conn.

Old china and Irish point lace.

Mrs. Elizabeth M. Welch, New Haven, Conn.

No.

Hartford, Conn., 1893.

Received of of

Loaned to the House-Furnishing Committee of the Connecticut Board of Lady Managers for the embellishment of the Connecticut Building at the World's Columbian Exposition. Articles thus loaned will receive considerate care until the close of the Exposition, when they will be returned to their owners without expense, and it is hoped without depreciation in condition or value.

On behalf of the Board of Lady Managers,

.....
of House-Furnishing Committee.

BUILDING COMMITTEE.

Hon. D. M. READ, Bridgeport.

C. M. JARVIS, East Berlin.

GEO. H. DAY, Hartford.

HOUSE-FURNISHING COMMITTEE.

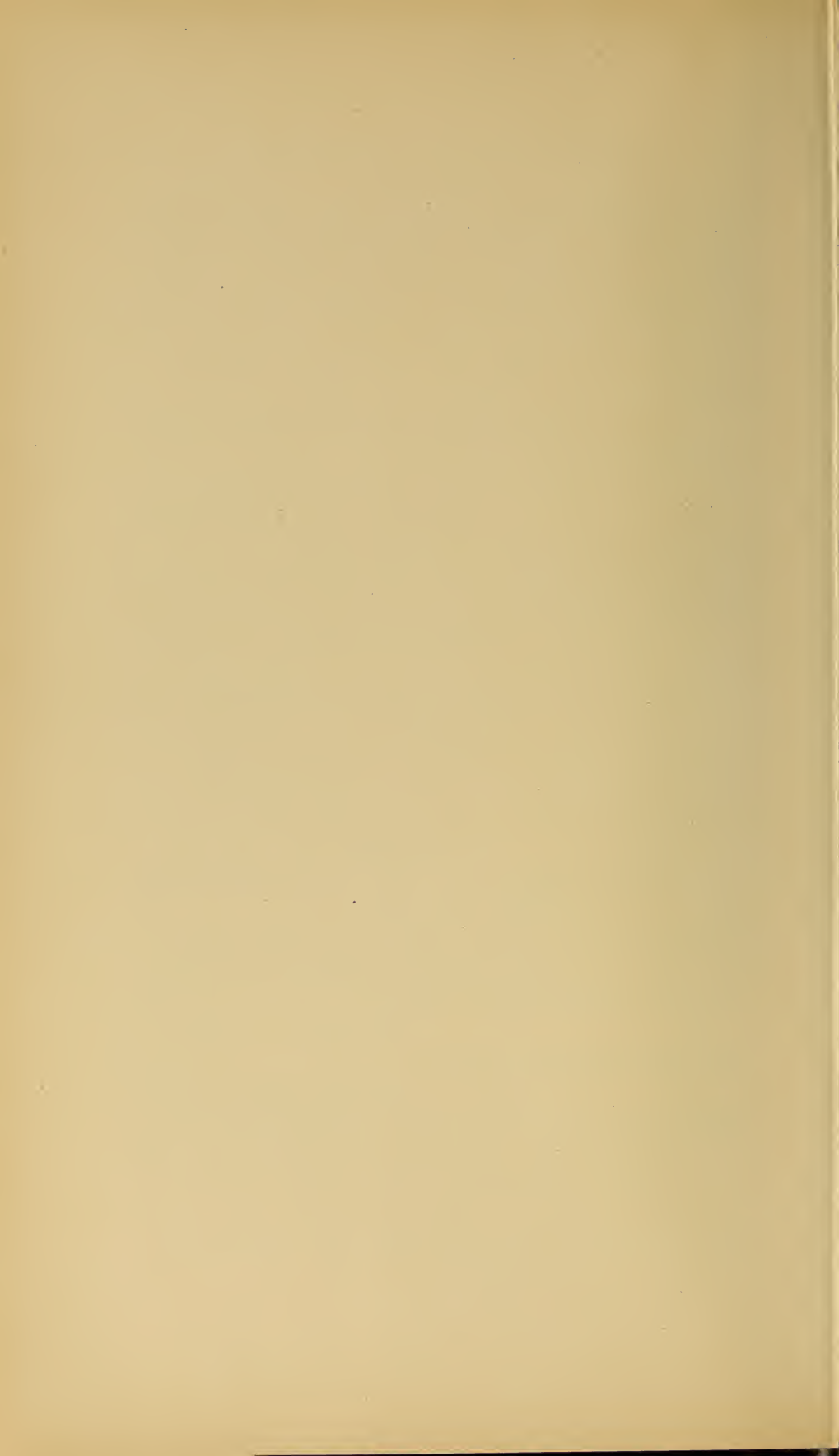
Mrs. GEO. H. KNIGHT, Lakeville (*ex officio*).

Mrs. P. H. INGALLS, Hartford.

Miss LUCY P. TROWBRIDGE, New Haven.

Mrs. FRANKLIN FARREL, Ansonia.

Ship loans to J. H. VAILL, Executive Manager, Capitol, Hartford, Conn.



Two plates. Mrs. William C. Welch, New Haven, Conn.

Old sampler, 100 years, "Designed and cherished to the memory of deceased children." Mrs. E. H. Wells, Middletown, Conn.

Sugar bowl and teapot, 17th century. Originally owned by a Huguenot family of Sigourneys.

Mr. Geo. Whittlesey, New London, Conn.

One washbowl, one pitcher, one mug, soap-dish and cover.

Young Woman's Christian Association, New Haven, Conn.

Extract from Bulletin from J. H. Vaill, Executive Commissioner for Connecticut: A powder horn, which in 1776 was the property of Capt. Gad Stanley (afterward major and lieutenant-colonel), of New Britain, is one of the interesting objects on exhibition at the Connecticut State Building. It was finely engraved, the principal features being the British coat of arms, cannon, flags, etc. It was recently espied here by a powder horn antiquary, who has made drawings of it, which are to be sent to the Smithsonian Institute. The fellow who, 117 years ago, took such infinite pains to scratch the lion and the unicorn on it with a needle point little dreamed of the way it would be handed down through the tribe of Stanley, to be offered in 1893 as a World's Fair curio by Thomas Stanley Goss, a great-great-grandson of the original owner.

Chaos reigned in the Exposition grounds at the close, but thanks to the untiring energy and executive ability of Dr. P. H. Ingalls, who gave his willing service to the State, everything moved with machine-like order and precision in the Connecticut Building, and packers, boxes, hammers, and even the nails from home were gathered together and returned with the same exactness. With such care it is not remarkable that but one article was lost or misplaced, a small reel for sewing-silk. It was gratifying to receive letters of thanks, saying that the articles had come back in many cases improved in appearance. In no instance was any injury reported.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE CONNECTICUT ROOM.

When the Woman's Board of Connecticut decided that their State should become one of the three to decorate and furnish an entire room in the Woman's Building at the World's Fair — the others being New York and Ohio — the value of taking advantage of the most unusual feature of the Columbian Exposition was recognized. For the first time in the history of expositions a definite sum was set apart by the government for the express purpose of fostering the interests of women everywhere, abroad as well as at home. The Directory made it possible to have a beautiful building; the Commission gave the right to the sole control of all the exhibits in the interests of women.

The National Board was quick to seize this opportunity, and, relinquishing the chance to have a building planned by Mr. Richard Hunt, President of the Society of American Architects, they accepted the design of Miss Sophia G. Hayden, a Massachusetts young woman of twenty-one. Full confidence was thus shown at the outset by the women of the Board in the ability of their own sex to conquer in this hitherto untried field. The modeling for the caryatids which supported the cornice of the roof was also done by a girl of twenty-two. In placing the decorating of the Connecticut room in the hands of a young girl from our own State, therefore, we were but following closely in the steps of the elder Commission.

The mere fact of the existence of a Woman's Building, as a prominent feature of the Exposition, gave at once a great feeling of security, not alone in America, where women have long been successful in many of the professions, but in foreign countries as well, where the freedom granted American women is always a subject of questioning interest.

We were given an opportunity to contribute marbles, carving, furniture, onyx slabs for tables, flags, vases, and other things of beauty for the Woman's Building, and we did contribute six beautifully-carved panels for the decoration of the library, but we decided very early that we could do but a few things with the time and money at our disposal, and, in doing these, we were anxious to have the influence of our efforts outlast the midsummer day's length of the Fair. Happily for us, our choice of Miss Sheldon and her work gave us the increase long before we realized that the season of planting was over. We are at a loss how to express adequately our obligation to Miss Sheldon for the results obtained in the charming Connecticut Room. It is not half enough to say that they were successful far beyond our highest expectations, winning commendation on every side and also the deserved honor of a medal from the Judges of the Exposition.

Upon its completion the President of the Woman's Board had the privilege of presenting the room in the name of the women of Connecticut, at the opening of the Woman's Building, May 3, 1893, in the following words:

"Madame President: In presenting to you this room, decorated by Miss Elizabeth B. Sheldon of Connecticut, under the auspices of the Women's Board of Managers of that State, pray believe that I also present the warm interest and appreciation of not only the women of Connecticut, but also of the men of the State, who have given unfailing sympathy and encouragement in all our work as women for women.

"Our gift is necessarily small, limited by the unavoidable restrictions of your acceptance, but our interest is large and our pride in and appreciation of all that this Woman's Building represents to women the world over cannot be measured."

The following letter of thanks from the National Board was received:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Chicago, June, 1893.

The Board of Lady Managers of the World's Columbian Commission desire to express to the Committee of the State Board of Connecticut their thanks for the artistic decorations and the beautiful

appointments of the "Connecticut Room." They feel that so simple a statement is quite inadequate to express their appreciation of the labor and thought which has been expended to produce these results, but while simple it is genuine.

With sentiments of the highest consideration, we are,

Yours very truly,

SARAH S. C. ANGELL,
CLARA E. THATCHER.
MRS. K. S. G. PAUL.

Perhaps the most gratifying feature in connection with this special work lies in the fact that even the harmony of the beautiful coloring was not more perfect than the harmony of our relations with Miss Sheldon from first to last. In honoring her we honored ourselves, and we shall always remember the Connecticut Room as one of the most beautiful and satisfactory parts of our State work at the Exposition.

In answer to our request Miss Sheldon has given an outline of her work, and, incidentally, thrown a strong light upon much that a casual visitor might not have observed. The history of the patient effort that went to make even the Woman's Building successful must always remain an unwritten story. The world of sight-seers cares only for results, but who can say what this training school of preliminary work may have done for women the wide world round?

THE DECORATION OF THE CONNECTICUT ROOM.

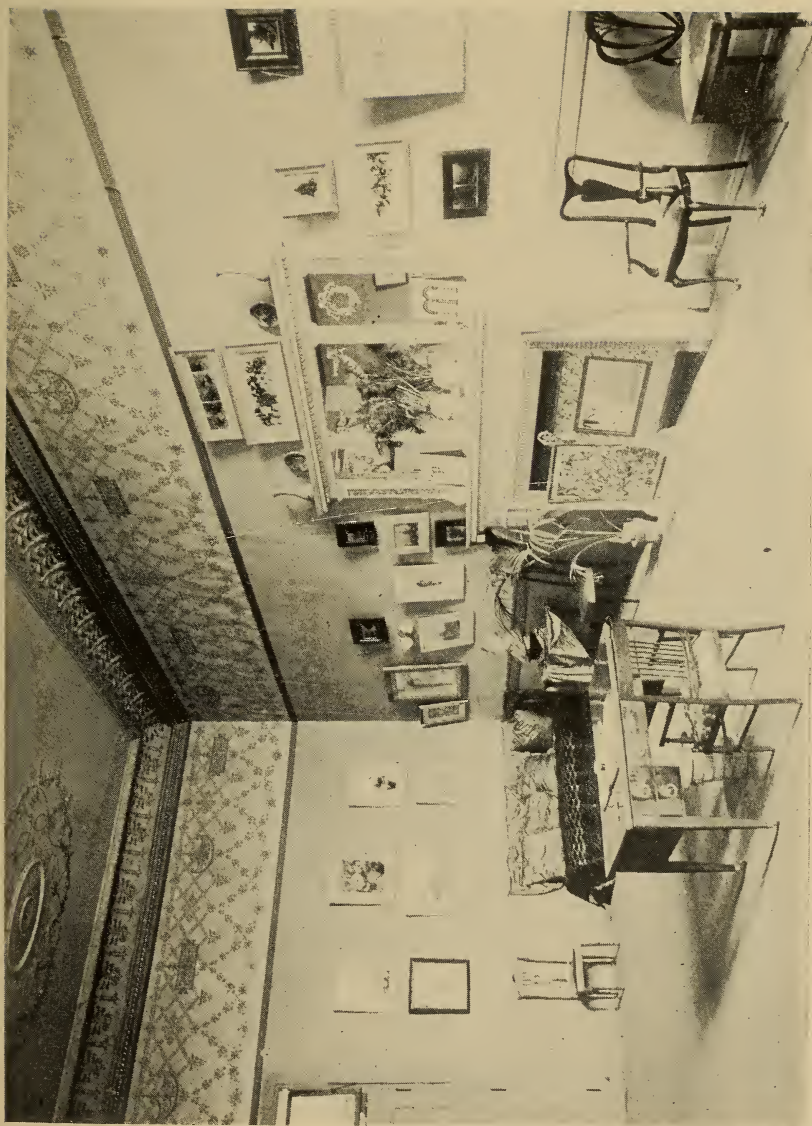
The "Connecticut Room" in the Woman's Building was so called because it was through the interest and liberality of the ladies of the Connecticut Board that the room was decorated.

Of the five available rooms on the second floor I chose one near the northwest staircase in which to show my work by the aid of Connecticut public spirit.

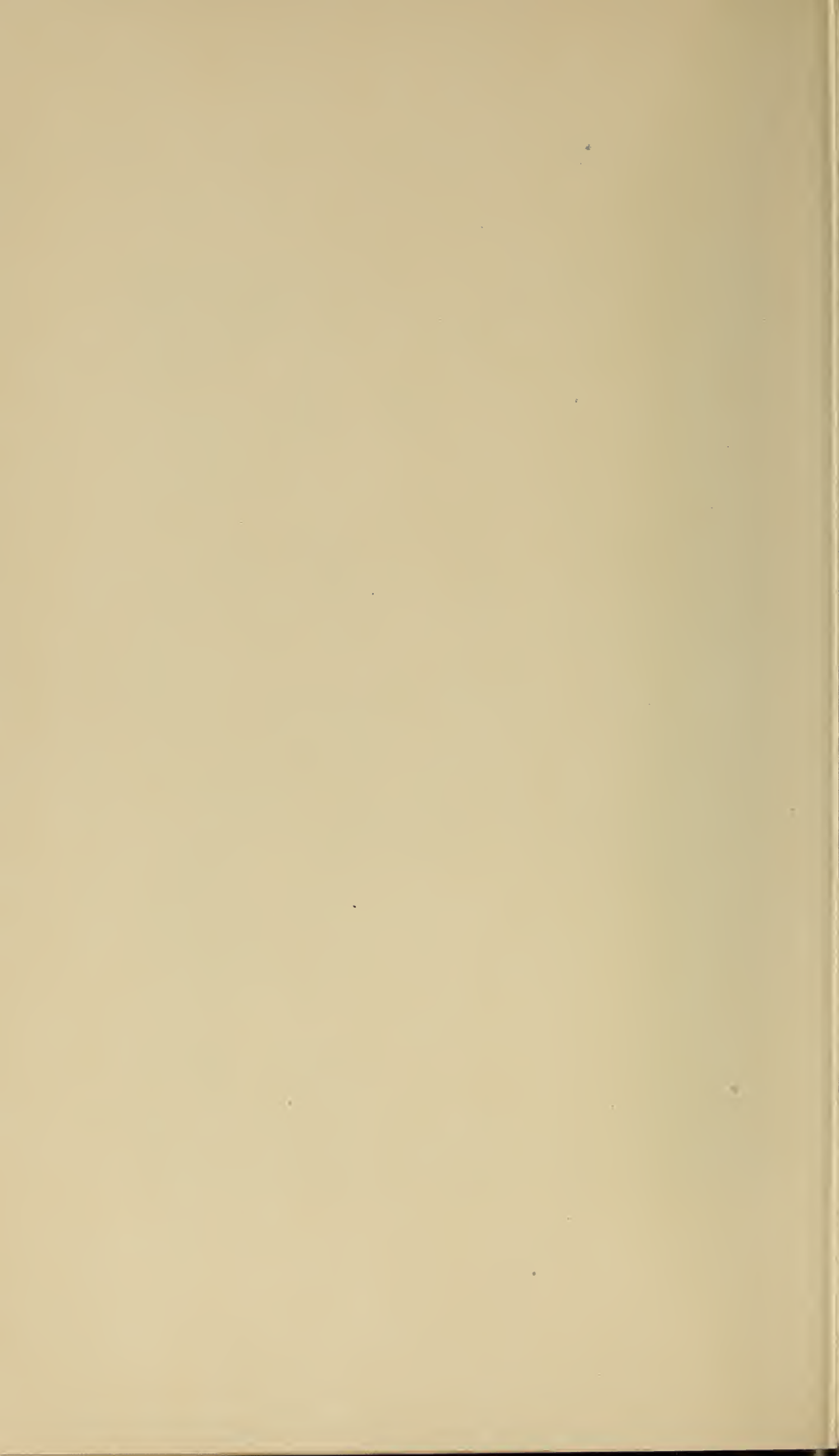
The room was thirty-eight feet long, nineteen feet wide, and eighteen feet high, and had two large windows at its west end, opposite the door. Otherwise the walls were without a break or feature of any kind.

The unpretending simplicity of the architecture of the building, as well as its temporary character, clearly required simple interior treatment.

It had been decided, after protracted correspondence between



CONNECTICUT ROOM IN WOMAN'S BUILDING.



the National and State Boards, that on account of the limited space the Connecticut room could not be reserved for the work of the women of that State exclusively, but must be used for general exhibition purposes, at the discretion of the National Board and the superintendent of the building, and that, therefore, all decoration must be kept at least ten feet above the floor to accommodate show-cases of that height underneath.

The color scheme must be light, not only to accord with the general surrounding whiteness, but because no one then knew what would be exhibited in the room, or what color would thereby be introduced.

For the same reason no historic style of ornament could be used consistently.

With these limitations in view I laid out the plans for the Connecticut decorations. I first drew an elevation of the room to scale, decided upon the proportion of the cornice, frieze, and filling, and then designed the ornamentation.

The motif that I used throughout was interlacing garlands of conventionalized flower forms suspended from ornamental lattices. This idea was brought out most distinctly in the frieze; it was reflected in the ceiling, suggested in the cornice, and echoed again in the mosaic border of the hard-wood floor.

In order to lessen the apparent length and narrowness of the room I divided the ceiling into three transverse panels, putting a circle twelve feet in diameter in the center and an oval somewhat smaller at each end. These panels were wrought out in plaster-work in low relief, and were made, of course, from my own designs. Their outside bounding lines were not hard and fast, but fringed out and sank away into the ceiling in alternating swags and garlands of flowers freely conventionalized. This gave variety and softness to the outlines, interrupted the long perspective of the ceiling, and escaped much of the distortion so often produced when a more geometrical scheme is adopted.

The cornice was also of plaster relief, especially modeled to correspond with the ceiling and frieze. It was eighteen inches deep and consisted of three sets of members, viz.: the cove, which was the largest member and carried the principal ornament; a series of members above, one of which was the classical laurel-rose — and another series below the cove showing the egg and dart moulding and the simple pearls.

The frieze was in flat colors stenciled on painted canvas and touched up afterward free-hand. It was five feet wide, and was made to fit the room without joints, except at the corners. There were consequently two strips thirty-eight feet long, and one strip nineteen feet long, besides the three pieces to fill the spaces about the windows.

I planned to use the apricot as my scheme of colors because it

was sunshiny in effect and would blend sympathetically with a great variety of tones. I tinted the walls in my sketch the light pinkish yellow of the apricot. The background of the frieze was a lighter shade of the same color with the designs worked out in the delicate greens of the half-ripe fruit — the dull pinks and reds of its sun-burned cheeks and the various greens and browns of stem and branch. The cornice was in faint yellow and whitish green and the ceiling was cream-colored with the relief ornament of both picked out with gold.

The floor was of brownish oak, which gave a note of deeper tone and consequently a feeling of support for the color and ornament of the room, but the border was inlaid with white maple to repeat a bit of the lightness of the effect above.

After these plans had been approved I was obliged to design and construct arrangements for accommodating and handling such large and heavy work in my studio in New Haven, where the full-sized drawings and working plans were made, and where the frieze was painted.

I had a huge movable table made to draw and paint on, and seven horses each eight feet high and with segment heads, over which the canvas could be slipped and hung to dry and harden, besides numerous devices for lifting and shifting the canvas after the paint had been applied. Each strip passed over the table four times — twice for the background color and twice for the stenciled pattern.

It took three hundred pounds of white lead to paint the frieze, all of which I mixed, strained, colored, and spread myself, because I felt the necessity of its being, so far as possible, the work of a woman's hands, as well as of a woman's head.

For the same reason I cut my own stencils, of which there were seven, besides the one for the Connecticut coat of arms, which occupied the place of honor between the windows. My greatest difficulty while I was enlarging and experimenting with my design lay in getting sufficient perspective to enable me to judge of the carrying power of the forms and colors when they should hang at least twelve feet above the eye of the spectator. No place in the house was big enough or high enough to accommodate these giant samples at their proper height. At last I nailed them to the rafters in the attic, and clumsy with fur wraps and mittens I proceeded with my experiments and corrections from the top of a ladder, but in this way I managed to avoid many mistakes, both in design and color.

Although the ornament of the frieze appeared comparatively simple, each running foot represented an hour of work, not including the time taken in designing and cutting the stencil, preparing the paints, shifting the canvas, or painting the background.

After it was finished the paint was still so fresh as to make it

an exceedingly awkward thing to pack for shipment to Chicago. I covered the face of the canvas with oiled paper, and rolled the frieze tightly around cedar posts five feet long with a staple in each end, through which I wired every turn securely in place to prevent any possibility of rubbing or smearing.

Mrs. J. Josef, manager of the Wood Mosaic Company of New York, very generously gave the beautiful polished oak floor for the room. It was laid in diagonal eight-inch squares, and had a mosaic border of white maple in a lattice pattern.

Mrs. Maud P. Gibbs of Brooklyn, designed, cut, and made a stained-glass window for the room, consisting almost exclusively of "chip jewels," the most brilliant and difficult kind of glass to use.

I am glad to say that she received a well-merited medal for her excellent and conscientious work, as well as constant admiration and enthusiasm from the visitors at the Fair.

On the 15th of March I started for Chicago, hoping to complete the placing of these simple decorations in about three weeks, which seemed an ample allowance of time.

When I arrived in Chicago, however, I found the roads around the Fair grounds almost impassable for mud, the buildings so damp and cold as to benumb the most enthusiastic worker, and the rain pouring down in almost continuous torrents. For five weeks I lived in rubber boots, furs, and mackintosh — cold, wet, and hungry from morning until night, for there were but few stoves on the grounds and only one restaurant.

The freight depots were glutted beyond imagination — endless red-tape was necessarily required — committees were overworked, and often several journeys were made through mud ten inches deep in order to get one permit.

It will be best to say but little in regard to the strike of the workmen, for the question has two sides with some right on each. They certainly, however, added largely to the delays and to the difficulties of a situation that was trying at best.

A very few days before the opening of the Fair it was decided that the Connecticut Room was to be used as a parlor for the Foreign Commissioners, and we were asked if we would furnish the room as we had offered to do at first. It was too late then to reconstruct my plans, and bring the decorations down further on the walls: through rise in wages I had already exceeded the sum at first set aside for my work. I was a thousand miles away from the Connecticut committee, and almost a total stranger to them all.

It was an anxious time — but the ladies of the Connecticut Board responded promptly and co-operated with me in the most generous and reassuring way.

Before the first decision had been rendered, declining the offer of furniture for the Connecticut Room, the ladies of New Haven had signified their kind interest in my work by donating money for a

mantel. This generous gift, which had been held to await further developments, was now immediately and gladly accepted. I was, unfortunately, too hurried by that time, however, and too far away to give the construction of the mantel the personal supervision that it required. The manufacturers did not make it according to agreement, and, although it was imposing in appearance, it proved to my great regret to be a less successful evidence of the liberality of New Haven's women than we all had a right to expect from the amount donated and the interest shown.

I am sure I appreciated the encouraging spirit of helpfulness that they manifested, and wish to thank each donor personally and sincerely for it.

The Cheney Brothers of South Manchester, with characteristic liberality, gave satin damask to cover the delicate mahogany furniture that was selected to make the room usable. They also furnished velour and silk brocade for pillows and draperies.

Marshall Field loaned a fine antique Iram rug to cover the divan.

The most important and interesting part of the mural decoration consisted of a group of ceramic pictures painted under the glaze by Mrs. Ellen A. Richardson of Boston, and which she loaned at my request.

The room was also honored by the work of Mrs. Katherine T. Prescott of Boston. Mrs. Prescott exhibited there her charming intaglio "Blessed are the pure in heart," and various medallions and small bits in bronze and plastic relief.

In reference to the many other busts, bas-reliefs, pictures, etc., to which the Connecticut Room gave a welcome upon request from the Superintendent and Board of Lady Managers, I regret to say that I can give no report, as I regarded my duty done when they were properly hung.

There was a second stained-glass window made for the room, but after long delays in the express office, it was found to have been hopelessly broken in transit. As it was then the middle of July, it was thought to be too late to have another one made to take its place.

Only those who had experience at the Fair can know how much work and time and strength it took to install these few and simple exhibits. They will understand the difficulties. To the others I can only say, I tried to do my best, and if I succeeded at all it was largely due to the confidence of those who were behind me.

I wish to give especial and grateful thanks to Mrs. Kate Brannon Knight of Lakeville, Connecticut, President of the Connecticut Board of Lady Managers, whose untiring interest and advocacy made my work possible and delightful; to Mrs. Mary H. B. Ingalls, for her kind and practical suggestions and help, and to Miss Lucy P. Trowbridge, for her encouragement and many courtesies, and also not less to the men of the Connecticut Board, for their con-

siderate liberality and good-will; to Mrs. Bertha Honoré Palmer for her help at various critical moments; to the superintendent of the Woman's Building, Mrs. Amey M. Starkweather, for her uniform kindness, and to all the many persons connected with the Exposition who helped to make my work at the World's Fair an inspiring experience.

ELIZABETH B. SHELDON.

At the final meeting of the Connecticut Board of Lady Managers of the World's Fair Commission, held at Hartford, Connecticut, on Monday, December eighteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, the following resolution was unanimously passed:

Recognizing the artistic and appropriate decorations and arrangements of the Connecticut Room, in the Woman's Building, at the Columbian Exposition at Chicago, this Board desires to express to Miss Elizabeth B. Sheldon, of New Haven, Connecticut, their appreciation of her ability in decorating and executing this specimen of Woman's Work, from the State of Connecticut, and extend to her their cordial thanks for her efforts, and congratulations upon the marked success that attended the same.

LILLIAN C. FARREL,

Vice-President Woman's Board.

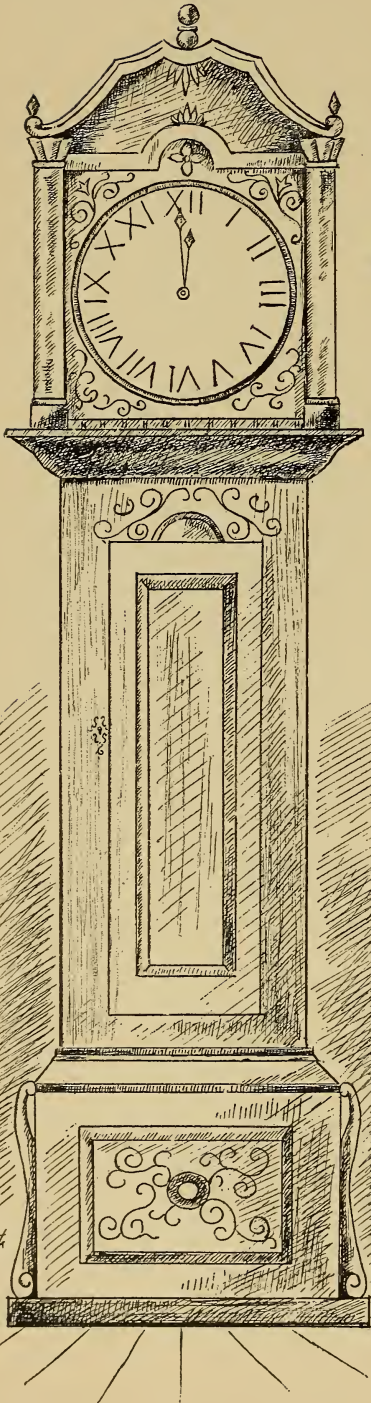
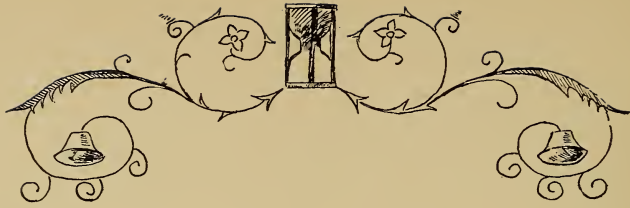
CHAPTER XVIII.

LITERATURE.

Our exhibit of literature was the largest, as well as the most unique, thing we had to offer on behalf of the State. The central point of interest was, of course, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's contribution of forty-two translations of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." In addition to that one hundred and fifty women, natives of Connecticut, were represented as writers in a collection of more than two hundred books exhibited in the library of the Woman's Building. But it was discovered that a collection of bound volumes alone gave no representation whatever to a great number of Connecticut women who had won recognition as successful writers of short stories. It was impossible to overlook the value of many of these contributions to literature; equally impossible to present as complete any exhibit of the literary work of the women of our State which did not include them. The committee, therefore, adopted a method of presenting in a permanent form selections from as many authors as possible, omitting, with but few exceptions, the work of those who had hitherto published a volume of either prose or verse. The effort simply was to make a thoroughly readable book, one good of its kind, and, therefore, valuable; and as it stands, it is "itself its best excuse." This was printed in a handsome volume bearing the title, "Selections from the Writings of Connecticut Women." The selections indicate only in a general way the preferences of the committee, the authors themselves, in many instances, choosing that which they considered their best story or poem. About fifty writers were represented in this collection. Their names, some in facsimile, are given in the list at the end of this chapter.

The edition was limited, and, in deciding upon a final dis-





“Dealing,
the Clock
of
Time has
struck
the
Woman’s Hour.”

Elizabeth Stuart Phelps.

tribution of the copies remaining after selling a certain number toward meeting the cost of publication, we felt that we could not make a more fortunate disposition of the book than to secure for it a place upon the shelves of each important library in our country. They were, therefore, sent to every State library and to selected colleges and universities in the name of the Board.

At the close of the Fair, at the final meeting of the Board, a report was made by Mrs. Gregory, of the Committee on Literature, extracts from which will be of interest to the reader.

"The compiling of the State volume, which contains the fugitive writings of Connecticut women, as scattered through the various magazines and publications of the country, fell chiefly to my share. Miss Chappell, who was interested in collecting the *books* written by Connecticut women, gave always her warm assistance, and Miss Brainard stood ready to perform any service, and responded at once to every call.

"The Board meeting, at which it was decided that our women should be represented by their writings at the World's Fair, was held only a little over two months before the opening of the Fair; consequently our time was exceedingly limited, and we were obliged to work at high-pressure. If we were disappointing in any way, I feel sure the Board will kindly remember this plea in our defense, and will deal gently with our short-comings.

"The plan occurred to us of writing to all the best magazines and journals in the country, and asking the editors for the names and addresses of the Connecticut women who had contributed articles for them. It was a doubtful experiment, but nearly every one of the letters was answered,—about sixty, I think,—in some way, promptly.

"Then too, the members of our Board were delightfully helpful and sympathetic, sending us suggestions and encouraging words, and what we needed most of all,—good solid information concerning the literary work. After the first trembling plunge, so to speak, our book made itself.

Of the women writers of Connecticut Mrs. Gregory says: "They are cordial, warm hearted, and courteous, and I shall think of them always, collectively and singly, with admiration and affection.

"In looking through my desk-drawer," she continues, "dedicated to state patriotism, and containing some three or four hundred letters, I find some effusions which are amusing.

"We put in all the State papers, notices that the Connecticut women were to be represented by their books and writings at the Fair and a few aspiring poetesses warned to the information.

"One woman sent us some fifty or a hundred verses upon temperance, infant baptism, and true religion, a fireman's duty, etc., etc. She said that she had read in the newspaper that poems from the pens of gifted women of Connecticut were to be published at the expense of the state, for the World's Fair; therefore she sent us these few verses, which had called forth the greatest admiration, and she would like them printed at once in pamphlet form, entitled, 'Flowers of thought,' and as many copies forwarded to her address as we could conveniently spare.

"Another woman, of whose name we had never heard, wrote to ask us this alarming question: Which of all the books she had written did we prefer? For private reasons we hastened to assure her that we should not think of placing our judgment beside her own, but would not she select for us; which she promptly did by sending them *all*.

"We were not sure whether one woman had written a magazine article or whether she had written a book, but we thought she had written something, so we worded our letter very cautiously. We received a dignified and impressive reply. She was greatly complimented, we were doing splendid work, we deserved a great deal of credit, and all that. Concerning her writings; she had already given a number of volumes to a neighboring state; she could not *give* more, but all the rest, — something over a hundred — she felt certain we could have for the collection, provided we would purchase them. What a narrow escape, and to think that we should have fancied her the writer of one humble article!

"A charming woman, whose works we have, stated that she had written a profound and exhaustive treatise on psychical subjects, more adapted to a collection of works written by *men* of deep thought, than to a woman's library.

"We wrote to a woman for a history which she had written, and we had this reply, from her husband: His wife had been dead for a number of years, but he had a copy of her book in the house, which he would sell to us for two dollars and a half, — postage 16 cents. We roused also a second wife, the first wife having written the book: She did not think it wise to send the volume, she feared it might awaken painful associations; thanked us for having written, but would we please not pursue the subject.

"Much which was fascinating and interesting in the work, as well as a fear lest we might not do credit to the Board and State, kept us from flagging. Bargains with printers, of which many of the severe things said are by far too mild; gaining permission from editors to reprint articles; reading of proofs; and replying to questions from writers, — a more important detail than you can well imagine, as we must at any cost keep them good natured. — made the month of March rather a frantic four weeks.

"We came out of it with our State colors flying, however, and

M. F. Armstrong

Josephine R. Baker.

L. S. Bushnell

Catharine E. Beecher.

Mary L. B. Branch

Rose Terry Cooke.

M. B. Cheney

Genevieve Tully

Kate Fort

Yours most truly
Ellen Perry Keck

Ellen D. Larned

Rose W. Lathrop

Louise Chandler Thouton.

Agnes P. Mitchell.

Yours sincerely,
Margaretta Palmer.

Truly yours
Oelia Lyman Poole

in the best of spirits; for the volume, which had become a sort of child to us, was an actual reality."

"The fact that the Board was not ashamed of us, and that people of our State spoke well of the volume, and proved that they meant what they said by buying it, would have been delightful compensation for more than twice the work."

CONNECTICUT BOOKS IN THE LIBRARY OF THE WOMAN'S BUILDING.

ALLIN, ABBY

A Man's a Man for a' That.

Home Ballads, a book for New Englanders.

ANDERSON, MRS. E. F. S.

His Words, all the words of Jesus Christ, as recorded in the four Gospels.

ANGIER, MRS. ANNIE L.

Poems.

BACON, ALICE

Japanese Girls and Women.

BAKER, MRS. JOSEPHINE R.

Tom's Heathen.

Dear Gates, one of the Gates' children.

Calvin, the Sinner.

Roundtop and Squaretop, the Gates' twins.

BALLARD, MRS. JULIA P. and SMITH, A. L.

The Scarlet Oak and other poems.

BEECHER, CATHERINE E.

Treatise on Domestic Economy.

BISHOP, MRS. GEORGIANA M.

The Yule Log, a series of stories for the young.

Conversations on the Christian seasons.

BOLTON, MRS. SARAH K.

Stories from Life.

Lives of Girls who became Famous.

CABELL, ISA C.

Seen from the Saddle, with introduction by Charles Dudley Warner.

CARRINGTON, KATHERINE

Aschenbroedel.

CASE, MRS. MARIETTA S.

The Plymouth Rock, the C. L. S. C. class of 1888.

Immortal Pansies.

The White Water Lily, the chosen emblem of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Tribute to the memory of Mrs. Rutherford B. Hayes, first president of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, who died June 25, 1889. Written for a memorial service, held at Willimantic, Connecticut, August, 1889.

- CASE, VENELIA R.
Granger poems.
The China Hunter's Club; by the youngest member.
- CAULKINS, FRANCES M.
History of New London from first survey of the coast in 1612 to 1852.
- CHAPPELL, HANNAH S.
Literary remains of Martha Day.
- CHENEY, MRS. MARY B.
Life and letters of Horace Bushnell.
A Club Corner, published by the Saturday Morning Club of Hartford.
- CLEVELAND, MRS.
No Sect in Heaven.
- CLEMENT, J.
Noble Deeds of American Women. Introductory by Mrs. Sigourney.
- COOKE, ROSE TERRY
Happy Dodd, or She hath done what she could.
Huckleberries, gathered from New England hills.
No.
Poems.
Root-bound, and other sketches.
Somebody's Neighbors.
The Sphinx's children and other people's.
Steadfast, the story of a saint and a sinner.
- CORBIN, MRS. CAROLINE F.
Letters from a Chimney Corner, a plea for pure and sincere relations
between men and women.
A Woman's Philosophy of Love.
His Marriage Vow.
- DELANO, ALINE
The Blind Murderer. Translated from the Russian, with an introduction by George Kennan.
- DIXON, MINNIE A.
Leaves by the Way-side, a volume of poems.
- ELIOT, ANNIE
White Birches, a novel.
An Hour's Promise.
- FOSTER, MRS. M. O.
Rana; or Happy Days.
- GOODWIN, ALICE H.
Christ in a German Home, as seen in the married life of Fred'k and
Caroline Perthes.
- GREENE, MRS. SARAH PRATT McLEAN
Last Chance Junction, Far West, a novel.
Leon Pontifex.
Some Other Folks.
Towhead, the Story of a Girl.
Vestry of the Basin's, a novel.
Cape Cod Folks.

- GREGORY, MRS. J. L.
 Selections from the writings of Connecticut women.
- GUSTAFSON, MRS. ZADEL B.
 Meg, a Pastoral, and other poems.
 Genevieve Ward, a biographical sketch.
 Zophiel; or the Bride of Seven, by Maria del Occidente (Maria Jansen Brooks).
 Can the Old Love?
- HARTFORD, CONN. (See A Club Corner.)
- HOLMES, MRS. MARY J.
 A Fair Puritan, a New England tale.
 Cousin Maude and Rosamond.
 Ashes, a Society Girl.
 Bessie's Fortune, a novel.
 English orphans; or a home in the New World.
 Grätchen, a novel.
 The House of Five Gables.
 Lena Rivers.
 Marguerite, a novel.
 Sins of the Fathers.
- HOLLOWAY, CHARLOTTE M.
 A Story of Fve.
- HOOKE, ISABELLA BEECHER
 The Constitutional Rights of the Women of the United States.
 Womanhood, its Sanctities and Fidelities.
- HOYT, J. K. and WARD, ANNA L.
 Cyclopaedia of Practical Quotations, English and Latin, with appendix.
- HYDE, NANCY MARIA
 Volume of Writings.
- JAMES, MRS. E. BEECHER
 Sylvia Kirtland, a temperance story for girls.
- KIRK, MRS. ELLEN OLNEY
 Better Times Stories.
 Sons and Daughters.
 A Daughter of Eve.
 A Lesson in Love.
 A Midsummer Madness.
- LATHROP, MRS. ROSE HAWTHORNE
 Along the Shore.
- LARNED, ELLEN D.
 History of Windham County, Connecticut.
- LIPPINCOTT, MRS. (Grace Greenwood)
 Poems.
 Noble Deeds of American Women.
- LOTHROP, MRS. HARRIET M. S. (See Sidney, Margaret.)
 Five little Peppers and how they grew.
- MASON, CAROLINE A.
 A Loyal Heart.
 A Titled Maiden.

McCRAY, FLORINE T.

Life work of the author of Uncle Tom's Cabin.

MOREHOUSE, MRS. CARRIE W.

Legend of Psyche and other verses.

MORGAN, EMILY M.

Prior Rahere's rose.

A Poppy Garden.

A little White Shadow.

MOULTON, MRS. LOUISE CHANDLER

Random Rambles.

Miss Eyre from Boston.

In the Garden of Dreams, lyrics, and sonnets.

Swallow flights.

Stories told at Twilight.

Some Women's Hearts.

Bed-time Stories.

Ourselves and our Neighbors, short chats on social topics.

PALMER, MARGARETTA

Determination of the Orbit of the Comet 1847. VI.

PARKER, MARGARET K.

The Old House at Four Corners.

PHELPS, MRS. ALMIRA H. L.

Ida Norman.

Botany for Beginners, an introduction to Mrs. Lincoln's Lectures on Botany.

PORTER, ROSE

Foundations, or castles in the air.

Charity, sweet charity.

In the Mist.

A modern St. Christopher, or the Brothers.

Driftings from Mid-ocean, character studies, a sequel to Summer drift wood and The winter fire.

The Years that are Told.

A Song and a Sigh.

Story of a Flower, and other fragments twice told.

SANFORD, MRS. D. P.

From May to Christmas at Thorne Hill.

SATURDAY MORNING CLUB.

A Club Corner.

SCHENCK, MRS. ELIZA H.

History of Fairfield, Fairfield County, Conn., from the settlement of the town in 1639 to 1818.

SEYMOUR, MRS. MARY H.

Sunshine.

SIGOURNEY, MRS. LYDIA H.

Writings of Nancy Maria Hyde, connected with a sketch of her life.

Illustrated Poems.

Select Poems.

I remain cordially yours
R. M. Pater

Annie A. Weston

Yours most cordially,
S. J. Richard.

L. H. Sigourney,

Jane de Forest Shelton

Yours very truly

Annie Turnbull Espron

Annie Eliza Lumbree

affectionately yours

Sarah R. Lumbree

Yours very truly

Sarah C. Morley

Loyally your friend
Zadel Barnes Emlafon

Yours truly

Sarah P. McKean Greene

Mary J. Holmes.

Sarah Coit Day Holley

Mary C. Hungerford.

- SIDNEY, MARGARET. (See Lothrop, Mrs. H. M.)
 Little Paul and the Frisbie school.
 Rob, a story for boys.
 The Pettibone Name, a New England story.
 St. George and the Dragon, a story of boy life, and Kensington,
 Junior.
 So as by Fire.
 How they went to Europe.
 Two modern little Princes and other stories.
 Five little Peppers midway.
 Five little Peppers, grown up.
 Hester and other New England stories.
- SLOSSON, ANNIE T.
 Fishin' Jimmy.
 Seven dreamers.
- SMITH, ANNIE L. and BALLARD, MRS. J. P.
 The scarlet Oak and other poems.
- SMITH, MRS. JULIE P.
 His young Wife, a novel.
 Kiss and be Friends, a novel.
 Lucy, a novel.
 The married Belle; or, Our red cottage at Merry Bank, a novel.
 Widow Goldsmith's Daughter.
 Ten old Maids, and five of them were wise, and five of them were
 foolish, a novel.
 The Widower; also a true account of some brave frolics at Craigen-
 fels.
 Blossom-bud and her genteel Friends, a story.
 Courting and Farming; or, Which is the gentleman.
 Chris and Otho, the pansies and orange-blossoms they found in
 Roaring River and Rosenbloom, a sequel to Widow Goldsmith's
 daughter.
- STARK, KATE L.
 Emily Ashton, or Light Burdens Lifted.
- STEVENS, MRS. ANNE S.
 Fashion and Famine.
- STOWE, MRS. HARRIET BEECHER
 Dred (sometimes called "Nina Gordon").
 The Minister's Wooing.
 Agnes of Sorrento.
 The Pearl of Orr's Island.
 The May Flower, etc.
 Oldtown Folks.
 Sam Lawson's Fireside Stories.
 My Wife and I.
 We and Our Neighbors.
 Poganuc People.
 House and Home Papers.

STOWE, MRS. HARRIET BEECHER

Little Foxes.

The Chimney Corner.

A Dog's Mission, etc.

Queer Little People.

Little Pussy Willow.

Religious Poems.

Palmetto Leaves. Sketches of Florida.

Flowers and Fruit. From Mrs. Stowe's Writings.

Scenes from Mrs. Stowe's Works.

Uncle Tom's Cabin.

TODD, ADAH J.

The Vacation Club.

TROWBRIDGE, CATHERINE M.

Victory at last.

A Crown of Glory.

WARD, ANNA L.

Dictionary of quotations from English and American poets.

Surf and Wave, the sea as sung by the poets.

Dictionary of quotations in prose from American and foreign authors.

WARD, ANNA L. and HOYT, J. K. (See Hoyt, J. K.)

Cyclopædia of Practical Quotations, English and Latin, with an appendix.

WATSON, AUGUSTA C.

The Old Harbor Town, a novel.

WEED, EMILY S.

Twilight Echoes.

WILLIAMS, EUNICE A.

Bay Ridge Farm, a story of country life in New England half a century ago, founded on fact.

WOOLSEY, JANE STEWART (SUSAN COOLIDGE).

LIBRARIES HAVING THE CONNECTICUT BOOK.

The "Selections from the Writings of Connecticut Women," sent to every State in the Union and to the chief universities, may be found in the following libraries: State libraries of California, Connecticut, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, New Jersey, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, West Virginia, Wisconsin, from which acknowledgments have been received; also in the Library of Congress and the Post-library,

Fort Sully, South Dakota; libraries of Amherst College, Brown University, University of Chicago, Columbia College, Cornell University, Harvard College, Johns Hopkins University, Tulane University, University of Michigan, College of New Jersey, University of Pennsylvania, Leland Stanford Junior University, St. Paul Public Library, Vassar College, Wellesley College, Yale University; and in all the town libraries of Connecticut.

A copy was also sent to the British Museum, which was acknowledged both by Mr. E. M. Thompson, the principal librarian, and Mr. Richard Garnett, "keeper of printed books."

NAMES OF CONTRIBUTORS TO "SELECTIONS FROM THE WRITINGS OF CONNECTICUT WOMEN."

Allen, Jessica Wolcott	Knapp, Margaret L.
Armstrong, Mrs. M. F.	Larned, Ellen D.
Brackenridge, Annie Louise	Lathrop, Rose Hawthorne
Branch, Mary L. Bolles	Merrell, Julie
Bull, Lucy Catlin	Mitchell, Agnes L.
Bullard, Elizabeth	Morgan, Bessie
Bushnell, Frances Louisa	Ogden, Eva S. (Mrs. D. Lambert)
Carrington, Katharine	Ormsby, Ella W.
Demeritt, Emma W.	Porter, Rose
Du Bois, Constance Goddard	Potter, Delia Lyman
Eliot, Annie	Preston, Annie A.
Ferry, Mary	Prichard, Sarah J.
Foote, Kate	Shaw, Emma
Fuller, Jane Gay	Shelton, Ada S.
George, Harriet Emma	Shelton, Jane de Forest
Greene, Sarah Pratt McLean	Slosson, Annie Trumbull
Gustafson, Mrs. Z. B.	Smith, Helen Evertson
Hirsch, Bertha	Stephens, Eliza J.
Holloway, Charlotte W.	Talbot, Ellen V.
Holly, Sarah Day	Trumbull, Sarah R.
Hungerford, Mary C.	Wesley, Pauline

UNITED STATES.

Department L.—Liberal Arts.

Exhibitor — State Board Woman Managers, *Address*, Lakeville, Ct.

Group 150. *Class* 854.

Exhibit — Books and Literature.

AWARD.

A choice collection of literary works in 215 volumes, by distinguished woman authors, native or resident, of Connecticut; consists of scientific and educational works, poetry, history, fiction, and charming stories for children,—is of high literary merit and brilliant style, bears the stamp of intellectual vigor, originality, cultivated thought, poetic sentiment and higher education, and the evenness of excellence is shown by the best works of authors represented. The scope is wide, embracing science, art, poetry, history, and romance,—deals with affairs of Church and State, social problems, the home, and functions of society,—is the best expression of woman's capability to lead in the advance of all that is noble and salutary in the progress of an exalted civilization, and is an admirable example of the character and influence of modern literature.

It also includes a handsomely bound volume of articles, in the line of poems, short stories, and historical sketches, written by women of Connecticut, who are not authors of books, but are equally distinguished for brilliant contributions to magazines and leading journals, and who are justly recognized by this permanent form of preserving selections from their writings.

Among writers represented are, Harriet Beecher Stowe, prose and poetry of Mrs. Sigourney, educational writings of Emma H. Willard, original manuscripts of the early works of Mrs. Parton (Fanny Fern); the works of Catherine Beecher, Sara J. Lippincott (Grace Greenwood), Rose Terry Cooke, Mary Bushnell Cheney, Sarah Pratt McLean Greene, Annie Trumbull Slosson, Rose Hawthorne Lathrop, Zadel Barnes Gustafson, Margaretta Palmer, Adah J. Todd, Jean L. Gregory, Alice Howland Goodwin, Ellen D. Larned; translations of Aliné Delano, Mary J. Holmes; historical works of Sarah J. Pritchard, Frances M. Calkins, Mary B. Branch, and Anna L. Ward; writings of Charlotte M. Holloway, "Margaret Sidney," Katharine Carrington, Annie Eliot, Mary Chappell, Caroline Atwater Mason, and many other well known authors and contributors to magazines and the press.

(Signed) JANET JENNINGS,

Individual Judge.

Approved: K. BUENZ,

President Departmental Committee.

Approved: JOHN BOYD THACHER,

Chairman Executive Committee on Awards.

Copyist, M. A. P.

Date, February 6, 1895.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

My Dear Mrs. Knight:

I am in receipt—by express—of the beautiful volume of selections from the writings of Connecticut Women, prepared by the

Woman's Board of Managers. In design and execution I can conceive of nothing more appropriate.

It is certainly a credit to the State and especially to those who have had the labor of preparing the same.

Please communicate to the Woman's Board of Managers my high appreciation of their work and my thanks for their kind remembrance of me.

Yours very truly,

LUZON B. MORRIS.

New Haven, Aug. 4, 1893.

Rev. Samuel Hart,

My dear Mr. Hart:

The Woman's Board of World's Fair Managers of Connecticut desire to present formally to the State Historical Society a collection of the literary work of Connecticut women secured by them for exhibit in the Library of the Woman's Building at the Columbian Exposition.

This collection consists of about one hundred and seventy-five volumes, many of them autograph copies presented by the authors.

Among the most valuable additions is the complete set of Mrs. Stowe's works, twenty volumes in number, which were expressly bound for this purpose.

The cabinet which held all that related to Mrs. Stowe, as a separate exhibit; an original copy of Uncle Tom's Cabin, one of the first edition. The key, and forty-two translations into other tongues, forms a part of the gift, to which is added a copy of the book, "Selections from the Writing of Connecticut Women," brought out under the auspices of the Board for the purpose of giving representation in the Exhibit of Literature to the large number of Connecticut women who have won recognition as successful writers of short stories. The collection as a whole is unique and won a place of honor among the rare and beautiful things in Chicago. In giving it into the keeping of the Historical Society the Woman's Board feel that they have made the best possible disposition of this part of their work.

With the assurance that its acceptance will be a great gratification to the Board which I have the honor to represent, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

KATE BRANNON KNIGHT.

HARTFORD, CONN., October 2, 1893.

Dear Madam:—I have much pleasure in writing, at the request of the President of our society, the Hon. John W. Stedman, to acknowledge your kind letter of the 30th of September, and to say that the Connecticut Historical Society will gladly accept the gift of the collection of books by Connecticut women, which is on exhibition at the World's Fair and Columbian Exposition.

We are very grateful to you that you have so kindly thought of securing the whole of the collection of which you wrote for permanent preservation in the State, and by an authorized society; and we sincerely hope that nothing will happen to prevent the making so valuable an addition to our collections.

And I have the honor to be,

Very truly yours,

SAMUEL HART,

Corresponding Secretary.

MRS. KATE BRANNON KNIGHT,

President.

At a meeting of the Connecticut Historical Society in March, 1894, the president of the Woman's Board, accompanied by Governor and Mrs. Morgan G. Bulkeley, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Day, and Dr. and Mrs. P. H. Ingalls, as especially invited guests of the society, made a formal presentation of the exhibit of literature, and gave a short sketch of its collection, to which a very graceful and appreciative speech of acceptance was made by the president of the society, the Hon. John W. Stedman.

CHAPTER XIX.

THE HARRIET BEECHER STOWE COLLECTION.

Since we were so fortunate as to be able to claim for our own State the writer of the most marvelous work ever written by a woman, we naturally gave Mrs. Stowe's Works and Uncle Tom's Cabin the most prominent place in our exhibit of literature.

Securing permission to place a cabinet in the Library of the Woman's Building, we selected one of mahogany, elliptical in shape, with glass upon every side, and glass shelves, the whole about five feet in height. A description of the contents reads as follows:

"Contents of the cabinet devoted to the rare and valuable loan collection from Harriet Beecher Stowe — a copy of the first edition of Uncle Tom's Cabin in two volumes as originally bound and printed, very rare; a copy of the key to Uncle Tom's Cabin, also rare; the latest reprint of Uncle Tom by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., and a complete set of Mrs. Stowe's works, in twenty volumes, a special edition bound in calf for exhibition in the library of the Woman's Building. Also forty-two (42) translations of Uncle Tom's Cabin, nearly all of which were presentation copies to Mrs. Stowe. Among the rarest of these is one in Armenian, one in Welsh with illustrations by George Cruikshank, one in Dutch, one in Italian, printed by the Armenian priests on the Island of St. Lazarus, and a penny edition brought out in English.

A copy of an early portrait of Mrs. Stowe and a facsimile of her introduction to her son's biography of her were also loaned, as well as an autograph letter announcing the printing of two different editions of Uncle Tom's Cabin in the Island of Java.

A beautiful silver inkstand, a testimonial to Mrs. Stowe from her English admirers in 1853, the year following the

publication of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, was also exhibited. The design of the inkstand represents two slaves freed from their shackles. It is ten inches in height, eighteen inches wide, and twenty-eight in length.

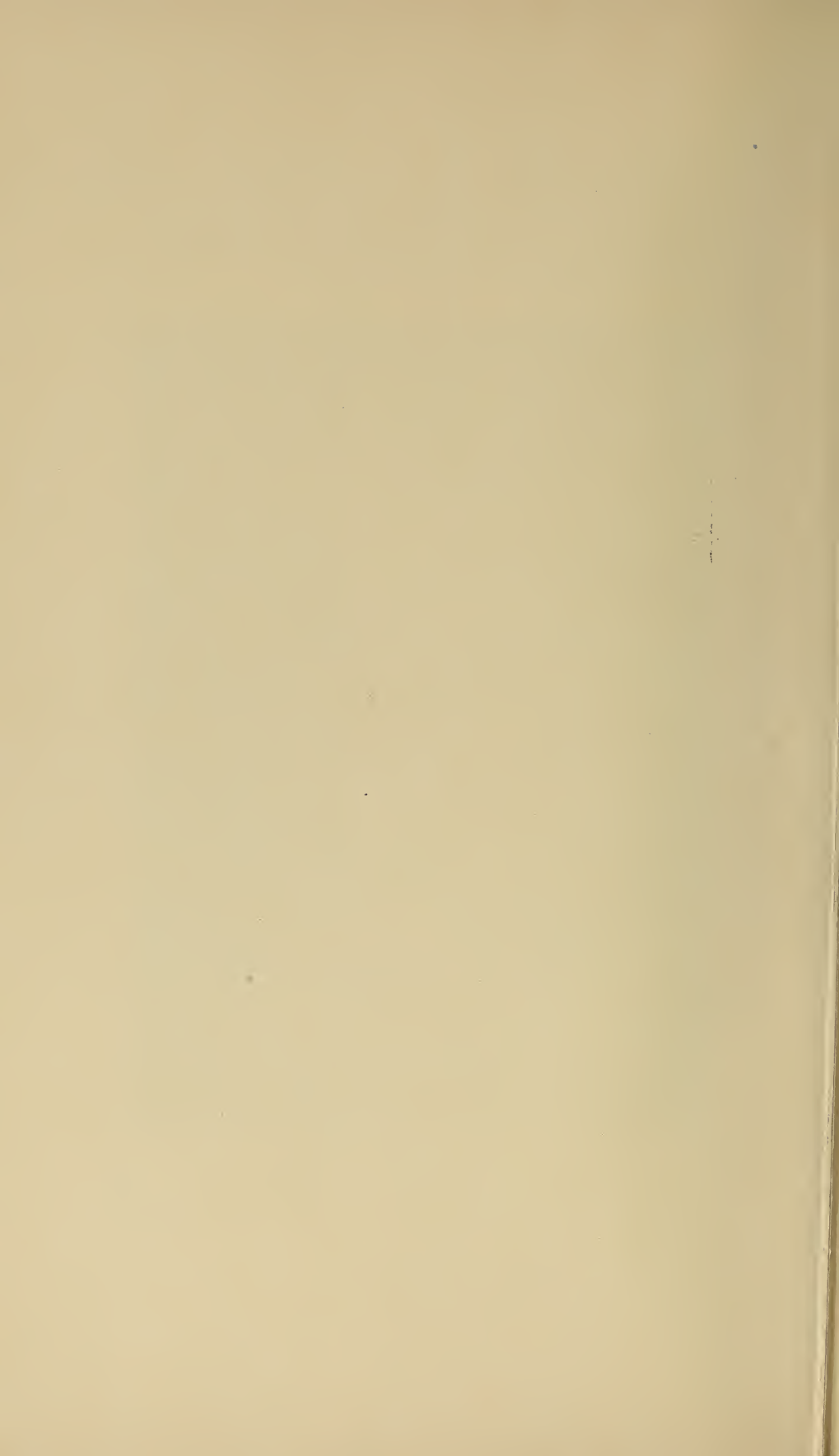
The collection could not have been duplicated in the world. It was loaned with her permission by Mrs. Stowe's children as a part of the exhibit.

In the beginning the decision of the Woman's Board of National Commissioners was to arrange the exhibit of literature in the Library of the Woman's Building in a general classification according to subjects, rather than in collections from various States and countries. The exception, however, in favor of the exhibition of Mrs. Stowe's chief work and its various translations, gave Connecticut an opportunity to bring directly to the attention of the public the most unusual collection any country could claim. Of great interest, since it also represented woman's genius, was the marble bust of Mrs. Stowe modeled by Miss Anne Whitney of Boston, which stood on its pedestal close beside the cabinet of books, adding value and charm to the exhibit of literature, embodying as it did, most impressively, the love and reverent admiration of the women of her native State, by whose individual contributions it was made possible. Although it formed no part of the work of the State Board, except as they were given the privilege of contributing toward it. Most generously, the special committee having its final disposition in charge gave us the opportunity to present it also with our exhibit of literature to the State Historical Society — an offer we felt obliged to decline with grateful thanks, feeling that the women who had worked so zealously for so delightful and valuable a result should be associated with it in the permanent records of the society.

The following resolution offered at the final meeting by Miss H. E. Brainerd of the committee on literature gave formal expression to the unanimous thanks of the Woman's Board:



BUST OF HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.



To Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe and Family:

The Connecticut Board of Lady Managers for the World's Columbian Exposition is desirous of showing in some degree its appreciation of your courtesy in loaning for exhibition at the Chicago Exposition the valuable and unique collection of your works.

The members of the Board herewith present assurances of their unqualified appreciation, with heartfelt thanks, and the hope that every possible blessing may be yours.

In order to give a more perfect picture of Mrs. Stowe's unique place in literature, as illustrated in the publication of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," we have received the generous permission of her publishers, Messrs. Houghton & Mifflin, to reprint some extracts from their plates. From the wonderfully interesting introduction to one of the later editions of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" we quote certain letters received by Mrs. Stowe from distinguished persons giving their estimate of her work. We are also allowed to use the bibliographical account of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" contained in the same volume, which, with the list furnished us twenty years later by the British Museum also included, gives the fullest information ever brought together on this subject. The editions starred are those that were at the World's Fair.

[The following eight pages, preceding the bibliographical account, are an abstract from the introduction referred to.]

THE ALBANY, LONDON, May 20, 1852.

MADAM:—I sincerely thank you for the volumes which you have done me the honor to send me. I have read them—I cannot say with pleasure; for no work on such a subject can give pleasure, but with high respect for the talents and for the benevolence of the writer.

I have the honor to be, madam,

Your most faithful servant,

T. B. MACAULAY.

In October of 1856 Macaulay wrote to Mrs. Stowe:—

"I have just returned from Italy, where your fame seems to throw that of all other writers into the shade. There is no place where 'Uncle Tom' (transformed into 'Il Zio Tom') is not to be found.

Soon after Macaulay's letter came to her, Mrs. Stowe began to receive letters from other distinguished persons, expressing a far warmer sympathy with the spirit and motive of her work.

From Rev. Charles Kingsley:

EVERSLEY, August 12, 1852.

MY DEAR MADAM:—Illness and anxiety have prevented my acknowledging long ere this your kind letter and your book, which, if success be a pleasure to you, has a success in England which few novels, and certainly no American book whatsoever, ever had. I cannot tell you how pleased I am to see coming from across the Atlantic a really healthy indigenous growth, "autochthones," free from all second and third-hand Germanisms and Italianisms, and all other unrealisms.

Your book will do more to take away the reproach from your great and growing nation than many platform agitations and speechifyings.

Here there is but one opinion about it. Lord Carlisle (late Morpeth) assured me that he believed the book, independent of its artistic merit (of which hereafter), calculated to produce immense good, and he can speak better concerning it than I can, for I pay you a compliment in saying that I have actually not read it through. It is too painful,—I cannot bear the sight of misery and wrong that I can do nothing to alleviate. But I will read it through and re-read it in due time, though when I have done so, I shall have nothing more to say than what every one says now, that it is perfect.

I cannot resist transcribing a few lines which I received this morning from an excellent critic: "To my mind it is the greatest novel ever written, and though it will seem strange, it reminded me in a lower sphere more of Shakespeare than anything modern I have ever read; not in the style, nor in the humor, nor in the pathos,—though *Eva* set me a crying worse than *Cordelia* did at sixteen,—but in the many-sidedness, and, above all, in that marvelous clearness of insight and oversight, which makes it seemingly impossible for her to see any one of her characters without showing him or her at once as a distinct man or woman different from all others."

I have a debt of personal thanks to you for the book, also, from a most noble and great woman, my own mother, a West-Indian, who in great sickness and sadness read your book with delighted tears. What struck her was the way in which you, first of all writers, she said, had dived down into the depths of the negro heart, and brought out his common humanity without losing hold for a moment of his race peculiarities. But I must really praise you no more to your face,

lest I become rude and fulsome. May God bless and prosper you, and all you write, is the earnest prayer, and, if you go on as you have begun, the assured hope, of your faithful and obliged servant,

CHARLES KINGSLEY.

Sampson Low, who afterwards became Mrs. Stowe's English publisher, thus records its success in England:

"From April to December, 1852, twelve different editions (not reissues) at one shilling were published, and within the twelve months of its first appearance no less than eighteen different houses in London were engaged in supplying the demand that had set in. The total number of editions was forty, varying from the fine illustrated edition of 15s. to the cheap popular one at 6d.

"After carefully analyzing these editions and weighing probabilities with ascertained facts, I am able pretty confidently to say that the aggregate number circulated in Great Britain and her colonies exceeded one million and a half."

From Frederika Bremer:

STOCKHOLM, January 4, 1853.

MY DEAREST LADY:—How shall I thank you for your most precious, most delightful gift? Could I have taken your hand many a time, while I was reading your work, and laid it on my beating heart, you would have known the joy, the happiness, the exultation, it made me experience! It was the work I had long wished for, that I had anticipated, that I wished while in America to have been able to write, that I thought must come in America as the uprising of the woman's and mother's heart on the question of slavery. I wondered that it had not come earlier. I wondered that the woman, the *mother*, could look at these things and be silent, — that no cry of noble indignation and anger would escape her breast, and rend the air, and pierce to the ear of humanity. I wondered, and, God be praised! it has come. The woman, the mother, has raised her voice out of the very soil of the new world in behalf of the wronged ones, and her voice vibrates still through two great continents, opening all hearts and minds to the light of truth.

How happy you are to have been able to do it so well, to have been able to win all hearts while you so daringly proclaimed strong and bitter truths, to charm while you instructed, to amuse while you defended the cause of the little ones, to touch the heart with the softest sorrow while you aroused all our boldest energies against the powers of despotism.

In Sweden your work has been translated and published, as feuilleton in our largest daily paper, and has been read, enjoyed, and praised by men and women of all parties as I think no book

here has been enjoyed and praised before. . . . I look upon you as the heroine who has won the battle. I think it is won! I have a deep unwavering faith in the strong humanity of the American mind. It will ever work to throw out whatever is at war with that humanity, and to make it fully alive nothing is needed but a truly strong appeal of heart to heart, and that has been done in "Uncle Tom."

You have done it, dear, blessed, happy lady. Receive in these poor words my congratulations, my expressions of love and joy, my womanly pride in you as my sister in faith and love. God bless you forever!

FREDERIKA BREMER.

The author also received letters from France, announcing the enthusiastic reception of her work there.

Madam L. S. Belloc, a well-known and distinguished writer, the translator of Miss Edgeworth's and of other English works into French, says:

"When the first translation of 'Uncle Tom' was published in Paris there was a general hallelujah for the author and for the cause. A few weeks after, M. Charpentier, one of our best publishers, called on me to ask a new translation. I objected that there were already so many that it might prove a failure. He insisted, saying, 'Il n'y aura jamais assez de lecteurs pour un tel livre,' and he particularly desired a special translation for his own collection. Bibliothèque Charpentier,' where it is catalogued, and where it continues now to sell daily. 'La Case de l'Oncle Tom' was the fifth, if I recollect rightly, and a sixth illustrated edition appeared some months after. It was read by high and low, by grown persons and children. A great enthusiasm for the anti-slavery cause was the result. The popularity of the work in France was immense, and no doubt influenced the public mind in favor of the North during the war of secession."

The next step in the history of "Uncle Tom" was a meeting at Stafford House, when Lord Shaftesbury recommended to the women of England the sending of an "affectionate and Christian address to the women of America."

This address, composed by Lord Shaftesbury, was taken in hand for signatures by energetic canvassers in all parts of England, and also among resident English on the Continent. The demand for signatures went as far forth as the city of Jerusa-

lem. When all the signatures were collected, the document was forwarded to the care of Mrs. Stowe in America, with a letter from Lord Carlisle, recommending it to her, to be presented to the ladies of America in such way as she should see fit.

It was exhibited first at the Boston Anti-slavery fair, and now remains in its solid oak case, a lasting monument of the feeling called forth by "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

It is in twenty-six thick folio volumes, solidly bound in morocco, with the American eagle on the back of each. On the first page of the first volume is the address, beautifully illuminated on vellum, and following are the subscribers' names, filling the volumes. There are 562,448 names of women of every rank of life, from the nearest in rank to the throne of England to the wives and daughters of the humblest artisan laborer.

It was a year after the publication of "Uncle Tom" that Mrs. Stowe visited England, and was received at Stafford House, there meeting all the best known and best worth knowing of the higher circles of England.

The Duchess of Sutherland, then in the height of that majestic beauty and that noble grace of manner which made her a fit representative of English womanhood, took pleasure in showing by this demonstration the sympathy of the better class of England with that small unpopular party in the United States who stood for the rights of the slave.

On this occasion she presented Mrs. Stowe with a solid gold bracelet made in the form of a slave's shackle, with the words, "We trust it is a memorial of a chain that is soon to be broken." On two of the links were inscribed the date of the abolition of the slave-trade, March 25, 1807, and of slavery in English territory, August 1, 1834. On another link was recorded the number of signatures to the address of the women of England.

At the time such a speech and the hope it expressed seemed like a Utopian dream. Yet that bracelet has now inscribed upon its other links the steps of American emancipation:

“Emancipation in District of Columbia, April 16, 1862”; “President’s proclamation abolishing slavery in rebel states, January 1, 1863”; “Maryland free, October 13, 1864”; “Missouri free, January 11, 1865.” “Constitutional amendment” (forever abolishing slavery in the United States) is inscribed on the clasp of the bracelet. Thus what seemed the vaguest and most sentimental possibility has become a fact of history.

“Uncle Tom’s Cabin,” in the fervor which conceived it, in the feeling which it inspired through the world, was only one of a line of ripples marking the commencement of mighty rapids, moving by forces which no human power could stay to an irresistible termination, — towards human freedom.

Now the war is over, slavery is a thing of the past; slave-pens, blood-hounds, slave-whips, and slave-coffles are only bad dreams of the night; and now the humane reader can afford to read “Uncle Tom’s Cabin” without an expenditure of torture and tears.

In a letter from Miss Florence Nightingale, October 26, 1856, she says:

“I hope it may be some pleasure to you, dear madam, to hear that ‘Uncle Tom’ was read by the sick and suffering in our Eastern Military Hospitals with intense interest. The interest in that book raised many a sufferer who, while he had not a grumble to bestow upon his own misfortunes, had many a thought of sorrow and just indignation for those which you brought before him. It is from the knowledge of such evils so brought home to so many honest hearts that they feel as well as know them, that we confidently look to their removal in God’s good time.”

From the Armenian Convent in the Lagoon of Venice came a most beautiful Armenian translation of “Uncle Tom,” with a letter from the principal translator.

Rev. Mr. Dwight thus wrote to Professor Stowe from Constantinople, September 8, 1855:

“‘Uncle Tom’s Cabin’ in the Armenian language! Who would have thought it? I do not suppose your good wife, when she wrote that book, thought that she was going to missionate it among the



W. Botome



sons of Haig in all their dispersions, following them along the banks of the Euphrates, sitting down with them in their towns and villages under the shade of hoary Ararat, traveling with them in their wanderings even in India and China. But I have it in my hands! in the Armenian of the present day, the same language in which I speak and think and dream. Now do not suppose this is any of my work, or that of any missionary in the field. The translation has been made and book printed at Venice by a fraternity of Catholic Armenian Monks perched there on the Island of St. Lazarus. It is in two volumes, neatly printed and with plates, I think translated from the French. It has not been in any respect materially altered, and when it is so, not on account of religious sentiment. The account of the negro prayer and exhortation meetings is given in full, though the translator, not knowing what we mean by people's becoming Christians, took pains to insert at the bottom of the page that at these meetings of the negroes great effects were sometimes produced by the warm-hearted exhortations and prayers, and it often happened that heathen negroes embraced Christianity on the spot.

"One of your former scholars is now in my house, studying Armenian, and the book which I advised him to take as the best for the language is this 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.'"

WAVERLEY IN BELMONT, October 26, 1860.

MRS. H. B. STOWE.

DEAR MADAM:— I will not make any apology for the liberty which I take of writing to you, although I cannot claim any personal acquaintance. At any rate, I think you will excuse me. The facts which I wish to communicate will, I doubt not, be of sufficient interest to justify me.

It was my privilege, for such I shall esteem it on many accounts, to receive into my family and have under my especial care the young Brahmin whose recent visit to this country you must be acquainted with. I mean Joguth Chunder Gangooly, the first and only individual of his caste who has visited this country. Being highly intelligent and familiar with the social and intellectual character of the Hindoos of his native land, he gave me much information for which, in my scanty knowledge of that country, I was unprepared. Among other things he assured me that "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was a book as well known and as much read in Bengal among his own people as here in America, that it had been translated into their language, and been made a household book. He himself showed a familiar acquaintance with its contents, and assured me that it had done not a little to deepen the loathing of slavery in the minds of the Hindoos, and also to qualify their opinion of our country.

The facts which he gave me I believe to be substantially true, and deemed them such as would have an interest for the author of the book in question. Though I grieve for the wrong and shame which disgraces my country, I take a laudable pride in those pro-

ductions of the true-hearted that appeal to the sympathies of all nations, and find a ready response in the heart of humanity.

With high respect, yours truly,

JAMES THURSTON.

From Mrs. Leonowens, formerly English governess in the family of the King of Siam:

48 INGLIS STREET, HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA,

October 15, 1878.

Mrs. H. B. STOWE.

DEAR MADAM:— The following is the fact, the result of the translation of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" into the Siamese language, by my friend, Sonn Klean, a lady of high rank at the court of Siam. I enclose it to you here, as related in one of my books.

"Among the ladies of the harem I knew one woman who, more than all the rest, helped to enrich my life, and to render fairer and more beautiful every lovely woman I have since chanced to meet. Her name translated itself, and no other name could have been more appropriate, into 'Hidden Perfume.' Her dark eyes were clearer and calmer, her full lips had a stronger expression of tenderness about them, and her brow, which was at times smooth and open, and at others contracted with pain, grew nobler and more beautiful as through her studies in English the purposes of her life strengthened and grew deeper and broader each day. Our daily lessons and translations from English into Siamese had become a part of her happiest hours. The first book we translated was 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' and it soon became her favorite book. She would read it over and over again, though she knew all the characters by heart, and spoke of them as if she had known them all her life. On the 3d of January, 1867, she voluntarily liberated all her slaves, men, women, and children, one hundred and thirty in all, saying, 'I am wishful to be good like Harriet Beecher Stowe, and never again to buy human bodies, but only to let them go free once more.' Thenceforth, to express her entire sympathy and affection for the author of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' she always signed herself Harriet Beecher Stowe, and her sweet voice trembled with love and music whenever she spoke of the lovely American lady who had taught her as even Buddha had taught kings, to respect the rights of her fellow-creatures."

I remain yours very truly,

A. H. LEONOWENS.

The distinctively religious influence of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" has been not the least remarkable of the features of its history.

Among other testimonials in the possession of the writer is a Bible presented by an association of workmen in Eng-

land on the occasion of a lecture delivered to them on "Uncle Tom, as an Illustration of Christianity."

The Christianity represented in the book was so far essential and unsectarian, that alike in the Protestant, Catholic, and Greek church it has found sympathetic readers.

It has, indeed, been reported that "Uncle Tom's Cabin" has been placed in the Index of the Roman Catholic Church, but of this there may be a doubt, as when the author was in Rome she saw it in the hands of the common people, and no less in those of some of the highest officials in the Vatican, and heard from them in conversation expressions of warm sympathy with the purport of the work.

In France it was the testimony of colporteurs that the enthusiasm for the work awakened a demand for the Bible of Uncle Tom, and led to a sale of the Scriptures.

The accomplished translator of M. Charpentier's edition said to the author that, by the researches necessary to translate correctly the numerous citations of Scripture in the work, she had been led to a most intimate knowledge of the sacred writings in French.

The witty scholar and littérateur, Heinrich Heine, speaking of his return to the Bible and its sources of consolation in the last years of his life, uses this language:

"The reawakening of my religious feelings I owe to that holy book the Bible. Astonishing! that after I have whirled about all my life over all the dance-floors of philosophy, and yielded myself to all the orgies of the intellect, and paid my addresses to all possible systems, without satisfaction, like Messalina after a licentious night, I now find myself on the same standpoint where poor Uncle Tom stands, — on that of the Bible. I kneel down by my black brother in the same prayer! What a humiliation! With all my science I have come no farther than the poor ignorant negro who has scarce learned to spell. Poor Tom, indeed, seems to have seen deeper things in the holy book than I. . . . Tom, perhaps, understands them better than I, because more flogging occurs in them, — that is, to say, those ceaseless blows of the whip which have æsthetically disgusted me in reading the Gospels and Acts. But a poor negro slave reads with his back, and understands better than we do. But I, who used to make citations from Homer, now begin to quote the Bible as Uncle Tom does." — *Vermischte Schriften*, p. 77.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL ACCOUNT OF UNCLE
TOM'S CABIN.

[This account was first published in the edition of the book for which Mrs. Stowe's Introduction was written, in 1878. Later researches have brought to light further titles, and these additions are indicated by being inclosed in brackets []. The opportunity has also been taken to revise and correct the original list.]

BRITISH MUSEUM, September 14, 1878.

DEAR SIRS, — I well remember the interest which the late Mr. Thomas Watts took in the story of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," from the moment that he had read it. Mr. Watts, besides being an accomplished philologist and one of the greatest linguists that ever lived, never neglected the current literature of his time, including the novels and romances of his own country and America. Scott and Dickens, Washington Irving and Fenimore Cooper charmed him more than the dull books which great scholars are commonly supposed to be always reading. In Mrs. Beecher Stowe's work he admired not only the powerful descriptions of life in the Slave States, the strokes of character, the humor and the pathos, but above all he was impressed with the deep earnestness of purpose in the writer, and used to express it as his opinion that it was a work destined to prove a most powerful agent in the uprooting of slavery in America. No one in this country was better acquainted than Mr. Watts with the politics of the United States; and in the war which eventually ensued on the subject of slavery, between the Northern and Southern States, he was always a consistent supporter of the policy of President Lincoln.

Of the reasons which induced him to prevail upon Mr. (now Sir Anthony) Panizzi to make a collection for the library of the British Museum of the different translations of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," the extracts given from his letter to Professor Stowe, are a sufficient explanation.

At your desire I have the pleasure to forward to you, as a supplement to Mr. Watts's letter, the accompanying list of editions and translations of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," contained in the Library of the British Museum, as well as of others which have not yet been obtained. Of the latter there is a Servian translation which has been ordered but not yet received.

When this shall have been added, the various languages into which "Uncle Tom's Cabin" has been translated will be

exactly twenty in number,— a copy of each being in the British Museum. These several languages, in alphabetical order, are as follows: viz., Armenian, Bohemian, Danish, Dutch, Finnish, Flemish (only a modification of Dutch, but often treated as a distinct language), French, German, Hungarian or Magyar, Illyrian (by Mr. Watts called Wendish), Polish, Portuguese, Romaic or Modern Greek, Russian, Servian, Spanish, Swedish, Wallachian, Welsh.

There may still be translations in other languages, of which sure intelligence has not yet been obtained.

In some of the languages mentioned, as, for instance, in French and German, there are several distinct versions. A summary of these is given at the end of the general Bibliographical List herewith appended.

I remain, dear sirs,

Yours very truly,

GEORGE BULLEN.

MESSRS. HOUGHTON, OSGOOD & Co.

The letter of Mr. Watts to which Mr. Bullen refers, was addressed to Professor Stowe about 1860, and is as follows:—

Extract from a Letter from the late THOMAS WATTS, ESQ., Librarian of the British Museum, to PROFESSOR STOWE.

DEAR SIRs,— It is certainly one of the most striking features of the popularity of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" that it has been translated into so many languages, and among them into so many obscure ones, languages which it has been so hard for popularity to penetrate. Even the masterpieces of Scott and Dickens have never been translated into Welsh, while this American novel has forced its way, in various shapes, into the languages of the ancient Britons.

There is a complete and excellent translation by Hugh Williams, there is an abridged one by W. Williams, and there is a strange incorporation of it, almost entire, into the body of a tale by Rev. William Rees called "Aelwyd F' Ewythr Robert" (or "Uncle Robert's Hearth.")

In the east of Europe it has found as much acceptance as in the west. The "Edinburgh Review" mentioned some time ago that there was one into Magyar. There are, in fact, three in that language,— one by Tringi, one by Tarbar, and one (probably an abridged one) for the use of children. There are two translations into the Illyrian, and two into the Wal-

lachian. There is one Polish translation, and an adaptation by Miss Arabella Palmer into Russian. A full translation into Russian appears to have been forbidden till lately, lest it might get into circulation among the serfs, among whom it might prove as hazardous to introduce it as the Portuguese version published in Paris among the slaves of Brazil.

Of course the book exists also in Danish, Swedish, and Dutch, (one Dutch edition being published in the island of Batavia.) In the great literary languages of the Continent the circulation has been immense. In the "Bibliographie de la France," at least four versions are mentioned which have run through various editions, and in the Leipsic Catalogue for 1852 and 1853, the distinct German versions enumerated amounted to no less than thirteen.

In the Asiatic languages the only version I have yet seen is the Armenian. Copies of all these versions have been purchased or ordered for the British Museum.

It is customary in all great libraries to make a collection of versions of the Scriptures in various languages and dialects, to serve, among other purposes, for those of philological study. I suggested to Mr. Panizzi, then at the head of the printed book department, that in this point of view it would be of considerable interest to collect the versions of "Uncle Tom."

The translation of the same text by thirteen different translators at precisely the same epoch of a language is a circumstance perhaps altogether unprecedented, and it is one not likely to recur, as the tendency of modern alterations in the law of copyright is to place restrictions on the liberty of translators. The possession, too, of such a book as "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is very different from that of such books as "Thomas à Kempis," in the information it affords to the student of a language. There is every variety of style, from that of animated narration and passionate wailing to that of the most familiar dialogue, and dialogue not only in the language of the upper classes but of the lowest.

The student who has once mastered "Uncle Tom" in Welsh or Wallachian is not likely to meet any further difficulties in his progress through Welsh or Wallachian prose. These considerations, united to those of another character, which had previously led to the collection by the Museum of translations of the plays of Shakespeare, the Antiquary, the Pickwick Club, etc., led to the adoption of my views, and many of these versions have already found their way to the shelves of

the Museum, while others are on their way. When all are assembled the notes and prefaces of different translators would furnish ample material for an instructive article in a review. . . .

Yours very truly,

THOMAS WATTS.

The following is a list of the various editions and translations of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," contained in the library of the British Museum: —

- I. *Complete Texts* and abridgments, extracts, and adaptations, versified or dramatized, of the original English.
- II. *Translations*, in alphabetical order, of the languages, twenty in number, viz.: Armenian, Bohemian, Danish, Dutch, Finnish, Flemish, French, German, Hungarian or Magyar, Illyrian, Italian, Polish, Portuguese, Romaic or Modern Greek, Russian, Spanish, Servian, Swedish, Wallachian, Welsh.*

In these are also comprised abridgments, extracts, and adaptations.

- III. *Appendix*. Containing a list of the various works relating to "Uncle Tom's Cabin;" also critical notices of the work, whether separately published or contained in reviews, magazines, newspapers, etc.

I. ORIGINAL ENGLISH.

Uncle Tom's Cabin; or, Life among the Lowly . . . One hundred and tenth thousand. 2 vols.

John P. Jewett & Co. Boston, U. S. 1852. 12°

Uncle Tom's Cabin; or, Life among the Lowly . . . With introductory remarks by J. Sherman.

H. G. Bohn. London. 1852. 8°

Uncle Tom's Cabin; or, Negro Life in the Slave States of America.

T. Bosworth (Aug. 14th). London. 1852. 8°

Uncle Tom's Cabin; or, Life among the Lowly . . . With a Preface by the Author, written expressly for this edition.

T. Bosworth (Oct. 13th). London. 1852. 8°

Uncle Tom's Cabin . . . With twenty-seven Illustrations on wood by G. Cruikshank, Esq.

J. Cassell. London. 1852. 8°

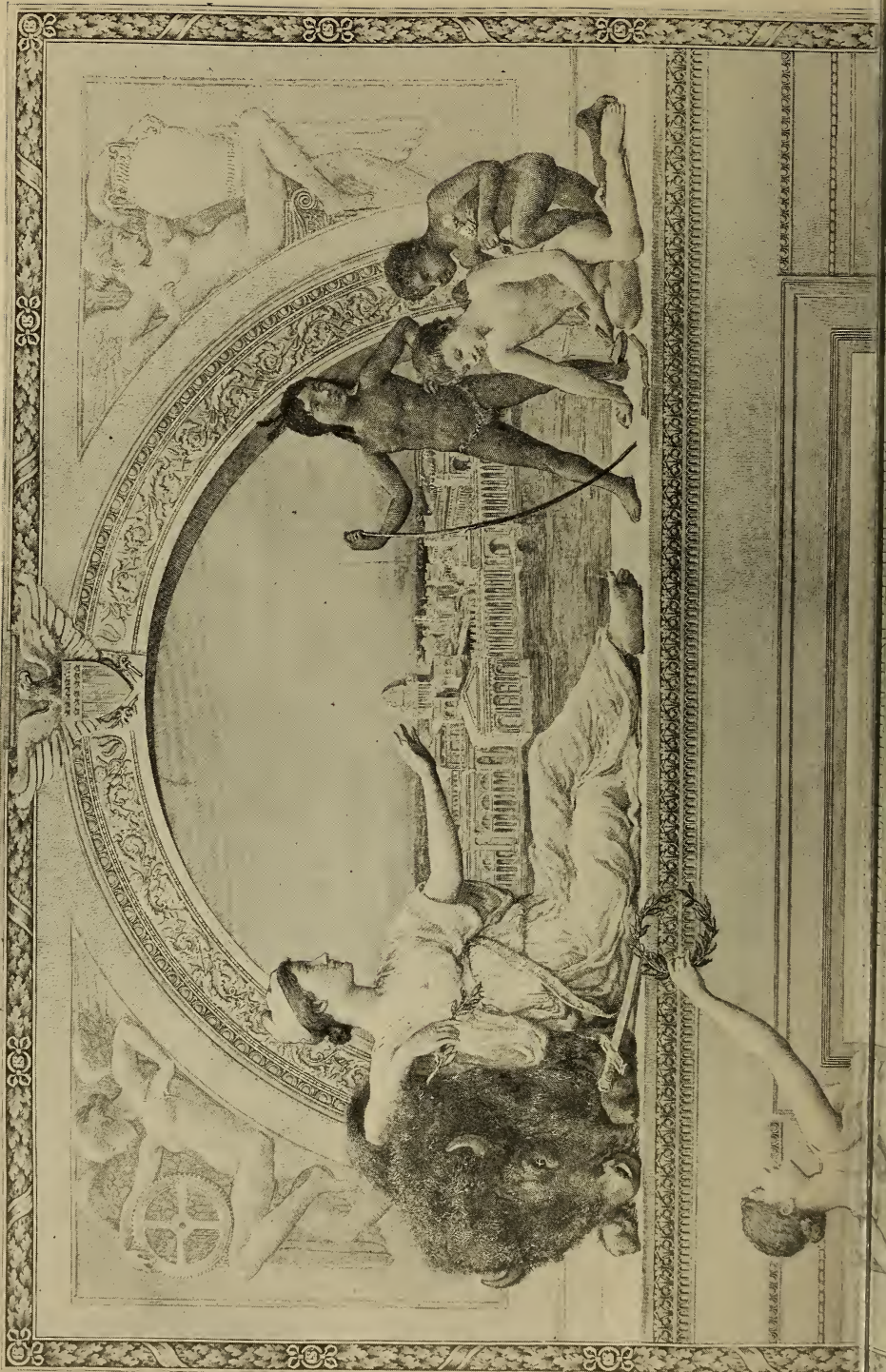
Uncle Tom's Cabin. With a new Preface by H. B. Stowe.

Clarke & Co. London. [1852.] 8°

* This list of translations is omitted as the more recent catalogue obtained for this Report through the courtesy of the officers of the British Museum contains the latest editions and is therefore a little fuller than that printed by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1893.

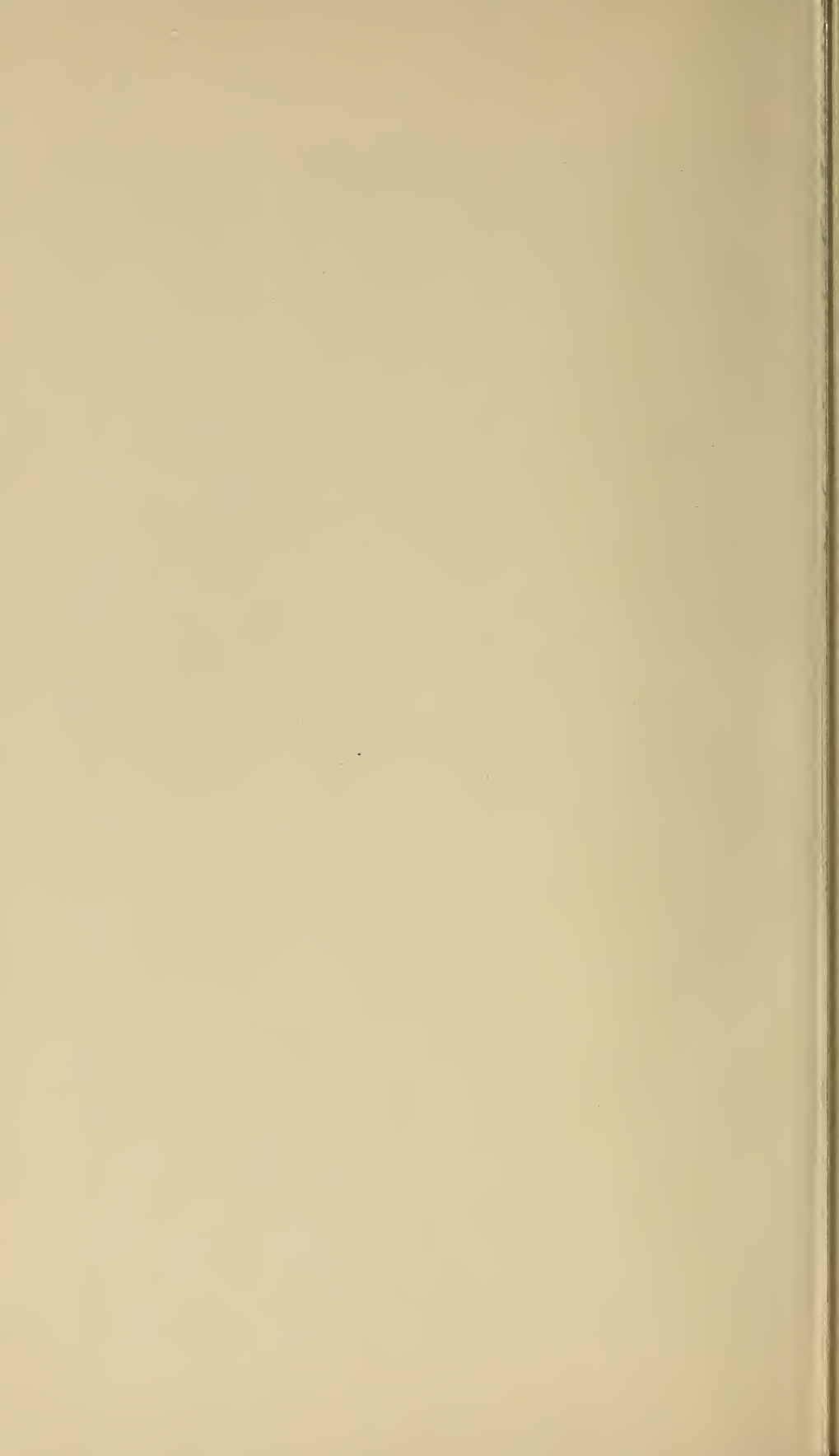
- The People's Illustrated Edition. Uncle Tom's Cabin; or, Negro Life in the Slave States of America. With 50 Engravings.
Clarke & Co. London. 1852. 8°
- Uncle Tom's Cabin; or, Negro Life in the Slave States of America.
[With a Preface signed G.]
Clarke & Co. London. 1852. 12°
- Uncle Tom's Cabin; or, Negro Life in the Slave States of America.
Third edition. [With a Preface by G.]
Clarke & Co. London. 1852. 8°
- Uncle Tom's Cabin; or, Negro Life in the Slave States of America.
(The seventh thousand of this edition.)
C. H. Clarke & Co. London. 1852. 8°
- Uncle Tom's Cabin; or, Negro Life in the Slave States of America
. . . reprinted . . . from the tenth American edition.
Clarke & Co. London. 1852. 8°
- Uncle Tom's Cabin, "the Story of the Age."
J. Gilbert. London. 1852. 18°
- Uncle Tom's Cabin: a Tale of Life among the Lowly; or, Pictures of Slavery in the United States of America. Third edition. Embellished with eight spirited Engravings.
Ingraham, Cooke & Co. London. 1852. 8°
- Uncle Tom's Cabin; or, the History of a Christian Slave. With an Introduction by E. Burritt. With 16 Illustrations, etc.
Patridge & Oakey. London. 1852. 8°
- Uncle Tom's Cabin; or, the History of a Christian Slave . . . With [an Introduction and] twelve Illustrations on Wood, designed by Anelay.
Patridge & Oakey. London. 1852. 8°
- Another edition. Uncle Tom's Cabin; or, the History of a Christian Slave. With an Introduction [and Illustration by H. Anelay].
Patridge & Oakey (Sept. 18th). London. [1852.] 8°
- Uncle Tom's Cabin; or, Negro Life in the Slave States of America. With eight Engravings. [With a Preface signed G.]
Routledge & Co. London. 1852. 8°
- Uncle Tom's Cabin; or, Negro Life in the Slave States of America. Third edition. With forty Illustrations.
Routledge & Co. and Clarke & Co. London. 1852. 8°
- Uncle Tom's Cabin; or, Life among the Lowly. With introductory remarks by J. Sherman.
J. Snow. London. 1852. 8°
- Second edition. Complete for seven pence. Uncle Tom's Cabin . . . Reprinted verbatim from the American edition. Fiftieth thousand.
G. Vickers. London. [1852.] 4°
- Uncle Tom's Cabin. *Tauchnitz, Leipzig. 1852. 16°*. Being part of the Collection of "British Authors." Vol. 243, 44.
- Cassell's edition of Uncle Tom's Cabin [by H. E. B. S.].
London. 1852. 12°
- Uncle Tom's Cabin. *London. 1852. 8°* Forming Vol. 84 of the "Parlour Library."
- Uncle Tom's Cabin; or, Negro Life in the Slave States of America. *London. 1852. 8°*. Being No. 121 of the "Standard Novels."
- Uncle Tom's Cabin; or, Life among the Lowly. New illustrated edition.
Adam & Charles Black. Edinburg. 1853. 8°





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- Uncle Tom's Cabin; or, Negro Life in Slave States of America.
Clarke, Beeton & Co. London. [1853]. 16°
- Uncle Tom's Cabin; or, Life among the Lowly . . . With above
one hundred and fifty illustrations.
N. Cooke. London. 1853. 8°
- Uncle Tom's Cabin; or, Life among the Lowly. Illustrated edition.
Designs by Billings, etc.
S. Low, Son & Co. London. 1853. 8°
- Uncle Tom's Cabin; or, Slave Life in America. [With a Biographi-
cal Sketch of Mrs. H. E. B. Stowe.]
T. Nelson & Sons. London, Edinburgh, printed 1853. 8°
- Uncle Tom's Cabin: a Tale of Life among the Lowly. With a Pre-
face by the . . . Earl of Carlisle.
G. Routledge & Co. London, 1853. 8°
- Uncle Tom's Cabin. Adapted for young persons by Mrs Crowe.
With 8 Illustrations.
G. Routledge & Co. London. 1853. 8°
- Uncle Tom's Cabin: a Tale of Slave Life, etc.
Forming part of the "Universal Library. Fiction, Vol. I.
London, 1853. 8°
- Uncle Tom's Cabin . . . Standard illustrated edition.
London, Ipswich [printed 1857]. 12°
- One of a series called the "Run and Read Library."
- Uncle Tom's Cabin . . . With a Preface by . . . the Earl of
Carlisle. A new edition.
Routledge & Sons. London, [1864.] 8°
- Uncle Tom's Cabin . . . Standard illustrated edition. *London.*
1870. 8° Forming part of the "Lily Series."
- All about Little Eva, from Uncle Tom's Cabin.
London. 1853. 12°
- All about Poor Little Topsy, from Uncle Tom's Cabin.
London. 1853. 12°
- A Peep into Uncle Tom's Cabin. By "Aunt Mary" [i. e. Miss Low].
With an address from Mrs. H. B. Stowe to the Children of Eng-
land and America.
S. Low & Son. London. (Jewett & Co., Boston, U. S.) 1853. 8°
- A selection of passages from Uncle Tom's Cabin.
- Pictures and Stories from Uncle Tom's Cabin (designed to adapt Mrs.
Stowe's narrative to the understanding of the youngest readers).
Edinburgh. 1853. 4°
- The Juvenile Uncle Tom's Cabin. Arranged for young readers. By
Mrs. Crowe.
Routledge & Co. London. 1853. 12°
- An abridgment. With four Illustrations.
- Uncle Tom's Cabin for Children. By Mrs. Crowe.
Routledge & Sons. London. 1868. 12°
- This is another edition of the preceding abridgment. With two Illustrations.
- Uncle Tom's Cabin. A drama of real life. In three Acts [and in
prose]. Adapted from Mrs. Beecher Stowe's celebrated Novel.
London. 1854. 12°
- Contained in Vol. XII. of "Lacy's acting edition of Plays."
- Uncle Tom's Cabin. A drama in six Acts, by G. L. Aiken.
New York. 1868. 12°
- Contained in "French's Standard Drama."

III. APPENDIX.

The Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin; presenting the original facts and documents upon which the story is founded. Together with corroborative Statements, verifying the truth of the Work. By Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe.

Clarke, Beeton & Co.; and Thomas Bosworth. London. [1853.] 8°

A Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin. *Tauchnitz, Leipzig. 1853. 16°*

Forming Vols. 266-67 of the "Collection of British Authors."

A Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin. Second Edition.

Sampson Low, Son & Co. London. 1853. 8°

La Clef de la Case de l'Oncle Tom. Avec les pièces justificatives. Ouvrage traduit par Old Nick [*pseud.* i. e. Paul Emile Dauran Forgues] & A. Joanne.

Paris. 1853. 8°

La Clef de la Case de l'Oncle Tom.

Paris. 1857.

This is another copy of the preceding, with a new title-page and a different date.

Schlüssel zu Onkel Tom's Hütte. Enthaltend die ursprünglichen Thatsachen und Documente, die dieser Geschichte zu Grunde liegen. Zweite Auflage.

Leipzig. 1853. 8°

Forming Bnd. 5 and 7 of the "Neue Volks-Bibliothek, herausgegeben von A. Schrader."

La Slave de la Cabaña del Tio Tom. Traducida de la ultima edicion por G. A. Larrosa.

Madrid, Barcelona [printed], 1855. 8°

REVIEWS AND NOTICES OF "UNCLE TOM'S CABIN," SEPARATELY PUBLISHED; ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED UNDER THE AUTHORS' NAMES.

Adams (F. Colburn). Uncle Tom at Home. A review of the reviewers and repudiators of Uncle Tom's Cabin, by Mrs. Stowe.

Philadelphia. 1853. 12°

Another Edition.

London. [1853.] 12°

Brimblecomb (Nicholas) *pseud.* Uncle Tom's Cabin in Ruins. Triumphant defense of Slavery: in a series of Letters to H. B. Stowe.

Boston, U. S. 1853. 8°

Clare (Edward). The Spirit and Philosophy of Uncle Tom's Cabin.

London. 1853. 12°

Criswell (R.). Uncle Tom's Cabin contrasted with "Buckingham Hall, the Planter's Home;" or, a fair view of both sides of the Slavery Question.

New York. 1853. 12°

Denman (Thomas) *Baron Denman.* "Uncle Tom's Cabin." "Bleak House," Slavery and Slave Trade. Seven articles by Lord Denman, reprinted from the "Standard." With an article containing facts connected with Slavery, by Sir G. Stephen, reprinted from the "Northampton Mercury."

London. 1853. 12°

Second Edition.

London. 1853. 12°

Helps (*Sir Arthur*). A letter on Uncle Tom's Cabin. By the author of "Friends in Council."

Cambridge, U. S. 1852. 8°

Henson (Josiah). "Uncle Tom's Story of his Life." An Autobiography of J. Henson, from 1789 to 1876. With a Preface by Mrs. H. B. Stowe, and an introductory note by G. Sturge and S. Morley. Edited by J. Lobb. [With a Portrait.] Fortieth thousand.

London, 1877. 8°

Senior (Nassau William). American Slavery: a reprint of an article on "Uncle Tom's Cabin," of which a portion was inserted in the 206th number of the Edinburgh Review; and of Mr. Sumner's Speech of the 19th and 20th of May, 1856. With a notice of the events which followed that speech.

London. 1856. 8°

Published without the author's name.

Another Edition.

London. [1862.] 8°

Published with the author's name.

Thompson (George). American Slavery. A lecture delivered in the Music Hall, Store St., Dec. 13th, 1852. Proving by unquestionable evidence the correctness of Mrs. Stowe's portraiture of American Slavery, in her popular work, "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

London. 1853. 12°

REVIEWS AND NOTICES OF "UNCLE TOM'S CABIN," WHICH HAVE APPEARED IN VARIOUS PERIODICALS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM; ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

Note. — Those in the *Welsh* language are printed together at the end.

The "*Athenæum*." London. 1852, p. 574. Notice.

1852, p. 1173. Contrast between "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and the works by Hildreth and W. L. G. Smith.

1859, p. 549. Contrasts the literary merits of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and "The Minister's Wooing."

1863, p. 78. Notice of the Influence of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

The "*Baptist Magazine*." London. 1852. Vol. 44. p. 206. Notice.

The "*Baptist Reporter*." London. 1852. N. S. Vol. 9, p. 206. Notice.

"*Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine*." Edinburgh. 1853. Vol. 74. p. 393. Review of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and "Key."

"*The Christian Reformer*." London. 1853. 3d Series, Vol. 8, p. 472. Review.

The "*Christian Witness*." London. 1852. 8°. Vol. 9, p. 344. Review.

"*The Critic*." London. 1852. fol. p. 293. Notice.

"*Dublin University Magazine*." Dublin. Vol. 40, Nov., 1852. 8°. Review.

"*The Eclectic Review*." London. 1852. 8°. N. S. Vol. 4. Notice Do. Vol. 7. 1854. Notice.

"*The Edinburgh Review*." London. 1855. No. 206. The article "American Slavery," written by N. W. Senior, and twice reprinted by the author with additions.

"*Fraser's Magazine*." London. 1852. 8°. Vol. 46. A critique by A. H.

"*The Free Church Magazine*." Edinburgh. 1852. 8°. N. S. Vol. 1, p. 359. Notice.

"*The General Baptist Repository*." London. 1852. 8°. Vol. 31, p. 339. Notice.

"*The Inquirer*." London. 1852. fol. Vol. 2, p. 644. Review.

"*The Literary Gazette*." London. 1852. fol. Notice.

"*The Local Preacher's Magazine*." London. 1853. 8°. N. S. Vol. 1. Notice.

- "The *Methodist New Connexion Magazine*." London. 1852. 8°. 3d Series, Vol. 20. Review.
- "The *Mother's Magazine*." London. 1852. Review.
- "The *North British Review*." Edinburgh. 1853. 8°. Vol. 18. Review.
- "The *Quarterly Review*." London. 1857. Vol. 101. Review of "Dred" and "Uncle Tom's Cabin."
- "*Sharpe's London Magazine*," conducted by Mrs. S. C. Hall. London. 1852, 1853. 8°. N. S. Vol. 1. Review.
- N. S. Vol. 2. Notice, with Miss Bremer's opinion of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."
- "The *Spectator*." London. 1852. 8°. Notice.
- "*Tait's Edinburgh Magazine*." Edinburgh. 1852. 8°. 2d Series. Notice.
- "The *Westminster Review*." London. 1853. 8°. N. S. Vol. 4. Review.

WELSH REVIEWS AND NOTICES.

- "Y *Cylchgrawn*" [The Circulator]. *Abertawy*. 1853. 8°. Vol. 3. Review of Welsh translation.
- "Y *Dwycgiwr*" [The Reformer]. *Llanelli*. 1852. 8°. Vols. 17 and 18. Notices of Welsh translations.
- "Y *Dysgedydd*" [The Instructor]. *Dolgellau*. 1853. 8°. Notices of Welsh translations.
- "Yr *Eurgrawn Wesleyaidd*" [The Wesleyan Golden Treasury]. *Llanidloes*. 1853. 8°. Vol. 2. Review of Welsh translations.
- "Y *Greal*" [The Miscellany]. *Llangollen*. 1853. 8°. Vol. 2. Review.
- "Yr *Haul*" [The Sun]. *Llanymddyfri*. 18°. Vol. 4. Extracts and Reviews.
- "Y *Traethodydd*" [The Essayist]. *Dinbych*. 1853. 8°. Vol. 9. Notice.

REVIEWS AND NOTICES IN UNITED STATES PERIODICALS.

- "The *Literary World*." *New York*. 1852. fol. Vol. 10. Review.
- "*Littell's Living Age*." *Boston*. 1852. 8°. Reviews from American and English Periodicals.
- "The *New Englander*." *New Haven*. 1852. 8°. Vol. 10. Review.
- "The *New York Quarterly Review*." *New York*. 1853. Vol. 1. Review.
- "The *North American Review*." *Boston*. 1853. 8°. Vol. 77. Review.
- "The *United States Review*." *New York*. 1853. 8°. Vol. 1.
- A Critique in "Blackwood's Magazine." Article, "Slavery and Slave Power in the United States." The writer speaks of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" as "A romance without the slightest pretension to truth, and the foundation of a wholesale attack on the institutions and character of the people of the United States."

REVIEWS AND NOTICES IN FOREIGN PERIODICALS.

- "*Boekzaal der Geleerde Wereld*." *Dutch*. *Amsterdam*. 1853. 12°. Review, by "J. J. V. T."
- "*De Tijd*." *Dutch*. 'SGravenhage, 1853. 8°. Deel 17. Notice, with portrait of Mrs. Stowe.
- "*Vaderlandsche Letteroefeningen*." *Dutch*. *Amsterdam*. 1853. 8°. Review.
- "*De Eendragt*." *Flemish*. *Gent*. 1853. Jaerzang 7. Review, by "R."

- "*Revue Critique des Livres Nouveaux.*" *French. Paris.* 1852. 8°. Review, by "H. A. P."
- "*Revue Contemporaine.*" *French. Paris.* 1852. 8°. Tome 4. Article, "Les Nègres en Amérique," by Philarète Chasles.
- "*Revue des Deux Mondes.*" *French. Paris.* 1852. 8°. 6th series. Tom 16. Article, "Le Roman Abolitioniste en Amérique," by Émile Montégut.
- "*Blätter für literarische Unterhaltung.*" *German. Leipzig.* 1853. 4°. Band I. Review, by Rudolf Gottschall.
- "*Europa.*" *German. Leipzig.* 1853. fol. Review and Notices.
- "*Das Pfennig-Magazin.*" *German. Leipzig.* 1852. fol. Notices.
- "*Unterhaltungen am häuslichen Herd.*" *German. Leipzig.* 1853. 8°. Review.
- "*Il Cimento.*" *Italian. Torino.* 1852. 8°. Review.

TITLES OF VARIOUS EDITIONS, TRANSLATIONS, ABRIDGMENTS, ADAPTATIONS, KEYS, REVIEWS, ETC., NOT CONTAINED IN THE LIBRARY OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM AT THE TIME WHEN THE FOREGOING LISTS WERE COMPILED.

- [Uncle Tom's Cabin; or, Life among the Lowly. New Edition, with Illustrations, and a Bibliography of the Work by George Bullen, Esq., F. S. A., Keeper of the Department of Printed Books, British Museum. Together with an Introductory Account of the Work. *Houghton, Osgood & Co. Boston.* 1878. 8°]
- [Uncle Tom's Cabin; or, Life among the Lowly. New Edition with an Introductory Account of the Work by the Author. *Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Boston.* 1885. 12°]
- [Uncle Tom's Cabin; or, Life among the Lowly. Illustrated by E. W. Kemble. [With introduction.] 2 Vols. *Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Boston.* 1891. 16°]
- [Uncle Tom's Cabin; or, Life among the Lowly. *Universal Edition.* *Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Boston.* 1892. 12°]
- [Uncle Tom's Cabin. *Brunswick Edition.* *Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Boston.* 1893. 18°]
- [Uncle Tom's Cabin; or, Life among the Lowly. With an Introduction setting forth the History of the Novel, and a Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin. *Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Boston.* 2 Vol. 1896. Crown 8°]
- [Uncle Tom's Cabin. A Tale of Life among the Lowly. With Portrait and Twenty-seven Illustrations [woodcuts] by George Cruikshank. *Hutchinson & Co. London.* [no date]. 8°]
- [The Christian Slave. A Drama, founded on a Portion of Uncle Tom's Cabin. Dramatized by Harriet Beecher Stowe, expressly for the Readings of Mrs. Mary E. Webb. *Philips, Sampson & Co. Boston.* 1855. 16°]
- Strejcek Tom, cili: Otroctví ve svobodné Americe. Povídka pro mlady a dospely vek, vzdělaná dle anglického romance od paní Harriet Beecher Stowe. *Bohemian. Prague.* 1853. 12°]
- [Onkel Toms Hytte. Tredie Oplag. *Danish.* 2 Vols. V. Pio. [Kjöbenhavn?] 1876.]
- De Hut van Oom Tom, of het Leven der Negerslaven in Noord-Amerika. Naar het Fransch van de La Bédollière, door W. L. Ritter. *Dutch. Batavia.* 1853. 8°

A copy of this version is in the possession of Professor Stowe.

De Neger hut, of het Leven der Negerslaven in Amerika. Uit Engelsch vertaald door P. Munnich. Eerste Deel.

Dutch. Soerabaya [at the East End of Java]. 1853. 8°

A copy of this version is also in the possession of Professor Stowe.

[De Negerhut. (Uncle Tom's Cabin.) Een Vehaal uit het Slavenleven in Noord-Amerika. Naar den 20sten Amerikaanschen Druk. Uit het Engelsch vertaald door C. M. Mensing. Volks-Uitgave.

Dutch. Amsterdam. 1874. 12°]

La Cabane de l'Oncle Tom. Traduction revue par L. de Wailly et E. Texier.

French. Paris. 1852. 8°

La Cabane de l'Oncle Tom. Traduction complète par A. Michiels. 2e Edition.

French. Paris. 1852. 12°

La Case de l'Oncle Tom. Traduite par L. Pilatte.

French. 2 tom. Paris. 1852. 12°

La Case de l'Oncle Tom. Traduction de La Bédollière. Illustrations Anglaises.

French. Paris. 1852. 4°

Another Edition. *Paris.* 1852. large 8°

Another Edition. *Paris.* 1852. sm. 8°

La Cabane de l'Oncle Tom. Traduction par A. Michiels. 3e Edition.

French. Paris. 1853. 12°

4e Edition. *Paris.* 1853. 12°

La Cabane de l'Oncle Tom. Traduction de MM. Wailly et Texier.

French. Paris. 1853. 4°

2e Edition. *Paris.* 1853. 12°.

La Case du Père Tom. Traduction de La Bédollière. Nouvelle Edition, augmentée d'une notice de G. Sand.

French. Paris. 1853. 12°

La Case de l'Oncle Tom. Traduit par L. Énault.

French. Paris. 1853. 12°

La Case de l'Oncle Tom. Traduction par MM. C. Rowey et A. Rolet.

French. Paris. 1853. 12°

Another Edition. *Paris.* 1853. 8°

La Cabane de l'Oncle Tom. Traduction par Texier et Wailly.

French. Paris. 1853. 4°

Contained in the "Musée Littéraire due Siècle."

La Case de l'Oncle Tom. Traduction de L. Énault.

French. Paris. 1853. 16°

Contained in the "Bibliothèque des Chemis de Fer."

Another Edition. *Paris.* 1853. 12°.

Contained in the "Bibliothèque des meilleurs romans étrangers."

La Case de l'Oncle Tom. Traduit par Victor Ratier. Edition revue par l'Abbé Jouhanneaud.

French. Limoges et Paris. 1853. 8°

"Édition modifiée à l'usage de la Jeunesse."

La Case de l'Oncle Tom. Racontée aux enfants, par Mme Arabella Palmer. Traduite de l'anglais, par A. Viollet. (With Illustrations.]

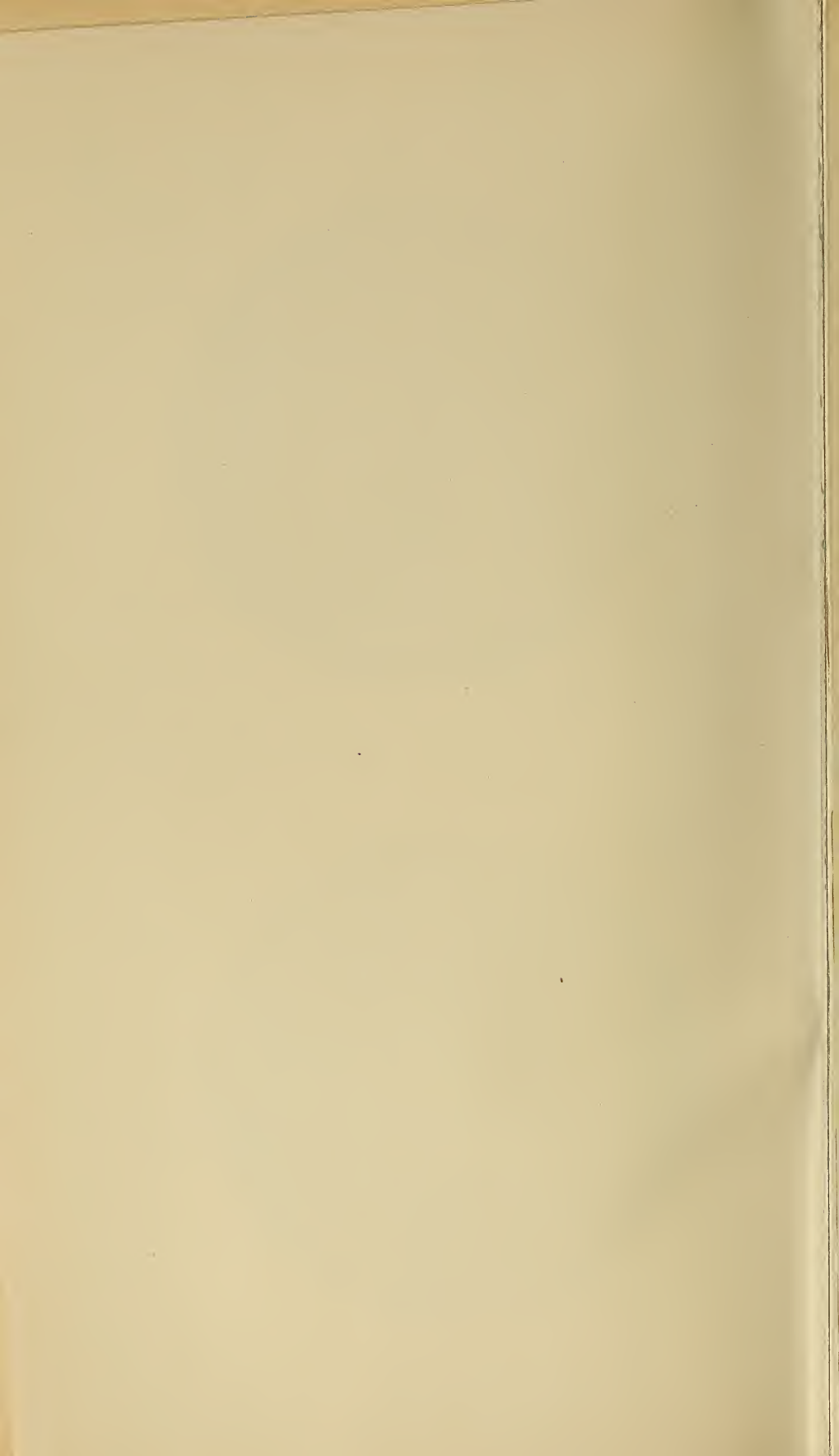
French. Paris. 1853. 12°

La Case de l'Oncle Tom. Traduction de La Bédollière.

French. Paris. 1854. 4°

Contained in the "Panthéon Populaire."





- La Case de l'Oncle Tom. Traduction de V. Ratier. Revue par l'Abbé Jouhanneaud.
French. Limoges et Paris. 1857. 12°
- La Case de l'Oncle Tom. Traduit par La Barré.
French. 3 Vols. Paris. 1861. 12°
- La Case de l'Oncle Tom. Traduction par Mme L. S. Belloc. Avec une préface de Mme Beecher Stowe. Ornée de son Portrait.
French. Paris. 1862. 12°
- Contained in the "Bibliothèque Charpentier."
Reprinted. *Paris. 1872. 12°*
- La Case de l'Oncle Tom. Traduit par M. L. Pilatte. Nouvelle édition, augmentée d'une préface de l'auteur et d'une introduction par G. Sand.
French. Paris. 1862. 12°
- La Case du Père Tom. Traduction de La Bédollière. Notice de G. Sand. Illustrations Anglaises.
French. Paris. 1863. 4°
- Contained in the "Panthéon Populaire."
Reprinted. *Paris. 1874. 4°*
- La Case de l'Oncle Tom. Traduite par L. Enault.
French. Paris. 1864. 12°
- Contained in the "Bibliothèque des meilleurs romans étrangers."
Reprinted. *Paris. 1865. 12°*
Do. *Paris. 1873. 12°*
Do. *Paris. 1875. 12°*
Do. *Paris. 1876. 12°*
- La Case de l'Oncle Tom. Traduction de L. Barré.
French. Paris. 1865.
- [La Case de l'Oncle Tom; ou, Vie de Nègres en Amérique. Roman Américain traduit par Louis Énault.
French. Paris. 1872. 16°]
- [La Case de l'Oncle Tom. Traduit par M. Léon Pilatte. Nouvelle édition, augmentée d'une introduction par George Sand.
French. Paris. 1875. 12°]
- La Case de l'Oncle Tom. Traduction revue par E. du Chatenet.
French. Limoges. 1876. 8°
- Abrégé de l'histoire de l'Oncle Tom, à l'usage de la jeunesse.
French. Leipzig. 1857. 16°
- Forming Vol. 24 of the "Petite Bibliothèque Française."
- La Case de l'Oncle Tom. Drame en huit Actes; par MM. Dumanoir et d'Ennery. Musique de M. Artus. Théâtre de l'Ambigu Comique.
Paris. 1853. 12°
- La Case de l'Oncle Tom. Romance tirée du roman de ce nom, jouée à l'Ambigu, paroles de E. Lecart.
Paris. 1853. 4°
- La Case de l'Oncle Tom. Chanson nouvelle. d'après le drame de ce nom. [By "L. C."]
Paris. 1853. 4°
- Onkel Tom, oder Sklavenleben in der Republik Amerika.
German. Berlin. 1852. 8°
- Onkel Tom's Hütte, oder Negerleben in den Sklavenstaaten Amerikas. Aus dem Englischen. 2 Thle.
German. Berlin. 1852. 8°

- Onkle Tom's Hütte, oder Negerleben in den Sklavenstaaten Amerikas. Aus dem Englischen.
German. 30 Lieferungen. *Leipzig.* 1852. 8°
- Onkel Tom's Hütte. Uebersetzt von F. C. Nordestern.
German. 6 Hefte. *Wein.* 1852. 8°
- Onkel Tom, oder Negerleben in den nordamerikanischen Sklavenstaaten. Uebersetzt von W. E. Dragulin.
German. 4 Bdc. *Leipzig.* 1852. 8°
Forming Bd. 9-12 of the "Amerikanische Bibliothek."
- Onkel Tom's Hütte, oder Negerleben in den Sklavenstaaten des freien Nordamerika. Frei bearbeitet von Ungewitter.
German. *Leipzig.* 1852. 8°
Forming Bd. 317 of the "Belletristisches Lese-Cabinet."
- Slaverei in dem Lande der Freiheit, oder das Leben der Neger in den Sklavenstaaten Nordamerika's. Nach der 15 Auflage von Onkel Tom's Cabin.
German. 4 Bdc. *Leipzig.* 1852. 8°
- Onkel Tom's Hütte, oder die Geschichte eines christlichen Slaven von H. B. Stowe.
German. 11 Bdchen. 1852-52. 4°
Forming Bdchen 1871-1881 of "Das Belletristische Ausland."
- Onkel Tom's Hütte, oder Sklavenleben in den Freistaaten Amerika's. Aus dem Englischen. Zweite Auflage.
German. 3 Thle. *Berlin.* 1853. 8°
- Onkel Tom's Hütte, oder die Geschichte eines christlichen Sklaven. Aus dem Englischen übertragen von L. Du Bois.
German. 3 Thle. *Stuttgart.* 1853. 16°
- Onkel Tom's Hütte, oder Negerleben in den Sklavenstaaten von Amerika. Aus dem Englischen.
German. *Leipzig.* 1853. 8°
Forming Bd. 1 of the "Neue Volks-Bibliothek."
- Onkel Tom's Hütte, oder Negerleben in den Sklavenstaaten von Nordamerika. Mit 50 Illustrationen. Zweite Auflage.
German. *Leipzig.* 1853. 8°
Dritte, mit Anmerkungen vermehrte Auflage.
Leipzig. 1853. 8°
Vierte Auflage. *Leipzig.* 1854. 8°
- Onkel Tom's Hütte, oder Slaverei im Lande der Freiheit. *German.*
Dritte Auflage. 4 Bdc.
German. 4 Bdc. *Leipzig.* 1853. 16°
- Onkel Tom's Hütte, oder Negerleben in Nordamerika. Im Auszuge bearbeitet.
German. *Berlin.* 1853. 16°
- [Onkel Tom's Hütte, oder Negerleben in den Sklavenstaaten von Amerika. Aus dem Englischen übersetzt.
German. *Leipzig.* 1878. 16°
In the Universal-Bibliothek.
- Onkel Tom's Schicksale. Erzählung für die Jugend, von Max Schasler.
German. 2 Bdchen. *Berlin.* 1853. 8°
- Onkel Tom's Schicksale. Erzählungen für die Jugend. Für die deutsche Jugend bearbeitet von Max Schasler.
German. 2 Bdchen. *Berlin.* 1853. 8°
Forming Bdchen 1 of the "Hausbibliothek der Jugend."

- La Capanna di Papa Tom. Libera Versione dal Franchese. etc.
Italian. Napoli. 1853. 8°.
A copy of this version is in the possession of Professor Stowe.
- [La Capanna dello Zio Tom. Nuovo Versione Italiana, Elegamente
Illustrata dal Sig. Bonamore.
Italian. Milano. 1883. 8°.
- [Chata Wuja Tomasza, czyli zycie niewolników w Zjednoczonych
Stanach Północnej Ameryki.
Polish. 2 Tom. Warszawa. 1877. 32°.
- Khizhina dyadi Toma, etc.
Russian. Moscow. 1858. 8°
- Khizhina dyadi Tom, etc.
Russian. St. Petersburg. 1858. 8°.
- Dyadya Tom, etc. [Uncle Tom; or, Life of the Negro-Slaves in
America. A tale adapted from the English by M. F. Butovich.
Abridged.]
Russian. St. Petersburg. 1867. 8°.
- [Khizhina dyadi Toma; Povyest. etc.
Russian. St. Petersburg and Moscow. 1874. 16°]
- Chicha-Tomina Koliba.
Servian. Beigrade. 1854. 8°.
- [La Cabaña del Tio Tom. Traducida al Castellano por A. A.
Orihuela.
Spanish. Paris. 1852. 16°.
- [Onkel Toms Stuga, eller Negerlifvet i Amerikanska Slafstaterna.
Öfversättning af S. J. Callerholm.
Swedish. Göteborg. 1873. 8°.
- [Onkel Toms Stuga. Skildring ur de Vanlottades Lif.
Swedish. Stockholm. 1882. 16°.
- [Three editions were also published between 1860 and 1865 by Alb. Bonnier, Stockholm.]
- [Aelwyd F'Ewythr Robert; neu, Hanes Caban F'Ewythr Tomos.
Gan y Parch. William Rees.
Welsh. Dinbych. 1853. 16°.
- [A Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin; presenting the Original Facts and
Documents upon which the story is founded. Together with
Corroborative Statements verifying the Truth of the Work. By
Harriet Beecher Stowe.
John P. Jewett & Co. Boston. 1853. 8°]
- Nyckeln till Onkel Toms Stuga. [Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin.]
Werkliga Tilldragelser på hwilka Romanen af samma namn
hwilar. Uldrag efter Mrs. H. Beecher Stowe. Öfwersatt efter
Engelska Originalaet.
Swedish. Stockholm. 1853. 16°.
- [The Southern View of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." From The Southern
Literary Messenger. By the Editor [John R. Thompson].
No place or date. 8°]
- [Uncle Tom in England. The London Times on Uncle Tom's Cabin.
A Review from the London Times of Friday, September 3, 1852.
Bunce & Bro., New York. 1852. 8°, paper]
- [Uncle Tom in Paris; or, Views of Slavery Outside the Cabin.
Together with Washington's Views of Slavery, now for the first
Time Published. By Adolphus M. Hart. [Also containing the
London Times Review of September 3, 1852.]
William Taylor & Co. Baltimore. 1854. 12°]

[Notes on Uncle Tom's Cabin: Being a Logical Answer to the Allegations and Inferences against Slavery as an Institution. With a supplementary note on the Key, and an Appendix of Authorities. By the Rev. E. J. Stearns, A.M., Late Professor in St. John's College, Annapolis, Md.

Lippincott, Grambo & Co. Philadelphia. 1853. 16°

[Father Henson's Story of his own Life. With an Introduction by Mrs. H. B. Stowe.

John P. Jewett & Co. Boston. 1858. 12°

While Josiah Henson was not really the original of Uncle Tom (the latter being an entirely imaginary character), yet his life was in many respects a parallel to that of Mrs. Stowe's hero.]

[Reviews in Leading Periodicals as follows:—

Prospective Review. London. 1852. Vol. 8. p. 490.—1853. Vol. 9. p. 248.

Chambers' Edinburgh Journal. Edinburgh. 1852. Vol. 19. pp. 155, 187.—1853. Vol. 19. p. 85.

Southern Literary Messenger. Richmond. 1852. Vol. 18. pp. 620, 721.—1853. Vol. 19. p. 321.

Southern Quarterly Review. Charleston, S. C. 1853. Vol. 23. p. 81.—1854. Vol. 24. p. 214.

Christian Observer. London. 1852. Vol. 52. p. 695.

Irish Quarterly Review. Dublin. 1856. Vol. 6. p. 766.

Western Journal and Civilian. St. Louis. 1853. Vol. 9. p. 133.—Vol. 10. p. 319 (A. Beatty).

Putnam's Monthly Magazine. New York. 1853. Vol. 1. p. 97. ("Success of U. T. C.")

Atlantic Monthly. Boston. 1879. Vol. 43. p. 407 (W. D. Howells).—1896. Vol. 78. p. 311 ("The Story of U. T. C.," by C. D. Warner).

Manhattan. New York. 1882. Vol. 1. p. 28 (W. H. Forman).

Andover Review. Boston. 1885. Vol. 4. p. 363. ("Is it a Novel?")

Magazine of American History. New York. 1890. Vol. 23. p. 16. (F. Y. McCray).

Magazine of Western History. New York. 1890. Vol. 12. p. 24. ("Origin of U. T. C.," by H. D. Teetor.)

[Discourses on Special Occasions and Miscellaneous Papers. By Cornelius Van Santvoord.

M. W. Dodd, New York. 1856. 12°

Contains a chapter entitled "Uncle Tom's Cabin, and colonization."]

TRANSLATIONS OF MRS. H. B. STOWE'S "UNCLE TOM'S CABIN."

A list received from the British Museum.

The starred editions are those which were in the Stowe Cabinet at the World's Fair.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.—TRANSLATIONS.

[Brother Thomas' Cabin, a story by H. B. Stowe, an American Lady.] 2 vols.

Armenian. Venice. 1854. 12°

Strejcek Tom, cili: Otröctvi ve svobodué Americé.

Bohemian. V Praze. 1853. 12°

- Stryc Tomáš, aneb Obrazy ze života černý ch otruku v Americe, z anglického paně H. B. S. (Much abridged.)
Bohemian. V Brně. 1854. 8°
- Strycek Tom. Obraz ze života Amerického.
Bohemian. V Praze. 1877. 8°
- Nové sbírky svazek 125 of Boleslavsky's "Divadelin Ochotník."
- Onkel Tomas, eller Negerlivet i Amerikas Slavestater. Oversat fra den nordamerikanske original af Capt. Schadtler.
Danish. Kjøbenhavn. 1853. 8°
- Onkel Tom's Hytte, eller Negerliv i de Amerikanske Slavesteter. Oversat af P. V. Grove.
Danish. Kjøbenhavn. 1856. 8°
- * De Negerhut. Naar den 20en Amerikaanschen druk, uit het Engelsch vertaald door C. M. Mensing. 2 Deel.
Dutch. Haarlem. 1853. 8°
- * De Hut van Oom Tom. Naar het Fransch door W. L. Ritter.
Dutch. Batavia. 1853. 8°
- * De Neger hut. Uit Engelsch Vertaald door P. Munnich.
Dutch. Soerabaya (Java). 1853. 8°
- Seta Tumon Tupa, lyhykäisesti Kerottu ja Kannilla kuvankasilla valaistu. (Abridged translation.)
Finnish. Turussa. (Abo) 1850, obl. 4°
- De Hut van Onkel Tom, eene Slaven-Geschiedenis. Naer het Engelsch. 3 Deel.
Flemish. Gent. (1852.) 8°
- * La Cabane de l'Oncle Tom, ou les Noirs en Amérique. Traduction par L. de Wailby et E. Texier.
French. Paris. 1852. 8°
- Troisième édition. *Paris. (1853.) 8°*
- * Le Cabane de l'Oncle Tom, traduction complète par A. Michiels, avec une biographie de l'auteur.
French. Paris. 1853. 12°
- Nouvelle édition. *Paris. 1887. 8°*
- Le Case de l'Oncle Tom. ou sort des Nègres Esclaves. Traduction nouvelle par M. L. Casion. 2 tom.
French. Paris. 1853. 12°
- * Le Case de l'Oncle Tom. Traduction complète par Ch. Romey et A. Rolet.
French. Paris. 1853. 12°
- Le Case de l'Oncle Tom racontée aux enfants par Arabella Palmer. Traduit par Alphonse Viollet.
French. Paris. 1852. 8°
- Le Case de l'Oncle Tom. Traduit par Victor Ratier.
French. Paris. 1853. 12°
- * La Case de l'Oncle Tom. Traduction par Old Nick (i. e., P. E. Dauran Forgues) et A. Joanne.
French. Paris. 1853. 8°
- * La Case de l'Oncle Tom. Traduction faite à la demande de l'Auteur par Madame L. S. Belloc, avec une préface de Madame B. Stowe.
French. Paris. 1853. 12°
- * Le Case de l'Oncle Tom. Traduit par L. Pilatte. 2 vols.
French. Paris. 1852. 8°

- * Nouvelle édition revue, et d'une introduction par George Sand.
French. Paris. 1853. 12°
Another edition. 2 vols. *Paris. 1862. 12°*
- * Le Père Tom, ou vie des nègres en Amérique. Traduction de La Bédollière.
French. Paris. 1853. 12°
Nouvelle édition, augmentée d'une notice de G. Sand. Illustrations, etc.
French. Paris. (1859.) 4°
- La Case de l'Oncle Tom. Traduction de L. Enault.
French. Paris. 1853. 8°
One of a series called "Bibliothèque des Chemis de Fer."
Reprinted. *Paris. 1864. 12°*
do *Paris. 1865. 12°*
- * L'Oncle Tom, racontée aux Enfants par Mlle. Rilliet de Constant.
Reprinted. *Paris. 1873. 12°*
do *Paris. 1876. 12°*
do *Paris. 1890. 12°*
- Le Case de l'Oncle Tom. Romance tirée de ce nom, jouée a l'Ambigu, paroles de E. Lecart.
French. Paris. 1853. 4°
- * Le Case de l'Oncle Tom. Drame en huit actes. Par MM. Dumanoir et D'Ennery. Représenté pour la première fois, à Paris sur le Théâtre de l'Ambigu-Comique le 10 Janvier, 1853.
French. Paris. 1853. 4°
Contained in the "Théâtre Contemporain Illustré." 80e série.
- * L'Oncle Tom. Drame en cinq actes et neuf tableaux. Par M. E. Texier et L. de Wailly. Représenté pour la première fois à Paris, sur le Théâtre de la Gaité le 23 Janvier, 1853.
French. Paris. 1853. 8°
Contained in the "Bibliothèque Dramatique," tom. 49.
- Le Case de l'Oncle Tom. Traduction revue par E. du Chatenet.
French. Limoges. (1880.) 8°
- Le Case de l'Oncle Tom. Edition abrégée et illustrée.
French. Paris. 1887. 8°
- * Onkel Tom. oder Sklavenleben in der Republik Amerika.
German. Berlin. 1852. 8°
- * Onkel Tom's Hütte, oder Negerleben in den Sklavenstaaten Amerikas. 2 Thle.
German. Berlin. 1852. 8°
- Onkel Tom's Hütte, 30 Lief.
German. Leipzig. 1852. 8°
- Onkel Tom's Hütte. Uebersetzt von F. C. Nordestern. 6 Hfte.
German. Wien. 1852. 8°
- Onkel Tom. Uebersetzt von W. E. Dragulin. 4 Bde.
German. Leipzig. 1852. 8°
- * Slavery in dem Lande der Freiheit, etc. 4 Bde.
German. Leipzig. 1852. 8°
- Onkel Tom's Hütte, oder die Geschichte eines christlichen Slaven. II Bdchen, 1852-3. 4°
- * Onkel Tom's Hütte. Eine Negergeschichte. 3 Bdchen.
German. Berlin. 1852. 8°
Bdch. 4-6 Jahrg. 5 of "Allgemeine Deutsch Volks Bibliothek."

Oheim Tom's Hütte oder das Leben bei den Niedrigen. Uebersetzt von H. R. Hutten.

German. Boston. U. S. 1853. 8°

* Onkel Tom, oder Schilderungen aus dem Leben in den Sklavenstaaten Nordamerikas. Nach der 35sten englischen Auflage von J. S. Lowe. 2 Bde.

German. Hamburg. 1853. 8°

* Onkel Tom's Hütte. Ein Roman aus dem Leben der Sklaven in Amerika. 2 Bde.

German. Berlin. (1853.) 8°

* Onkel Tom's Hütte, oder das Negerleben in den Sklavenstaaten des freien Nordamerika. In deutscher Auffassungsweise für deutsche Leser bearbeitet von Dr. Ungewitter. Dritte Ausgabe. Mit 6 Illustrationen.

German. Wien. 1853. 8°

* Onkel Tom's Hütte, oder Negerleben in den Sklavenstaaten Amerikas. Aus dem Englischen. Mit 6 Holzschnitten. 3 Bde.

German. Berlin. 1853. 8°

* Onkel Tom's Hütte, oder Negerleben in den Sklavenstaaten von Amerika. Neunte Auflage. Nebst Portrait.

German. Leipzig. 1853. 8°

Bd. I. of Neue-Volks Bibliothek herausgegeben von A. Schrader.

Onkel Tom's Hütte, oder Negerleben in den Sklavenstaaten von Nordamerika. Mit funfzig Illustrationen. Vierte Auflage.

German. Leipzig. 1854. 8°

* Onkel Tom's Hütte, nach dem Englischen . . . für die reifere Jugend bearbeitet von M. Gans.

German. Pesth. (1853.) 8°

* Onkel Tom's Hütte, oder Leiden der Negersklaven in Amerika.

German. Berlin. 1853. 16°

* Onkel Tom's Schicksale. Erzählung für die Jugend. Für die deutsche Jugend bearbeitet von M. Schaster. 2 Bdch.

German. Berlin. (1853.) 8°

Onkel Tom's Hütte. Erzählung für Kinder bearbeitet. Neues Bild, etc.

German. Nürnberg. (1854.) Obl. 4°

Onkel Tom's Hütte, für Kinder. Nach dem Englischen von A. Härtel.

German. Leipzig. (1854.) 16°

Tamás Bátya Kunyhója, vagy, Néger élet a rabszolgatarto Amerikai államokban, B. S. H. utan Angolbol, Trinçi J. 4 kotet.

Hungarian. Pesten. 1853. 12°

Tamás Bátya. Gymermekék számára. Kidolgozta. M. Rokus.

Hungarian. Pesten. 1856. 8°

Tamás Bátya, vagy egy Szerecsen rabszolga története, H. B. Stowe utan irta Tatár Peter. (A versified abridgment.)

Hungarian. Pest. 1857. 8°

* Stric Tomaz all zivljenje zamorcov v Ameriki . . . Svobodno za Slovence zdelal J. B.

Illyrian. V Celoven. 1853. 8°

Stric Tomova Koca, ali zivljenje zamozcov v robnih derzavah svobodne severne Amerike. Is memskega poslovénil F. Malavasic.

Illyrian. V Ljubljani. 1853. 8°

- * La Capanna dello Zio Tommaso; ossia la vita dei Negri in Amerika.
Italian. Lugano. 1853. 8°
- * La Capanna dello Zio Tomasso, scene della Schiavitu dei negri in America, di Baldassar Mazzoni.
Italian. Firenze. 1853.
- * La Capanna di Papa Tom.
Italian. Napoli. 1853. 8°
- * La Capanna dello Zio Tom. narrato ai Fanciulli, di C. Grolli.
Italian. Milano. 1868.
- * La Capanna dello Zio Tom.
Italian. Milan. 1877.
- Chata Wuya Tomasza, czyli zycie niewoluników . . . Przetumaczyt F. Dydacki. 2 tom.
Polish. Lwow. 1853. 8°
- Chatka Ojca Toma, czyli zycie murzynów w stanach niewolniczych Ameryki Północnej. 2 tom.
Polish. Warszawa. 1865. 8°
- * A Cabana do Pai Thomas . . . traduzido por F. L. Alvares d'Andrada. (With plates.) 2 tom.
Portuguese. Paris. 1853. 12°
- An edition published at Athens in 2 vols., 1860, 8°
Romaic or Modern Greek.
- Khizhina dyadi Toma.
Russian. St. Petersburg. 1858. 8°
- Khizhina dyadi Toma.
Russian. Moscow. 1858. 8°
- Khizhina dyadi Toma.
Russian. St. Petersburg. 1865. 8°
- Dyadya Tom. (Abridged by M. F. Butovich.)
Russian. St. Petersburg. 1867. 8°
- Chicha-Tomina Koliba.
Servian. Belgrade. 1854. 8°
- La Cabaña del Tio Tomas, o los Negros en América. 2 tom.
Spanish. Mexico. 1853. 12°
- * La Cabaña del Tio Tom . . . traducida al Castellano por A. A. Orihuela.
Spanish. Paris, 1852, and Bogota, 1853. 8°
- La Cabaña del tio Tomas . . . ilustrada con cinco laminas finas grabadas en acero.
Spanish. Barcelona. 1853. 8°
- La Choza del Negro Tomas. Novela . . . traducida al Castellano. 2 tom.
Spanish. Madrid. 1853. 8°
- La Choza de Tomas. Edicion ilustrada con 26 grabados a parte del testo.
Spanish. Madrid. 1853. 4°
- La Choza de Tom . . . traducida por W. Ayguals de Izo. Segunda edicion.
Spanish. Madrid. 1853. 4°
- La Cabaña del Tio Tom. Version castellano por B. Gabarro. 2 tom.
Spanish. Paris. 12°
- Nyckeln till Onkel Toma Stuga. (Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin.)
Swedish. Stockholm. 1853. 16°

- Onkel Tom's Stuga. Bearbetad för Barn. (An abridgment for children.)
Swedish. Stockholm. 1868. 16°
- Koliba lui Moshu Toma. 2 tom.
Wallachian. Jassy. 1853. 8°
- Bordelulu Unkiului Tom. 2 tom.
Wallachian. Jassy. 1853. 8°
- * Caban f 'Ewyrth Twm . . . gyda . . . gerfluniau gan G. Cruickshank. Cyfieithiad H. Williams.
Welsh. Llundain. 1853. 8°
 Another edition. *Wrexham. (1880.) 8°*
- * Crynodeb o Gaban 'Newyrth Tom. (With a prefatory notice by W. Williams.)
Welsh. Abertawy (1853.) 16°
- * Caban f 'Ewythr Tomos, neu hanes caethwas Christ 'nogol. Crynodeb a waith H. B.
Welsh. Caernarfon. (1860.) 12°
- * Cyflynir Fel arnydd o Barch I Awdures Caban Newyareth Tom. Gaw Y. Cyfiethydd. Cmyreig Y. Lefiad. *Welsh.*
 List prepared by Mr. J. P. Anderson, Clerk of Reading Room, British Museum.

CHAPTER XX.

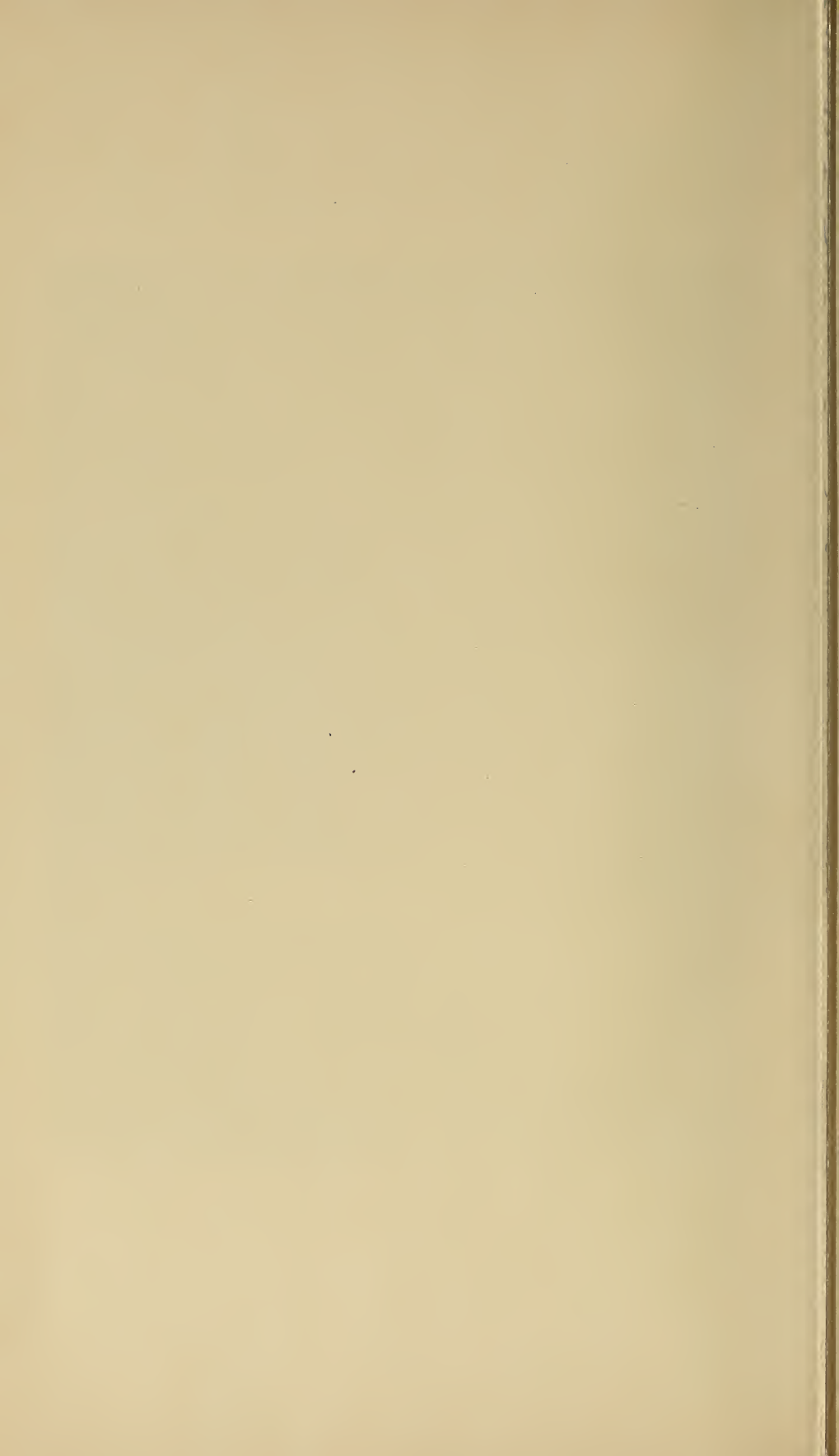
EXHIBITS AND INVENTIONS OF WOMEN.

There is no record in ancient history of just when the men of Gibeon took the women of their households into partnership as hewers of wood and drawers of water, but from the earliest days of most primitive peoples it seems to have been an accomplishment which women were allowed to monopolize without competition, in spite of the restless energy of mankind.

Therefore, in sending to the Woman's Building six exquisitely carved panels of wood for decorative purposes we felt that we were but sending the lineal descendants of an ancient process, "revised, corrected, and with numerous additions," as we say of reprints of old books, and because of this all the more truly marking progress. Their instant and hearty acceptance under the rules then governing that building was equivalent to an award. At the close of the Fair we were asked to contribute them further toward the decoration of a Connecticut corner in what promised to be a permanent memorial building in Chicago to which women everywhere were to contribute something of interest or value. Five out of the six panels we were able to give for this purpose, with the understanding that they should be returned to the Historical Society in our own State should the memorial building fail of erection. An expression of appreciative thanks for these gifts will be found in the last chapter in a letter from the president of the National Commission of Women.



THE LAGOON.



1. WOOD CARVING FOR DECORATION OF WOMAN'S BUILDING.

Miss Gertrude Bradley, Bridgeport,	Panel, presented to Memorial Building.
Miss Miriam Hill, Stonington,	“ “ “ “
Miss Elizabeth B. Sheldon, New Haven,	“ “ “ “
Miss Emma H. Viets, New Britain,	“ “ “ “
Miss Sophia Tracy, Hartford,	“ “ “ “
Mrs. J. E. Root, Hartford,	Panel, returned to contributor.

EXHIBITS INSTALLED IN THE WOMAN'S BUILDING, UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE WOMAN'S BOARD.

FINE ARTS—GROUP 141.

Miss Charlotte E. McLean,	Hartford,	Water color.
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CHINA PAINTING—GROUP 91.

Miss Clara M. Barnes,	New Haven.
Mrs. M. A. Frisbie,	Hartford.
Miss Frances P. Hall,	New Haven.
Miss Mary M. Smith,	Washington.

FANCY WORK—GROUP 104.

Mrs. Thomas Kerr,	Bridgeport.
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ORIGINAL DESIGNS IN SILVER—GROUP 97.

Miss E. W. Palmer,	Stonington.
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ORIGINAL DESIGNS IN WALL PAPER—GROUP 149.

Mrs. Jay F. Ripley,	Hartford,	Award.
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ORIGINAL WORK IN PHOTOGRAPHY—GROUP 151.

Mrs. Marie H. Kendall,	Norfolk,	Award.
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INVENTIONS—GROUP 106.

Mrs. Isabel H. Butler,	Bridgeport,	Award.
Mrs. W. A. Pilkington,	Bridgeport.	

The wood-carving and the majority of these exhibits were not entered for competition, because at the time of their presentation to the judges for the Woman's Building the fact that they were accepted for installation was considered equivalent to an award.

A glance at the accompanying list of inventions patented by Connecticut Women within the space of one generation will show that there are about three times as many for general use as for feminine use alone; twice as many for general use as for purely domestic purposes, and several exclusively for the convenience of men. One would hardly answer "A woman," if asked who invented a curry-comb, a mode of forming the air chamber in dental plates, step-ladders, cooking stoves, sleigh-bells, piano pedal attachments, still alarms, hitching devices, surgical knives, dice boxes, and the check punch in use in banks throughout the civilized world.

It is natural to expect a great deal from all classes of the population in the very heart of that region which is known as the birthplace of Yankee notions. Three-fourths of the mechanical contrivances used in the construction of the buildings at the World's Fair came from Connecticut. In fact, the great constructor of it all, D. F. Burnham, can hark back to a Connecticut ancestor a generation or two ago. But one does not associate much of this peculiar inventive genius with women. One thing, however, is certain, that the original of many an invention made with jackknife and pine stick on winter evenings was watched with interest, and the young inventor's efforts fostered and encouraged, by a sympathetic mother at the family hearthstone.

The following list of patents was compiled from the records in the United States Patent Office, at the instigation of the Woman's Board, as a part of the work in gathering statistics:

WOMAN INVENTORS OF CONNECTICUT.

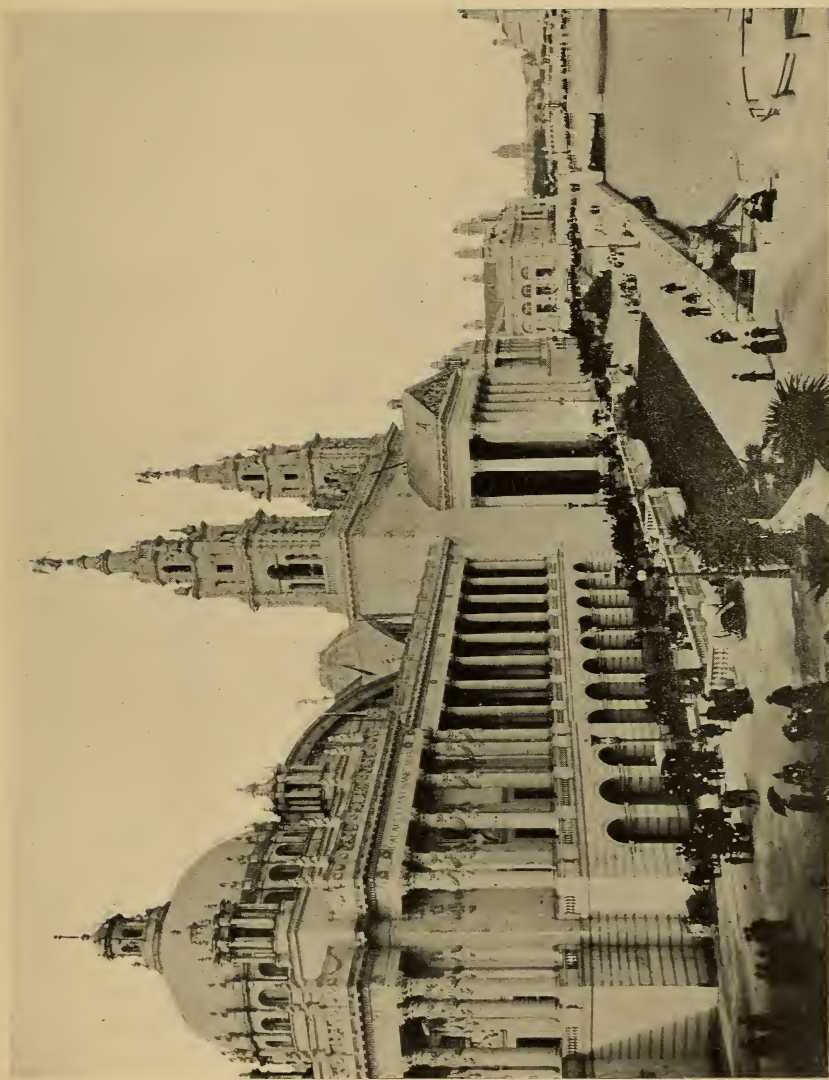
No.	Name and Address.	Title of Invention.	Date.
31,199	Sarah Jane Wheeler, New Britain,	Curry-comb,	Jan. 22, 1861
35,289	Sarah A. Baldwin, Waterbury,	Combination of sofa and bathing-tub,	May 20, 1862
36,388	Sarah A. Baldwin, Waterbury,	Door-plate and card receiver,	Sept. 9, 1862
44,039	Evelyn Beecher, Plymouth, assignor to Henry Beech- er & Co., Waterbury,	Basket,	Aug. 30, 1864
56,210	Catherine A. Griswold, Willimantic,	Skirt-supporting cor- sets,	July 10, 1866
61,825	Catharine A. Griswold, Willimantic,	Corsets,	Feb. 5, 1867
83,327	Mrs. Nancy M. Selden, Chatham,	Pie-tube,	Oct. 20, 1868
102,534	Jane E. Gilman, Hartford,	Work-holders,	May 3, 1870
107,479	Jane E. Gilman, Hartford,	Combined dress- bureaus and bath- tubs,	Sept. 20, 1870
111,429	Mary Ann Boughton, Norwalk,	Modes of forming the air chamber in den- tal plates,	Jan. 31, 1871
112,352	Carrie Jessup, New Haven,	Culinary vessels,	Mar. 7, 1871
113,842	Mary Ann Boughton, Bridgeport,	Cooking stoves,	Apr. 18, 1871
116,585	Catharine A. Griswold, Willimantic,	Corsets,	July 4, 1871
120,995	Mary M. J. O'Sullivan, New Haven,	Dinner-plate covers,	Nov. 14, 1871
123,287	Emily M. Norton, Bridgeport,	Step-ladders,	Jan. 30, 1872
128,412	Harriet H. May, Birmingham,	Bustles,	June 25, 1872
128,813	Charlotte B. Pollock, Norwich,	Bustles,	July 9, 1872
130,801	Lavinia H. Foy, New Haven,	Cuff,	Aug. 27, 1872
133,962	Elizabeth Balmforth, Danbury,	Portable balcony,	Dec. 17, 1872

No.	Name and Address.	Title of Invention.	Date.
137,340	Elizabeth N. Bradley, Bridgeport,	Wall or window washer,	April 1, 1873
137,907	Lavinia H. Foy, New Haven,	Reversible cuff,	April 15, 1873
145,653	Cornelia Hitchcock, Mill- dale, assignor to her- self and William J. Clark, same place.	Coffee-urns,	Dec. 16, 1873
147,259	Ann Harrison, East Hampton,	Sleigh-bells,	Feb. 10, 1874
148,477	Mary E. Marcy, New Haven,	Cosmetic compounds,	Mar. 10, 1874
150,777	Elizabeth E. Norton, Bridgeport,	Skirt elevators,	May 12, 1874
155,823	Sarah W. Blake, Waterbury,	Piano pedal attach- ments,	Oct. 13, 1874
161,123	Della Howland and James W. Howland, New Haven,	Folding-tables,	Mar. 23, 1875
178,789	Harriet H. May, Birmingham,	Corsets,	June 13, 1876
191,175	Sarah R. Raffel, Hartford,	Traveling bags,	May 22, 1877
191,787	Eliza L. Whiton, West Stafford,	Stove polish,	June 12, 1877
197,463	Lavinia H. Foy, New Haven,	Corsets,	Nov. 27, 1877
200,234	Ursula L. Webster, New Haven,	Adjustable patterns for garments,	Feb. 12, 1878
200,384	Lavinia H. Foy, New Haven,	Corsets,	Feb. 19, 1878
212,343	Catharine A. Adams, Milford,	Kitchen cabinets,	Feb. 18, 1879
214,247	Lavinia H. Foy, New Haven,	Corsets,	Apr. 15, 1879
219,796	Evelyn Beecher, New Haven,	Still-alarms,	Sept. 23, 1879
229,225	Sarah G. Young, Hartford,	Sofa-bed,	June 22, 1880
252,935	Mary E. Field, New Haven,	Corset,	Jan. 31, 1882
264,427	Catharine Ann Adams, Milford,	Corset bust and clasp,	Sept. 19, 1882
267,242	Annie M. H. Moss, Monroe,	Dust-pau,	Nov. 7, 1882
274,984	Mary E. Smith, Southbury,	Lamp-supporting bracket for sewing- machines,	Apr. 3, 1883

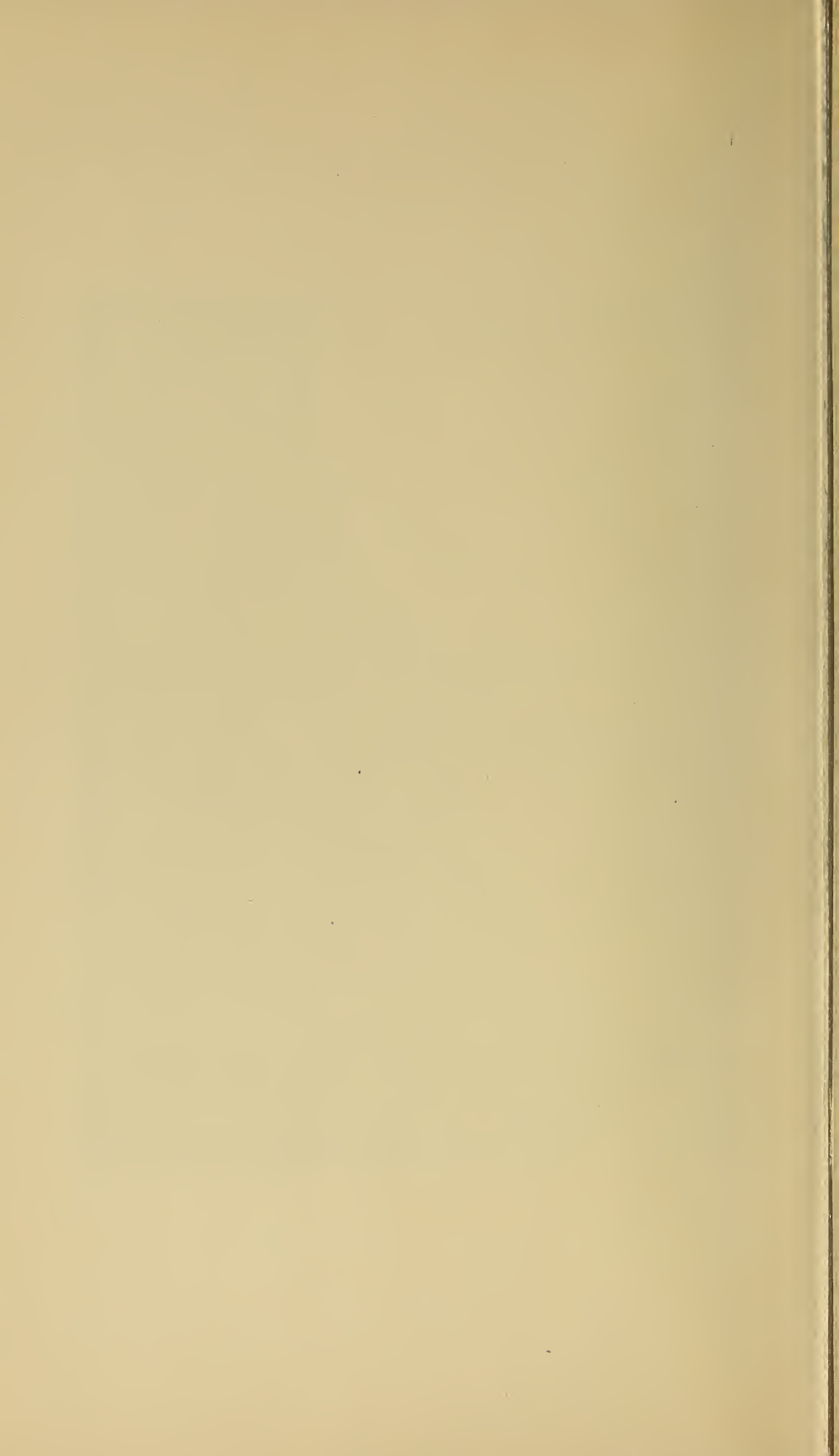
No.	Name and Address.	Title of Invention.	Date.
306,484	Leila C. Harrison, New Haven,	Hitching device,	Oct. 14, 1884
316,414	Emma J. Swartout, Danbury,	Machine for sewing hat-tips,	Apr. 21, 1885
318,776	Mary McWaters, Bethel,	Corset attachment,	May 26, 1885
328,406	Bridget O'Connor, Bridgeport,	Shirt,	Feb. 22, 1887
364,792	Evelyn Beecher, New Haven,	Rotary cutter,	June 14, 1887
384,674	Mary F. Bishop, Bridgeport,	Means for operating egg-beaters,	June 19, 1888
396,962	Bela St. John, Farmington,	Abdominal supporter,	Jan. 29, 1889
397,570	Clara M. Southworth, Bridgeport,	Under arm pad,	Feb. 12, 1889
398,511	Eleanor E. Howe, Bridgeport,	Body brace,	Feb. 26, 1889
404,081	Drusilla M. Fuller, Terryville,	Device for holding head gear,	May 28, 1889
420,651	Jennie B. Fowler, Bridgeport,	Nursing-nipple,	Feb. 4, 1890
420,766	Emma H. Brown, Wethersfield,	Hook and eye,	Feb. 4, 1890
429,100	Ellie N. Sperry, Bridgeport,	Check-punch,	May 27, 1890
429,169	Minnie I. Durgy, Sherman,	Skillet,	June 3, 1890
431,153	Mathilde Schott, New Haven,	Surgical knife,	July 1, 1890
431,325	Marian L. Brewer, Hartford,	Shutter-fastener,	July 1, 1890
435,635	Mathilde Schott, New Haven,	Dice and dice box,	Sept. 2, 1890
435,949	Lizzie T. Potter, Hartford,	Belt-fastener,	Sept. 9, 1890
454,477	Sarah K. Hibler, Stamford,	Press board,	June 23, 1891
461,531	Lizzie T. Potter, Hartford,	Belt-fastener,	Oct. 20, 1891
462,965	Catherine L. Darby, Stamford,	Clothing-protector,	Nov. 10, 1891
463,900	Caroline Hyde, Stonington,	Artificial fruit,	Nov. 24, 1891
468,454	Emma J. Weller, Waterbury,	Seam-iron,	Feb. 9, 1892
471,926	Emma A. Willard, Greenwich,	Bodkin,	Mar. 29, 1892

REISSUE.

No.	Name and Address.	Title of Invention.	Date.
4,427	Catharine Allsop Griswold, Willimantic,	Skirt-supporting cor- sets,	June 20, 1871
5,416	Harriet H. May, Birmingham,	Bustles,	May 20, 1873
5,876	Cornelia Hitchcock, Mill- dale, assignor to herself and William J. Clark, same place,	Coffee-urns,	May 19, 1874
6,448	Lavinia H. Foy, New Haven,	Corsets,	May 25, 1875



THE MECHANIC ARTS.



CHAPTER XXI.

STATISTICS AND INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS.

Among the requests which came from the National Commission of women to the State Boards none were more frequent and persistent than those which urged upon us the exhibition of statistics which should show in round numbers the relations of women to all labor, whether of the head or of the hand.

We were assured that a united canvass embracing "Every people, every tribe, on this terrestrial ball," which could be reached, was to be made, and especially valuable would such statistics become if each State and Territory in our own country could but secure returns which were accurate enough to be used as a basis of comparison with past and future like conditions.

The amount of expense, as well as labor involved, together with the short time allowed us in which to work, made it impossible to take up many of the lines of inquiry and research indicated. A haphazard collection of statistics would prove useless, extravagant, and misleading. Therefore, the Connecticut Board felt obliged to decline to enter upon any extended effort in a field wherein the United States Department of Labor with trained men and millions at its command could do so much more thorough work. But when, some months later, another circular was issued containing questions bearing directly upon the industrial conditions of women employed more especially in large manufacturing centers we felt compelled, in answer to this last most urgent appeal, to furnish as much detailed information as we could secure in the few months left us for effort.

Connecticut industries had an international reputation. To have taken no part in a movement which was to reach the whole civilized world, and which, if the detail asked for was at all accurate and comprehensive, promised to become of such in-

trinsic value, would have been a great omission, and yet, with the last government report still in the hands of the printer, and with our State Labor Bureau unable to furnish any of the particular kind of information asked for, we felt that we had a most difficult task assigned us. There was but one way to accomplish it satisfactorily, and that was to make it a personal matter upon the part of each member of the board.

An individual canvass of every manufacturing interest was undertaken. For the largest manufacturing districts we were so fortunate as to secure, in addition to our own members, the invaluable help of Mrs. Amelia B. Hinman of the National Commission, to whose untiring zeal we owe much of the completeness of our returns. The legislature was in session, and representatives and senators alike did good service in the cause. The village doctor and the clergyman were often pressed into service, and it is safe to say that in our search for information we left no stone unturned. When they were turned in no other way they were driven over, for when one follows the railway in Connecticut he finds it in truth a place of magnificent distances, and often the shortest way to the hill towns was to drive across country.

Much of the work had to be done in February and March, and we had ample opportunity to discover that the conditions which, when the roads in all the colony were bad, gave to those in Hartford and its vicinity "a certain evil pre-eminence," were in our day by no means confined to that neighborhood. The reason given by the historian that "the excellence of the soil was reflected in the bad character of the roads" may be of lasting comfort to the farmer, but to the collector of statistics, trying to make time on a winter's day, the agricultural possibilities of the highways often seemed a trifle overdone.

In no part of the work undertaken by the Connecticut Board did that special characteristic of women which someone has called "sustained enthusiasm" prove so valuable, as in this united effort to secure as fully as possible every important detail of the industrial conditions under which the women labored

who were engaged in gainful occupations in Connecticut. We felt that if these conditions were better than those prevailing in other places the world should know it. If they were worse we should know it ourselves, and, therefore, the entire field was canvassed with such vigor and thoroughness that the statistical experts employed to collate and report upon the data secured gave to the Connecticut returns the honor of first place in value, France, that paradise of statistical fiends, ranking second.

The material secured, together with various photographs, were, at the request of the committee in Chicago, left in the hands of the Commission for more complete tabulation and report, after which they were to be returned to our own labor bureau in Connecticut. The facts contained were embodied together with returns from other sources in a volume of statistical and narrative exhibits of great value, prepared at the request of the Commission, by that eminent sociologist, Dr. E. R. L. Gould, but since the printing of the final reports by the National Commission is not yet an accomplished fact, somewhat of the ground covered in Connecticut is presented in this short history, much of it verified and made more complete through the courtesy of the Hon. Carroll D. Wright, Chief of the Government Department of Labor. An outline only is attempted here. Of the special information obtained regarding the purely industrial class the questions of numbers, of those owning homes, of the single, married, widowed, and divorced are alone considered. The whole question of wages is too involved and many sided, even in Connecticut, where so much is still done "by the people for the people" to be treated intelligently by a novice.

However much we may covet for our own small State the distinction of having the best prevailing conditions for working women, we cannot hope to alter suddenly the evils springing from excess of supply over demand, nor can we alter the fact that the keen competition inseparable from the superabundance of untrained labor has endless disadvantages for women.

The reproduction of the following circulars will explain the direction of some of our inquiries:

EXTRACT FROM CIRCULAR.

The industrial arts, among all primitive peoples, were almost exclusively invented and carried on by women.

They originated the art of cooking and the preparation of food, including the grinding of grain and the making of bread; the curing of skins and furs and the shaping of them into garments; the invention and use of needles, and the twisting of various fibres into threads for sewing and knitting; the weaving of textile fabrics; the use of vegetable dyes; the art of basket-making; the modeling of clay into jars and vases for domestic use, and also their ornamentation and decoration.

When these arts became profitable they were appropriated by men. It is desirable, therefore, that we show the chronological history of the origin, development, and progress of the industries carried on by women from the earliest time down to the present day.

BOARD OF LADY MANAGERS,

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN COMMISSION.

Statistics of Woman's Work in the States.

The president of the Board of Lady Managers believes that no exhibit that can be made by the women of the nation will be of greater interest or more profitable than a full record of what women are doing in all industrial lines. Hence, she desires that the ladies of each State and Territory shall prepare a chart giving full information as to the work of industrial women.

In order to secure uniformity, we would suggest the following heads:

Number of wage-earners, or self-supporting women.

- “ employed in factories, stores, shops, and offices.
- “ owning and controlling farms.
- “ engaged in mining.
- “ engaged in horticulture and floriculture.
- “ engaged in the professions.
- “ engaged in domestic service.
- “ of authors.
- “ of teachers.
- “ engaged in art work and designing.
- “ engaged in literary work.
- “ engaged in other lines.

If this information could be plainly and beautifully engrossed upon a large chart and hung upon the walls of each State building,

it would enable us to make a national summary that would not only be of present value, but would become historical.

The following data show some of the results obtained:

Female population of Connecticut in 1890,	376,720
No. 1. Number of females 10 years and over engaged in gainful occupations in Connecticut in 1890,	71,380
Number of females 14 years and over engaged in gainful occupations in Connecticut in 1890,	1,693
Number of females 15 years and over engaged in gainful occupations in Connecticut in 1890,	69,687
No. 2. Number of women in professions,	4,976
No. 3. Number of women employed in domestic and personal service,	24,907
No. 4. Number of women employed in manufacturing and mechanical industries,	35,804
No. 5. Number of women employed in trade and transportation,	4,926
No. 6. Number of women farmers, planters, and overseers,	683

Farm Ownership.

Number of women owning or occupying farms as heads of families,	2,248
Number of women as farm tenants,	73
Number of women living on owned farms free of incumbrance,	1,762
Number of women living on farms encumbered,	413

Home Ownership.

Number of women heads of families,	28,923
Number of women heads of families owning home in which they lived,	15,277
Number of women, heads of families, who were tenants,	13,646
Number of homes free of encumbrance owned by women,	10,125
Number of homes encumbered owned by women,	5,152

Mining.

Number of women engaged in mining,	1
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Agriculture and Floriculture.

Farmers, planters, and overseers,	683
Agricultural laborers,	62
Dairy women,	12

Nurseries.

Owned and managed by women,	4
Wages paid women per day, 85 cents.	

Seed Farms.

Women employed,	85
Wages paid per day, 65 cents.	

Floriculture.

Whole number of establishments in Connecticut,	120
Whole number owned and managed by women,	5
Whole number women employed,	14
Wages paid women per day,	\$1.00
Total wages per year in Connecticut,	\$4,200.00

Professions.

Architects,	1
Clergy,	26
Dentists,	2
Lawyers,	1
Physicians and surgeons,	89
Authors,	153
Teachers,	3,891
Professors,	14
Artists and teachers of art,	187
Designers and draftsmen,	11
Musicians and teachers of music,	543
Journalists,	140
Actresses,	30

Other Lines.

Managers and showmen,	8
Officials of government,	79
Inventors,	165
Officials of banks and insurance and trust companies,	4
Manufacturing officials,	2
Bookkeepers and accountants,	705
Clerks and copyists,	1,247
Stenographers and typewriters,	310
Telephone and telegraph operators,	281
Packers and shippers,	623
Electric light and power company, employes,	56
Steam railway employes,	24
Street railway employes,	2
Commercial travelers,	8
Foremen and overseers,	17
Porters and helpers in stores,	10
Agents and collectors,	73
Watchman or detective,	1
Messengers and errand girls,	21

Business.

Wholesale dry goods,	1
Dry goods,	9
Drugs and chemicals,	14
Wines and liquors,	4
Grocers,	65
Newspaper sellers,	3
Undertakers,	3
Livery and stable-keepers,	2
Butcher,	1
Teamster,	1
Hucksters and peddlers,	10

Miscellaneous.

Gold and silver workers,	176
Lead and zinc workers,	11
Tinners and tin-makers,	31
Tool and cutlery,	99
Leather goods makers,	34
Gunsmiths, locksmiths, and bell-hangers,	67
Electro platers,	38
Engravers,	13
Machinists,	9
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers,	74
Piano and organ-makers and tuners,	41
Molders,	2
Model and pattern-makers,	2
Paper-hangers,	1
Marble and stone-cutters,	2
Potters,	11
Brick and tile-makers,	1
Blacksmiths,	3
Carpenters and joiners,	2
Engineer, not locomotive,	1
Barbers and hairdressers,	42
Janitors,	19
Saloon-keepers,	28
Restaurant-keepers,	26
Hotel-keepers,	50
Saleswomen,	1,333
Dressmakers, milliners, and seamstresses,	8,451
Tailoresses,	440
Corset-makers,	2,570
Hat and cap-makers,	1,352
Cotton, woolen, and textile mill operatives,	13,057
Rubber factory,	1,229

Brass workers,	532
Clock and watch,	558
Iron and steel workers, including molding,	426
Paper mill operatives,	646
Printers, engravers, and bookbinders,	398
Paper box-makers,	1,064
Wooden box-makers,	90
Powder and cartridge-makers,	292
Housekeepers,	2,264
Boarding and lodginghouse-keepers,	515
Nurses and other service,	1,110
Servants,	18,833
Day laborers,	565
Laundresses,	1,375

	Single.	Married.	Widwd.	Divced.
1. Farmers, planters, and overseers,	77	65	530	11
2. Musicians and teachers of music,	459	44	31	8
3. Professors and teachers,	3,699	102	95	9
4. Hotel and boardinghouse-keepers,	64	143	340	18
5. Dressmakers, milliners, and seamstresses,	6,352	1,008	964	127
6. Tailoresses,	318	42	70	10
7. Corset-makers,	2,339	119	90	22
8. Textile mill operatives,	11,389	1,180	431	57
9. Rubber factory,	1,137	49	40	3
10. Paper mills,	534	69	39	4
11. Paper box-makers,	1,005	34	20	5
12. Stewardesses,	1,028	315	852	69
13. Servants,	16,270	1,072	1,392	99

EXTRACT FROM CIRCULAR.

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS.

Not only has woman become an immense, although generally unrecognized, factor in the industrial world, but hers being essentially the arts of peace and progress, her best work is shown in the numberless charitable, reformatory, educational, and other beneficent institutions which she has had the courage and the ideality to establish for the alleviation of suffering, for the correction of many forms of social injustice and neglect, and for the reformation of long-established wrongs. These institutions exert a strong and steady influence for good, an influence which tends to decrease vice, to make useful citizens of the helpless or depraved, to elevate the standard of morality, and to increase the sum of human happiness; thus most effectively supplementing the best efforts and furthering the highest aims of all government.

All organizations of women must be impressed with the necessity

of making an effective showing of the noble work which each is carrying on.

The following circular was issued to secure facts as to those organizations:

OFFICE BOARD OF LADY MANAGERS,
WORLD'S COLUMBIAN COMMISSION.

Your organization will greatly oblige the Board of Lady Managers of the Columbian Exposition, if you will answer the following questions, and give any additional data that you deem of value in order to fully explain the aims, practical workings, or results of your association. This information is to be inserted in a catalogue of the organizations conducted by women, for the promotion of charitable, philanthropic, intellectual, sanitary, hygienic, industrial, or social and moral reform movements.

The Board of Lady Managers wishes to make this encyclopedia the most complete record of woman's work ever given to the public, and desires to impress every woman that no band of women is too large or too small to find a place in this historic record. If you will all help us we shall succeed in making this work a book of reference for the years to come, and shall be able to show the most wonderful advancement of women along all philanthropic and charitable lines, with their industrial and educational advantages. In view of this, may we ask a prompt and full reply?

1. Name.
2. Date of Organization.
3. Names of Officers.
4. Address of Headquarters and Corresponding Secretary.
5. Number of Charter Members.
6. Present Membership.
7. What are the aims of your Society?
8. Have you any educational features? If so, what are they?
9. Source of income.
10. Annual expenditures.
11. How nearly self-supporting?
12. Remarks.

This special line of work has been placed by the president in care of the Superintendent of Industrial Department. Direct all letters to

Mrs. HELEN M. BARKER.

EXTRACT FROM ENCYCLOPEDIA OF WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS
OF LADY MANAGERS

Name.	Date of organization.	Officers.	Headquarters.	Members-ship.
Literary and Social.				
1 The Thursday Club.	1883	Miss Elizabeth W. Prince, President.	Hartford, 28 Vernon St.	29
2 Review Club.	1890	Lottie Manning, President.	Meriden.	...
3 Conversational Club.	1890	Mrs. J. R. Buck, President.	Hartford.	16
4 The Friday Club.	1884	Miss Mary Bulkeley, President.	Hartford.	30
5 Woman's Club of Seymour.	1892	Miss Sara Winthrop Smith, President.	Seymour.	32
6 Thursday Morning Club.	1889	Miss S. J. Roby, President.	Meriden.	15
7 Monday Afternoon Club.	1886	Miss Palmer, President.	Hartford.	26
8 Waterbury Women's Club.	1889	Miss E. L. Frisbie, President.	Waterbury.	125
9 The Conversational Club.	1892	Miss Elizabeth R. Abbott, President.	Waterbury.	12
10 Willimantic Woman's Club.	1891	Miss Charrie A. Capen, President.	Willimantic.	50
11 The Thursday Club.	1889	.....	South Norwalk.	6
12 Friday Afternoon Club.	1890	.....	South Norwalk.	60
13 Saturday Morning Club.	1881	Miss Edith Woolsey, President.	New Haven, 250 Church St.	27
14 Woman's Work in the Grange.	1881	Miss E. H. Barnes, Vice-President.	Southington.	....
15 Algæ Reading Circle.	1890	Miss May K. Champion, President.	New London, 26 Huntington St.	11
16 Fortnightly Columbian History Club.	1892	Mrs. Emma I. Heath, President.	Danbury, No. 97 Town Hill Av.	....
17 The English Literature Club.	....	Mrs. Curtis H. Bill, President.	Bridgeport.	
Industrial.				
18 Fair Hat Trimmers' Union.	1885	Mrs. Ellen M. Foote, President.	Danbury.	1,800
19 Hat Trimmers' Mutual Aid Association.	....	Mrs. Emma I. Heath, President.	Danbury.	210
20 Hat Trimmers' Association.	1885	Mrs. H. A. Crane, President.	South Norwalk.	400
21 United Workers and Woman's Exchange.	1887	Miss Lewis, President.	Hartford, 49 Pearl St.	700
22 Bridgeport Exchange for Woman's Work.	1887	Mrs. Wm. Jewett, President.	Bridgeport.	200

AS COMPILED FOR THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION BY THE BOARD
—CONNECTICUT.

Aims.	Source of Income.	Annual Expenses	Remarks.
The intellectual advancement of its members and the development of a good literary style. To promote literary culture. Improvement in conversation.	Assessments and fines. Membership fees.	...	Three lectures given during the year.
Study of history, literature, art, and music. Mutual improvement. The advancement of women in all laudable pursuits, etc. Study for mutual improvement.	Fees and fines. Membership fees. Membership fees.	\$30 47	Lectures given. Belongs to the General Federation of Women's Clubs. Has marked educational features. Lectures given.
Study of history—not general, but the selection of certain periods. Mutual improvement. To do good in the community and elsewhere.	Membership fees. Membership fees.	.... 250	Three lectures given annually. Belongs to General Federation of Clubs. Has four departments of work.
Education and study of all topics of interest to women. To awaken to thought and action the women of the city, and create an organized center for the development thereof.	Membership fees. Membership fees.	....	Has studied parliamentary law for two years. Belongs to General Federation. Belongs to General Federation of Clubs.
Mental stimulus and conversational improvement. Literary and musical culture.	Membership fees. Membership fees.	....
To promote culture and social intercourse. The elevation and education of the rural community. To keep up with the learning and culture of the age by a systematic and elevated course of reading. Literary.	Membership fees. Membership fees. Membership fees.	300	Three hundred and thirty honorary members. Lectures. Under control of National Grange. Main feature — educational.
To protect labor.	Dues (self-supporting).	2,843	Composed of members of Hat Trimmers' Union and Mutual Aid Association.
To aid sick and disabled members with benefits ranging from \$3 to \$5 per week for ten weeks.	Membership fees & dues.	550	Belongs to Knights of Labor. Death benefit, \$100.
In the interest of employer and employes. A business organization.	Dues and assessments.	396	Started from a fund of \$2,300 raised by an entertainment. Belongs to Knights of Labor.
To help women to help themselves.	.....	3,000	Pays a funeral benefit of \$100. Does charitable work. Sent \$100 to Johnstown sufferers.
To sell the work of women and assist them to self-helpfulness.	Subscriptions & com'sions.	500	Self-supporting. Has a reading-room and library, debating clubs, choral unions, etc.

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS OF

Name.	Date of organization.	Officers.	Headquarters.	Membership.
23 Woman's Exchange.	1888	Mrs. Henry A. Whitman, President.	Hartford.	350
24 Stamford Exchange for Woman's Work.	1885	Mrs. C. F. Soshe, Corresponding Secretary.	Stamford.	..
25 Sewing-school.	....	Mrs. E. M. Parker, President.	Bridgeport.	....
26 Kitchen Garden.	....	Mrs. H. H. Scribner, President.	Bridgeport.	....
27 Seaside Institute.	1887	Controlled by Trustees.	Bridgeport.	1,100
28 Connecticut Association of Working Girls' Clubs.	....	Miss Jarvis, Chairman.	Brooklyn.	....
29 Warner Club.	1890	Miss Katherine McGrath, President.	Bridgeport.	30
30 Enterprise Club.	1888	Miss White, President.	New Haven, 87 Trumbull St.	30
31 Independence Club.	1891	Miss Datha Bushnell, President.	New Haven, 944 Chapel St.	25
32 Perseverance Club.	1888	Miss M. T. Dana, President.	New Haven, 24 Grove St.	35
33 Hope Club.	1888	Miss Jennie E. Andrews, President.	Rockville.	50
34 Young Women's Christian League.	1882	Miss E. N. Eastman, President.	New Britain.	69
35 Young Ladies' League of Meriden.	1890	Mrs. Charles Young, President.	Meriden.	85
36 City Club.	1885	Mrs. Sidney L. Greer, Sec'y.	Norwich.	70
37 Greeneville Girls' Club. (Branch of City Club).	....	Mrs. Sidney L. Greer, Sec'y.	Norwich.	79
38 Help Each Other Club.	1889	Miss Mary Dexter, President.	Danielson.	30
39 Earnest Workers' Club.	1890	Miss C. B. Wheeler, President.	Bridgeport.	70
40 Young Women's Friendly League.	1889	Miss I. M. Russell, President.	Waterbury, 43 E. Main St.	180
41 Working Girls' Club.	1891	Miss Annie McElroy, President.	Stamford, Atlantic Sq.	108
42 Working Girls' Club.	1889	Miss A. J. Dates, President.	New Britain, 280 Arch St.	50
43 Perseverance Club.	1891	Mrs. Mary E. Bragaw, President.	New London, Union St.	30

CONNECTICUT. — CONTINUED.

Aims.	Source of Income.	Annual Expenses.	Remarks.
To help women to help themselves.	Subscriptions & com'sions.	\$1,150	Was a branch of the United Workers until 1892.
To help women to help themselves.	Subscriptions & com'sions.	....	Attendance, 233.
To teach girls sewing and neatness.	Donations.	....	Attendance, 348.
Teaches girls cooking and housework.	Donations.	....	Fine building erected by Warner Bros. A good library therewith connected.
For the welfare of women employes.	.....	....	Consists of thirteen clubs.
To strengthen, knit together, and protect the interests of the Clubs.	Club dues.	....	Given rooms rent free in Seaside Institute. Aims to be self-supporting.
To become true and noble women. Mutual enjoyment.	Membership dues and entertainm'ts.	....	Members are factory employes. Evening classes. Collecting a library.
To furnish pleasant rooms where its members can pass their evenings.	Membership dues and entertainm'ts.	100	Promotion of higher sort of social life. Evening classes.
To furnish pleasant rooms where its members can pass evenings.	Membership dues and entertainm'ts.	60	Composed largely of working classes for intellectual improvement.
To gain by co-operation, opportunities for the general improvement of members.	Membership dues and entertainm'ts.	160	Has a library. Evening classes.
To provide pleasant rooms where members can learn all ordinary occupations.	Membership dues and entertainm'ts.	185	Lends a helping hand to others. Industrial and intellectual classes.
To secure by co-operation, means of self-improvement, recreation, etc.	Membership dues and entertainm'ts.	....	Classes in German and shorthand.
To benefit self-supporting young women.	Membership dues and entertainm'ts.	280	Under auspices of the United Workers.
For the industrial education and amusement of working girls.	Membership dues and entertainm'ts.	378	Under auspices of the United Workers.
For the industrial education and amusement of working girls.	Membership dues and entertainm'ts.	....	Educational and industrial classes.
Mutual improvement.	Membership dues and entertainm'ts.	100	Composed of women employes of Warner Bros. Evening classes.
Mutual improvement and social pleasure.	Membership dues and entertainm'ts.	....	Has rooms open every evening for working-women. Classes.
To promote the social, mental, and moral welfare of self-dependent girls.	Membership dues and entertainm'ts.	1,000	Members engaged in all occupations. Industrial and intellectual classes.
Mutual improvement and friendship.	Membership dues and entertainm'ts.	1,200	Members mostly factory employes. Evening classes.
Mutual improvement and friendship.	Membership dues and entertainm'ts.	350	Educational and industrial classes.
To provide headquarters for working girls, and to elevate them morally, socially, and physically.	Membership dues and entertainm'ts.	250	

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS OF

Name.	Date of organization.	Officers.	Headquarters.	Membership.
44 Girls' Evening Club.	1891	Mrs. Wilmot, President.	Bridgeport.	....
45 Lend-a-Hand Club.	1889	Mrs. W. C. Lanman, Sec'y.	Norwich.	30
Philanthropic and Charitable.				
46 Girls' Friendly Society.	1885	Mrs. Jacob Knous, Sec'y.	Hartford.	82
47 City Mission Society.	1886	Mrs. George C. Merriam, President.	Meriden, City Mission Bldg.	142
48 Women's Christian Association.	1867	Mrs. George Kellogg, President.	Hartford, 58 Church St.	250
49 Conn. Woman's Christian Temperance Union.	1875	Mrs. S. B. Forbes, President.	Hartford.	4,590
50 Non-partisan Woman's Christian Temp. Union.	1885	Mrs. H. W. Howell, President.	Putnam.	85
51 Woman's Relief Corps of Connecticut.	....	Harriet J. Bodge, Department President.	Hartford.	2,543
52 Connecticut Indian Association.	1881	Mrs. S. T. Kinney, President.	New Haven, 1162 Chapel St.	855
53 Hartford Auxilliary of the American McCall Asso.	1887	Mrs. Geo. M. Stone, President.	Hartford.	....
54 Woman's Aux. to Young Men's Christian Asso.	1892	Mrs. Truman B. Smith, President.	Southington.	100
55 The Order of the Eastern Star.	1874	Mrs. Hannah S. Harvey, Grand Matron.	Bridgeport, 42 Madison Av.	2,000
56 Woman's Aux. to Young Men's Christian Asso.	1892	Mrs. H. I. Mygatt, President.	New Milford.	112
57 Young Women's Christian Association.	1880	Mrs. J. N. Dana, President.	New Haven, 568 Chapel St.	....
58 Order of the King's Daughters of Connecticut.	....	Miss Katharine Gillette, State Secretary.	New Haven, 9 Eld St.	9,000
59 Good Will Club.	1880	Miss Mary Hall, President.	Hartford.	800
60 Hartford Branch of Woman's Board of Missions.	1870	Mrs. Chas. Jewell, President.	Hartford.	800
61 New Haven Branch of Woman's Board of Missions.	1870	Miss Susan E. Daggett, President.	New Haven, 77 Grove St.	5,000
62 Connecticut Branch Woman's Auxilliary to Board of Missions (Episcopal).	1880	Mrs. Samuel Colt, President.	Hartford.	....
63 Woman's Centenary Association of Connecticut.	1871	Miss Ella E. Manning, President.	Stamford.	250
64 Eastern Connecticut Branch of Woman's Board of Missions.	1868	Miss Emily S. Gilman, President.	Norwich.	....
65 Woman's Congregational Home Missionary Soc.	1885	Mrs. Jacob A. Biddle, President.	Hartford, 149 High St.	....

CONNECTICUT. — CONTINUED.

Aims.	Source of Income.	Annual Expenses.	Remarks.
Mutual improvement and sociability.	Membership dues and entertainm'ts.	....	For benefit of working-girls.
To help onward and upward, and to "lend a hand."	Membership dues and entertainm'ts.	....	For benefit of working-girls.
To bind young women together for mutual help, both secular and religious.	Membership fees.	....	Four branches. Under auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Church.
Christian work among the neglected classes outside the ordinary ministrations of the church.	Endowment.	\$2,756	Hon. I. C. Lewis of Meriden presented the society with a business block valued at \$70,000.
To aid young women temporarily, morally, and religiously.	Membership fees and board.	12,800	Owns property worth \$60,000. Boarding-home accommodates sixty inmates.
Promotion of temperance and prohibition of the liquor traffic.	Dues, contributions, etc.	2,870	One hundred and forty-two local unions.
Promotion of the cause of temperance.	Dues, contributions, etc.	175	Scientific temperance instruction.
To assist needy Union veterans and their families.	Per capita tax.	....	Forty-three corps in the State.
To awaken and stimulate public sentiment to a just governmental policy toward the Indians.	Subscriptions and contributions.	2,500	Supports mission station and workers at Fort Hall, Idaho.
To aid the McAll Mission in Paris, France.	Membership fees.	800	
To co-operate in the religious and secular work of the Y. M. C. A.	Membership fees.		
To give practical effect to the beneficent purposes of Freemasonry.	Charter members and dues.	325	Meets annually. Has twenty-eight subordinate chapters.
To assist the Association in any good work for young men.	Membership fees.	....	Evening classes in vocal culture, stenography, etc.
To aid self-supporting young women.	Subscriptions and contributions.	....	Classes in book-keeping, literature, German, etc. Value of property, \$45,000.
To develop spiritual life.	Membership fees.	300	Three counties organized. Supports children's ward in hospital, sewing-school, etc.
To promote the moral, intellectual, and physical improvement of boys.	Donations.	....	Owns a building worth more than \$20,000. For boys from 8 to 21 years.
To send female missionaries to foreign lands; to educate and Christianize pagans.	Dues, contributions, etc.	5,790	Congregational. Eighty-four auxiliaries.
To spread a knowledge of the pure Gospel among women in heathen lands.	Dues, contributions, etc.	12,160	Congregational. One hundred and eighty-eight societies in four counties.
To aid the work of missionary bishops; to help missionaries—home and foreign.	Voluntary contributions.	22,700	Educates daughters of clergymen; provides scholarships in diocesan, Indian, and colored schools.
To promote the interests of the Universalist Church throughout the world.	Membership fees.		
Collection of money for missionary purposes; cultivation of missionary spirit.	Voluntary contributions.	3,500	Thirty-seven auxiliary societies.
To aid all forms of home missionary work.	Collections and gifts.	15,000	Seventy-six auxiliaries. Congregational.

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS OF

Name.	Date of organization.	Officers.	Headquarters.	Membership.
66 Ladies Auxiliary of the Young Men's Chr. Asso.	1888	Mrs. George Van Alstyne, President.	Norwalk.	136
67 Hartford Orphan Asylum.	1833	Mrs. Chas. F. Howard, President.	Hartford.	40
68 Widows' Society.	1826	Mrs. R. E. Day, President.	Hartford, No. 140 Washington St.	9
69 Bridgeport Associated Charities.	1886	Mrs. H. H. Pyle, President.	Bridgeport, 248 Main St.	500
70 Union for Home Work.	1872	Mrs. Samuel Colt, President.	Hartford, 239 Market St.	254
71 Catholic Ladies' Benevolent Association.	1884	Mrs. C. O'Neill, President.	Hartford, 9 Pratt St.	60
72 Larrabee Fund Association.	1864	Mrs. Jacob Knous, President.	Hartford, 426 Asylum St.	28
73 Ladies' Aid Society of Gilead.	1891	Mrs. J. H. Buell, President.	Gilead.	24
74 Ladies' Benevolent Society.	1883	Mrs. Ed. Bugbee, President.	Wauregan.	18
75 United Workers of Norwich.	1876	Miss Maria P. Gilman, President.	Norwich.	1,300
76 Rocknook Children's Home.	....	Mrs. Louisa G. Lane, Sec'y.	Norwich.	....
77 Sheltering Arm.	1877	Mrs. K. H. Leavens, President.	Norwich.	....
78 Cottage Hospital.	1881	Mrs. H. R. Bond, President.	New London.	....
79 Sisters of Mercy.	1831	Sr. M. Rose Maher, Superiororess.	Hartford.	....
80 St. Francis Orphan Asylum.	1862	Sr. M. Rose Maher, Superiororess.	Hartford.	....
81 The Ezra Chappell Benevolent Society.	1866	Mrs. Hannah Chappell, President.	New London.	4
82 The Lewis Female Cent. Society.	1810	Mrs. Lucretia Perry, President.	New London.	150
83 New Haven Orphan Asylum.	1833	.....	New Haven, 610 Elm St.	....
84 Bridgeport Protestant Orphan Asylum.	1867	Mrs. Edw. Sterling, Chairman Board of Managers.	Bridgeport.	....
85 Bridgeport Protestant Widows' Society.	1849	Mrs. Alex. Wheeler, President.	Bridgeport.	270
86 First Church Home for Aged and Destitute Women of New Haven.	1871	Miss Henrietta W. Chaplin, President.	New Haven, 125 Wall St.	23
87 Ladies' Seaman's Friend Society.	1845	Mrs. T. W. Robertson, President.	New London.	70
88 St. John's Sewing Circle.	1890	Mrs. John Moran, President.	New London.	36
89 United Workers of New London.	1892	Miss Alice Chew, President.	New London.	675
90 Day Nursery.	....	Miss Helen Wordin, President.	Bridgeport.	....

CONNECTICUT. — CONTINUED.

Aims.	Source of Income.	Annual Expenses.	Remarks.
To assist the association in its work among young men.	.....	\$200	Endeavors to make the Association rooms attractive.
Care and support of children needing homes (not of necessity orphans).	Invested funds and subscript's.	15,000	
To relieve aged widows.	Legacies.	1,700	
To remedy the evil of street begging. Investigates the case of each applicant.	Legacies, donations, etc.	3,535	Maintains kitchen garden, sewing-school, girls' evening club, labor bureau, etc.
To care for women and children of the poor who are helped by being taught to help themselves. Charity and benevolence.	Membership fees and subscriptions. Membership dues.	6,000	Maintains a cooking-school, training-school for housework, crèche, and diet-kitchen.
To distribute the income from the Larrabee fund to lame, deformed, or maimed females of the town of Hartford.	.....	....	Beneficiaries receive small quarterly allowances. Amount of fund, \$21,000.
Benevolent purposes.	Entertainments, etc.	100	
To extend help to the poor of the city and vicinity.	Fees and work.	60	Helps in mission work.
Promotion of practical benevolence.	Contributions and donations.	14,189	Maintains children's home, Sheltering Arm, girls' club, employment bureau, district and almshouse visitations, etc.
The care of destitute children.	Donations and board.	2,760	Under auspices of United Workers.
To care for the sick poor.	Voluntary gifts.	4,200	Under auspices of United Workers.
To provide a home for the sick.	Patients pay, etc.	200	Five beds. Soon to be supplanted by public hospital.
To acquire all possible perfection in virtue, and to serve the sick, poor, and ignorant. Care and education of orphans.	City funds and contributions. ....	....	300 children. Costs about \$100 annually for each child.
To aid the poor of New London.	Interest on fund.	396	
To relieve the necessities of the poor.	Bequest, contributions.	940	
The care of orphans, half-orphans, and destitute children.	Invested funds and public funds.	17,000	Accommodates one hundred and forty children.
Care and education of orphans.	Invested funds & subscriptions.	2,645	Forty-eight inmates. Under a board of trustees.
To aid indigent widows in the home and township.	Bequests and fees.	3,992	The Sterling Home was erected by this society in 1884.
To provide a comfortable home for aged and destitute women belonging to the Center Church and sister churches.	Donations and board.	....	Twelve inmates.
To aid destitute seamen and their families.	Investments, etc.	300	
Clothing of the poor.	Donat'ns, etc.	85	
To secure united and consecutive efforts in benevolent work among the needy.	Contributions, etc.	600	
To care for the children of working-women during the day.	Donations.	....	Five hundred and fifty-four in attendance.

CONNECTICUT. — CONTINUED.

Aims.	Source of Income.	Annual Expenses.	Remarks.
To assist, reclaim, and reform erring women. To aid friendless women and provide a temporary home for them.	Subscriptions and collections.	1,200	The inmates are fitted to honorably support themselves.
To provide a temporary home for girls who have been led astray; to give them employment and instruction.	Legacies and donations.	....	Also provides a home for small children and infants with their mothers. Home for old ladies in connection.}
To secure for women full rights of citizenship. To secure political equality to women.	Membership fees, etc.	....	Recently received a gift of \$10,000 from Mr. Isaac Lewis, Meriden.
To establish and maintain an art school with a view to practical training in the various branches.	Membership fees, tuition, etc.	898	Free-hand drawing, painting, mechanical and industrial designing and decorative work taught. Art lectures given to the public.
To assist the National Commission in collecting statistics, and in preparing an exhibit of woman's work for the Columbian Exposition.	State appropriation, \$7,000.		The resignation of Mrs. Morgan G. Bulkeley in December, 1892, made the election of a second President necessary.
To promote an interest in cycling among women.	Dues and fines.	....	For physical recreation.

The great number of local societies makes it impossible to present them in detail. In Connecticut they are as follows :

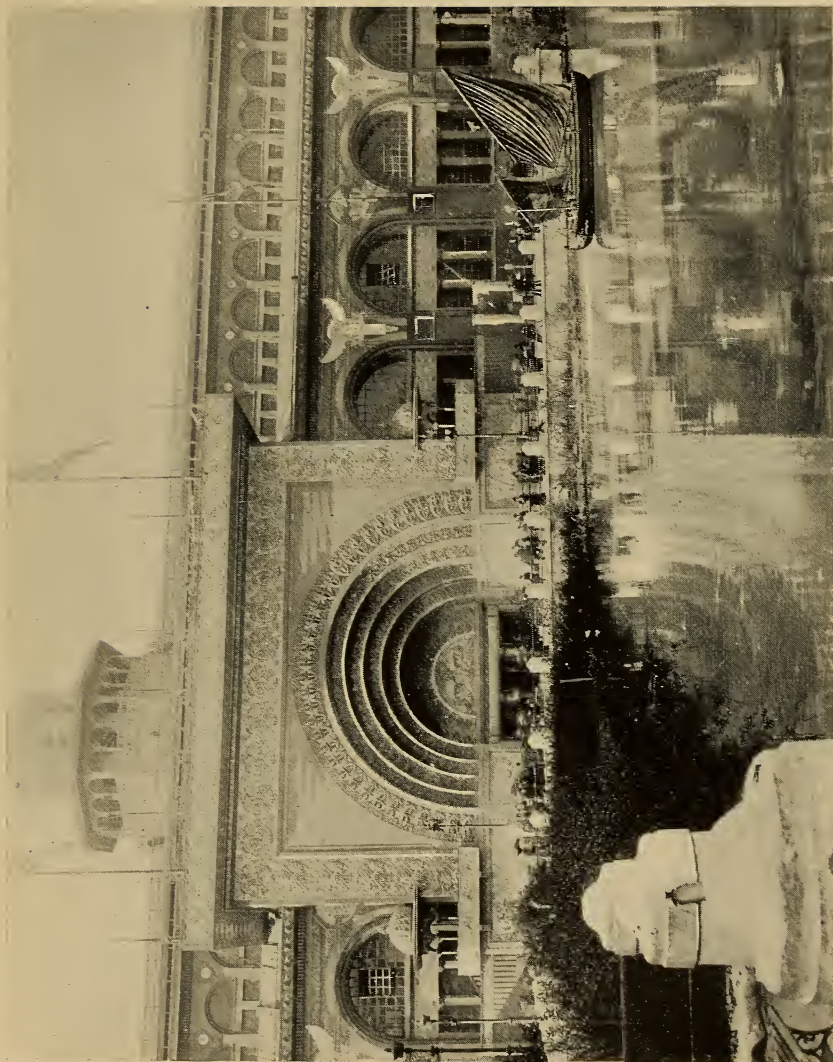
Local Missionary Societies,	.	.	.	.	.	400
Local Unions of W. C. Y. A.,	.	.	.	.	.	142
Corps of Woman's Relief—Corps,	.	.	.	.	.	43
Chapters Order Eastern Star,	.	.	.	.	.	28
Indian Associations,	.	.	.	.	.	11

CHAPTER XXII.

FINANCIAL WORK OF THE BOARD.

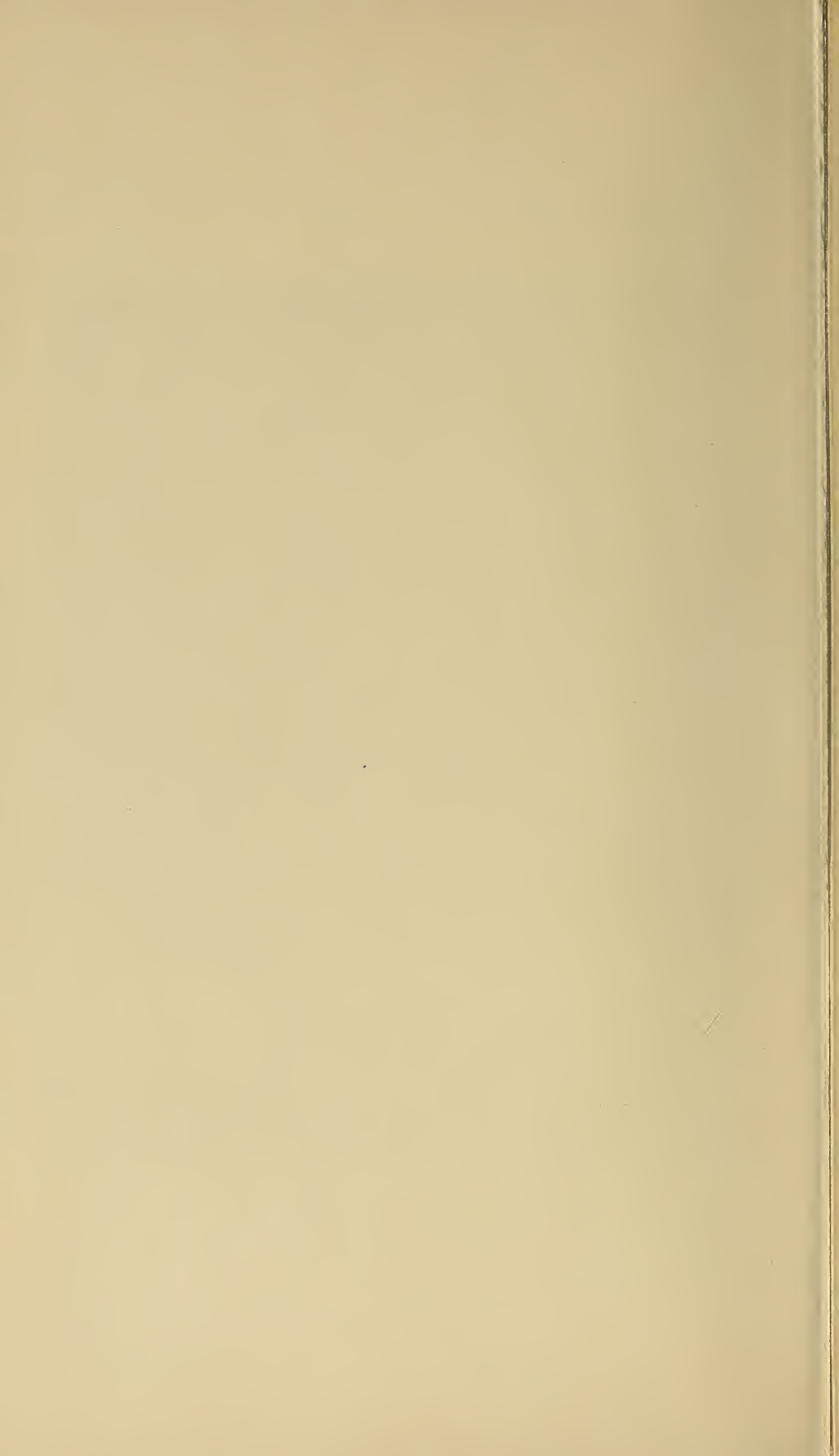
The delightful courage of the man who had the wit to discover and the frankness to own that "nothing is so fallacious as figures, except facts," puts him at once upon a footing with Columbus and other fearless navigators and discoverers. Using the statement as a text, and a solemn warning as well, no attempt will be made in this chapter to prove in round numbers that the expenditure of the appropriation given the Woman's Board of World's Fair Managers of Connecticut was the wisest, most conservative, or most far-reaching that could have been made. At the close of the Board work a detailed statement and itemized account, arranged in neat columns, and capable of proving either way, was submitted in due form to the treasurer of the Men's Board, and, upon being duly approved and accepted, was promptly filed away for future reference, since nothing seems more interesting to the antiquarian than old accounts. If any one doubts this let him study the catalogue of any exhibition of Colonial or Revolutionary relics, and he will discover that the Father of his Country even does not escape having the homely commonplace of his laundry bills audited and reaudited by successive admiring and curious generations.

For the first time in its history the Congress of the United States appropriated a definite sum of money to be used exclusively by women for their own interests and advancement. Probably the same thing was true in the history of States, but in Connecticut our relations with the Men's Board, to whom we owed our appropriation, were so simple, straightforward, and business-like, that it is to be feared we failed to remember that we worked under unusual conditions. They certainly failed equally to remind us of the fact.



FRANCES BELL, OPHSON.

DOOR OF TRANSPORTATION BUILDING.



The sum of five, out of the fifty thousand dollars subscribed for Exposition purposes by the citizens of the State, was placed to our credit upon vote of the commission. An order upon the treasurer of the general fund, signed by the president of the Woman's Board, was sufficient to cause the sum specified to be placed in the hands of our own treasurer, who, in turn, paid all bills upon the presentation of vouchers, which had been properly audited by a committee appointed for that purpose.

Our method of work was very simple. The State contains eight counties, and two managers and two alternates were appointed in each. They, in turn, divided the county into four divisions, each taking for her field of operation the section nearest her place of residence, thereby saving all unnecessary expenditure of time and strength, as well as money.

When an unusual amount of work developed in a county, as, for instance, gaining statistics in a crowded manufacturing center, we engaged, at a definite salary, the best outside service we could secure, to lighten the difficulties encountered. With one exception, that of our treasurer, whose work was very exacting, the members of the Woman's Board gave the most devoted and persistent effort to this common cause literally "without money and without price."

Unhampered by suggestions or restrictions, and sure of the most cordial support of the Men's Board, whenever we needed it, we used the utmost freedom in carrying forward our work by whatever steps commended themselves as a valuable means of advancement.

The absolute harmony existing in our organization, whose members showed the most delightful spirit of enthusiastic cooperation from first to last, reduced the necessity for general meetings to the lowest possible number. We had no "chronic objector" to checkmate our best intentions, and though we may have lost the inspiration of battle, we gained in time, money, and enthusiasm by being able to confine our con-

ferences exclusively to reports, comparisons, and details of future work.

The following brief outline gives the main channels of expense, as well as of work followed:

The Children's Building.

The Woman's Dormitory Association.

The entire expense of all exhibits sent out under the direction of the Board.

Collecting articles of artistic or historic interest for exhibition.

Collecting statistics relating to labor, and to educational, philanthropic, religious, and social movements.

Collecting and arrangement of an exhibit of literature.

Collecting and printing of a book of short stories, poems, essays, and other articles.

The decoration and furnishing of a room in the Woman's Building.

Collecting wood carving for the library in the Woman's Building.

The direction of the decorations and furnishing of the Connecticut State Building.

The request for the sum of three hundred dollars as our share in the funds which was to be used in the construction of a house for little children upon the Exposition grounds found immediate response, the members of the Board contributing, or raising, two hundred and twenty-six of the three hundred dollars we were asked to guarantee.

The disposal of shares of stock in the Woman's Dormitory Association also commended itself to us as well worth while. The various circulars sent us from headquarters, one of which is reproduced at the end of this chapter, promised a safe, as well as economical, way in which women of limited means could avail themselves of the wonderful advantages of the Exposition. Two hundred and fifty shares of stock were apportioned to us, an amount nearly doubled later, in answer to eager applications from women, mainly teachers, who were glad to avail themselves of what promised to be at least a safe starting point.

The exhibits sent out under the direction and at the expense of the Board were very few.

A greater expense was incurred in letting both artists and workers in every field know that the Board was willing to help them to the utmost in other ways than in actual exhibits. There were several reasons for this. Lack of sufficient space for a successful exhibition of articles was a very important one. The outlay devoted to gaining statistics was mainly the traveling expenses of the various members in their personal canvass. The results more than repaid us for the strenuous effort required, a history of which would prove a valuable object lesson in tact, courage, patience, and endurance. The exhibit of literature was the most costly, as it was the most valuable and enduring of all our exhibits. The cabinet in which Mrs. Stowe's books and silver were shown to the public was only secured after days of fruitless search among the wares of the best furnishers and decorators in New York. Standing apart from the general decoration of that most charming room, the library in the Woman's Building, it had to be in harmony with its surroundings, besides being perfectly adapted to the purpose for which it was secured. A beautiful edition of all Mrs. Stowe's books was especially brought out for us by her publishers, Houghton, Mifflin & Co., and besides these we spared no pains to have our general collection of literature complete.

When we began collecting the work of writers of poems, short stories, and essays, it was proposed to spend but fifty dollars in the collection, using typewritten copies to insure conformity with other work of the same kind exhibited by sister States, but the work grew and grew, not unlike a modern Jack's beanstalk, in the hands of the able woman having it in charge, until a full-fledged book, in an attractive cover, with a frontispiece and the best of printer's ink within, claimed the Woman's Board as godmother.

By gaining a copyright, or giving credit for all the articles contained, we were able, after presenting the book in directions

which would enhance its value, to sell copies enough to cover a large share of the expense we had incurred in its production, besides adding a unique and valuable feature to our exhibit of literature.

The six beautifully-carved panels of wood which were used as a part of the decorations of the library in the Woman's Building were nearly all paid for out of the appropriation. While the decoration and furnishing of the room known as the Connecticut Room was, and remains, one of the most satisfactory results of our work as a Board, its influence for the direct advancement of womankind outlasts, as we hoped it would, the fleeting enthusiasm of the World's Fair. The collection of rare and historic articles, both for exhibition and for the furnishing of the Connecticut house, came under the head of expense of members, since that also was mainly traveling expenses incurred in going from place to place in the search for what was attractive or appropriate. The actual expense of furnishing in detail, together with the decorations of the house, which the Building Committee placed in the hands of a committee from the Woman's Board did not, of course, come out of our appropriation, which was increased by an additional two thousand dollars when the State assumed the expense of conducting Exposition affairs. This additional sum enabled us to furnish the Connecticut Room, to print the Board book, and to gather the industrial statistics asked of us. The sale of the book, "Selections from the Writings of Connecticut Women," paid every expense connected with it except a part of the printing. At the close of the Fair the carved panels, which we sent to the Woman's Building, were, at the request of the Committee at headquarters, presented as gifts to the Women's Memorial Building. For the same purpose the Connecticut Board, in a formal letter to Mrs. Palmer, presented a beautiful copy of the *edition de luxe* of the book "Selections from the Writings of Connecticut Women," also a volume containing early compositions of Harriet Beecher Stowe, Fanny Fern, and Lydia H. Sigourney, and other rare books.

That part of the furniture which had been used in the Connecticut room in the Woman's Building, and which was suitable for gifts, was purchased by the president for a nominal sum and presented, in the name of the Board, to various libraries and historical societies.

In the same way a legal transfer was made of the remaining copies of the Board book, which were afterward distributed to the larger libraries and to those of our own State.

The collection of literature, together with the cabinet which held Mrs. Stowe's exhibit, was presented to the State Historical Society.

Very generously, the remainder of the furniture was purchased by ex-Governor Morgan G. Bulkeley, for a third of its original value, the sum fixed upon by the committee in charge, and placed at the disposal of the members of the Board, who in turn purchased it for its historical value.

The proceeds from these sales were placed in the hands of the treasurer of the Men's Board, and the Woman's Board had the delightful satisfaction of coming out on the right side of their balance sheet, with an unexpended sum to their credit. A general financial report only is herewith presented.

.....189

BOARD OF LADY MANAGERS OF CONNECTICUT,

To.....

of.....Dr.

For Traveling Expenses incurred in attending meeting of.....

.....at.....

Members and Officers of the Board of Lady Managers will please fill out the above, giving name and P. O. address, place and date of meeting attended, and the amount of expenses incurred, and send the same to the Treasurer,

MISS LUCY P. TROWBRIDGE, 210 Prospect Street, New Haven, Conn., who will send check for the amount. The check endorsed by the member, together with this statement, will be the Treasurer's voucher for the payment of such expenses.

TREASURER'S VOUCHER,

No.

BOARD OF
LADY MANAGERS,
CONNECTICUT.

.....
\$

THE BOARD OF LADY MANAGERS OF CONNECTICUT.

In account with Connecticut Board of World's Fair Managers.

Receipts.

Received from Treasurer as per appropriations of main Board,	\$7,000.00
“ “ Subscriptions to Children's building,	226.00
“ “ Sales of book "Selections from the Writings of Connecticut Women,"	135.33
“ “ Sales of furniture Connecticut room,	103.00
Total Receipts,	<u>\$7,464.33</u>

Disbursements.

Paid for collection of books, cabinet, etc.,	\$227.65
“ “ Exhibit of literature for Library in Woman's Building,	609.92
“ “ List of Women Inventors of Connecticut,	5.00
“ “ Printing,	25.00
“ “ Carving panels, framing photos,	99.75
“ “ Painting table top,	100.00
“ “ Labor in gathering statistics,	895.57
“ “ Decoration of Connecticut room and furniture, . . .	1,633.14
“ “ Expenses of Board of Managers,	3,091.79
“ “ Appropriation for Children's building,	300.00
“ “ Expense of special exhibits,	13.94
Total disbursements,	<u>7,001.76</u>
Refunded to Treasurer of main Board,	462.57
	<u>\$7,464.33</u>

THE WOMAN'S DORMITORY ASSOCIATION

OF THE

COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Capital Stock, \$150,000.

OFFICERS.

*President, MRS. MATILDA B. CARSE.**Secretary, MRS. HELEN M. BARKER.**Treasurer, MR. ELBRIDGE G. KEITH.*

DIRECTORS.

MRS. POTTER PALMER,	MISS FRANCES WILLARD,
MRS. MATILDA B. CARSE,	MRS. MARTHA H. TEN EYCK,
MRS. HELEN M. BARKER,	MRS. SOLOMON THATCHER, JR.,
MRS. L. BRACE SHATTUCK,	MRS. A. L. CHETLAIN,
MRS. JAMES R. DOOLITTLE, JR.,	MRS. BEN C. TRUMAN,
MRS. LEANDER STONE,	MRS. GEORGE L. DUNLAP,
MRS. CHARLES HENROTIN,	MRS. JAMES A. MULLIGAN.

OFFICE BOARD OF LADY MANAGERS,

Chicago, Ill.

The Board of Lady Managers has been desirous to carry out the design of Congress in creating it, and the intent of the National Commission in prescribing its duties. The Commission said, in defining the duties of the Board: "The Board shall have general charge and management of all interests of women in connection with the Exposition." In conformity with this, Mrs. Palmer called a meeting of all the Lady Managers resident in Chicago to consider what could be done for the benefit of the great army of women that will visit Chicago during the Fair, especially those known as "industrial women," "wage earners," and "working girls." It was felt that after reduced traveling rates had been secured, the next duty would be to procure for these women good, clean, safe homes at reasonable rates. Hence, it was resolved to take steps towards providing such homes. Mrs. Matilda B. Carse was appointed by this body to look the matter up and report to a second meeting. Mrs. Carse presented a plan, and, in harmony with her plan, an Association has been formed and incorporated, and is now ready for work. Its directors are well-known and reliable women of Chicago connected with the Board of Lady Managers. The treasurer is one of Chicago's most prominent bankers.

Our plan, as set forth in the former circular, is to erect buildings adjacent to the Fair grounds, capable of sheltering 5,000 women, the rooms to be furnished with comfortable beds and toilet con-

veniences. These dormitories will be presided over by refined, motherly women, who will have a watchful care over unprotected girls who may come singly or in groups.

In order to accomplish all this work we have formed a stock company, and will soon be ready to issue stock in shares of \$10. These shares will be taken at any dormitory of this association in payment for lodging bills. Only two persons will be allowed to come at one time on a single share. These shares will be transferable, and if the face value is not used by the holder during her stay, it can be made over to another who can use the balance. After the ten dollars has been used, the share still stands on our books, credited to the holder, and she will be entitled to her *pro rata* share of the profits, if a surplus remains after the enterprise is closed.

Our rate per day will not exceed forty cents to *stockholders*, and if the association finds it can safely do so, the rate may be put at thirty-five cents, but this we cannot promise. Each person must engage her room at least one month before coming, in order to be sure of accommodation at that time, and, in making application for stock, must state what month and what part of that month she desires to come.

The association finds it will be necessary to limit the number of guests to be entertained during each month, hence the first to apply for stock will have the choice of the month in which they will come, while those who follow later may be obliged to select another month when there are vacancies.

Stockholders will be given the preference over others. Non-holders of stock will be furnished lodgings whenever vacancies exist, but we may have to charge them a slightly higher rate.

Application for stock can be made and money sent at once, and as soon as \$25,000 is in the bank your certificate will be promptly forwarded. In the meantime, you will receive an official receipt by return mail that will insure your safety.

CHAPTER XXIII.

RESOLUTIONS AND LETTERS OF THANKS.

The final meeting of the Woman's Board of Managers was held in Hartford, December 18, 1893, with an unusually full attendance of members. The World's Fair, to which we had given so many months of thought and work, walking by faith, had gladdened our sight at last with such a vision of loveliness that the remembrance of all exactions of time and strength faded into the background. We were glad and proud to have been even among the least of those who had contributed to such a marvelous result. We had worked so unitedly toward a common purpose that we found ourselves upon the footing of familiar friends, unwilling to go our separate ways without at least a handshake and an expression of the hope that we might meet again. The delightful harmony of our Board had been unbroken from the first meeting to the last, and the resolutions of thanks, some of which appear in this report, expressed the unanimous feeling of the members.

We cannot close this report without expressing our individual and collective thanks to the members of the Men's Board for the delightful consideration and courtesy which they showed to us at every opportunity. To the members of the Building Committee especially, and to the Treasurer, Mr. George H. Day, we owe more than can be conveyed in any formal expression of thanks. Of all the gracious things said of us nothing touched us so much as the compliment paid the Board on Connecticut Day by Senator Reed, whose untimely death came as a personal grief to each of us who had the privilege of knowing him: "The Pilgrim Fathers did not begin to be as proud of the Pilgrim Mothers, nor the Revolutionary Fathers of the Revolutionary Mothers, as our Men's Board are of our Women's Board in Connecticut."

Whatever success came to us in our work is due, next to the direct personal effort of committees, to that wise, far-seeing, foundation work planned and carried out for several months by Mrs. Morgan G. Bulkeley, our first president. We all caught her enthusiasm and something of the high standard she set for our attainment.

Especially was her successor under the greatest personal obligation to her from the first meeting to the last, for in every new plan for the furtherance of the Board work her advice and help were as unailing as they were valuable.

The following resolution, offered by Mrs. J. G. Gregory at the final meeting of the Board, December 18, 1893, puts into formal speech something of the personal feeling of warm appreciation with which the members of the Board remember Governor Bulkeley's unailing consideration:

WHEREAS, With the close of the official existence of the Board of Lady Managers for Connecticut, its members desire to place on record their appreciation of the generous aid and many thoughtful services rendered by ex-Governor Bulkeley;

WHEREAS, We owe our existence as a Board to his appointment, and have availed ourselves of his wise counsel from the commencement, and found in him an ever-ready friend and generous supporter; and

WHEREAS, We recognize the fact that our success as a Board has been largely promoted by his unostentatious help,

Resolved, That we express to him our recognition of his kindly thoughtfulness toward us, and our gratitude for the material help which he has given, and assure him that among the many agreeable experiences of our official life, none will be more pleasantly recalled than those connected with himself.

Following the suggestion of the National Board, each State Board adopted a distinctive badge of its own. The Connecticut Board were fortunate in having a beautiful adaptation of the State Seal given them by Mr. Franklin B. Farrel of Ansonia.

A slender bar of gold, bearing the word "Connecticut" on blue enamel, held suspended the badge, which followed in outline, and in most exquisite coloring, the State Seal and its motto. Nothing that our most famous American silversmith

sent to the World's Fair was more artistic in its way than the beautiful Connecticut badge.

The formal thanks of the Board, expressed in the resolution offered by Mrs. E. T. Whitmore, gives a suggestion of the very informal amount of genuine pride and pleasure with which each member of the Board treasured and wore this charming gift:

Resolved, That we, the members of the Board of Lady Managers of Connecticut, tender our most sincere thanks to Mr. Franklin B. Farrel of Ansonia for his gift of the beautiful State badge, which we highly prize as a souvenir, and are proud to wear for its own artistic beauty.

At the last general meeting of the National Board of Lady Managers of the World's Columbian Exposition, held November 6, 1893, this resolution, offered by Mrs. Julia B. Shattuck, was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The work of women in the World's Columbian Exposition has been most materially advanced by and through the co-operation of the women's branch of all State and Territorial World's Fair Boards, therefore,

Resolved, That the women's branches of these boards be cordially invited and earnestly requested, to present at as early a date as possible, full reports of their respective work to the President of the Board of Lady Managers. And, further,

Resolved, That a special vote of thanks be tendered all State and Territorial Boards for their valuable assistance, without which the Board of Lady Managers feels its work could never have assumed the magnificent proportions of which they are so justly proud.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BOARD OF LADY MANAGERS WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION,
November 11, 1893.

My Dear Mrs. Knight:

Your letter of Nov. 6th, accompanying the report of the work of your Board, was duly received, and I hasten to reply in order to express my sense of obligation to you, and to the ladies representing your State, for the co-operation which was received in our work.

Even though the work which has been so spread before us for the past three years has brought no remuneration in dollars and cents, and has cost each one many days and nights of anxiety and labor, the result which stands before us to-day certainly compensates for all the expenditure of the past.

The work which has been accomplished by your Board is of inestimable value, and I wish to express, personally and in the name of the Board, our appreciative thanks for the gifts which have been made to us from your State. The sight of these beautiful objects in our memorial building will vividly recall the pleasant associations surrounding them during their installation in the Woman's Building the past summer.

With renewed expressions of cordial regard, and kindest wishes for the future, I am, my dear Mrs. Knight, as ever,

Sincerely yours,
 BERTHA HONORÉ PALMER,
Pres't B. L. M.

Mrs. Kate Brannon Knight,
 Connecticut Building,
 Jackson Park.

The following letter from the secretary of the Board of Lady Managers, conveying the thanks of the National Board, and requesting a detailed report of State work, was, in turn, supplemented by circulars of the most urgent nature, containing lists of questions to be answered and asking for complete statistics and details:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
 Chicago, January, 1894.

Dear Madam:

In behalf of the Board of Lady Managers of the World's Columbian Commission, I desire to express to the ladies composing the State Board of Connecticut, our sincere appreciation of the valuable aid given by them to the advancement of women in the World's Columbian Exposition, and trust the result of their labor may help enrich the resources of their State and enlarge the opportunities of its women.

We would ask that a complete report of the work of your Board be sent to this office for future reference and record.

Very truly yours,
 SUSAN G. COOKE,
Secretary.

A few extracts from one of these circulars will serve to show the thoroughness with which the historians proposed to do their work:

In your report please state:—

1. *All* of the facts concerning the exhibit of women's work from

your State at the Exposition. You are not limited as to the number of words.

* * * * *

It is very necessary that you make mention, however briefly, of exhibits in every department of work and every line of work exhibited. You can send the data that you *have in hand now*. Omit *nothing* because your data may be imperfect.

* * * * *

You will see the propriety of having Connecticut properly represented. We want to do justice to your efforts and to those of the women of your State in the exhibit at the Exposition. Your report is urgently needed for the history as well as for the digest.

I have not mentioned many of the subjects that you should treat in your report, only those you are most likely to forget.

* * * * *

The President of the Women's Board of Connecticut had already presented at headquarters an outline of the most important parts of the work done in that State, but recognizing the value of a national report which should embody comparative results, questions were answered, photographs sent, and the fullest possible detail was most willingly prepared for official publication. Besides this history a digest of all reports from States was also in process of preparation at Chicago, from which it will be seen that the impetus gained during the existence of the fair, which tempted every one to do even simple things in a large and effective way, inevitably carried the zealous collector of data over into the midst of a rather plentiful harvest.

The results, although specialists had sifted, assorted, and eliminated a portion of the subject matter, amounted to eight large packing cases of unedited material, all of which was sent as a slight token of remembrance to what might well be an astonished Congress. Evidently, a few other States besides Connecticut felt somewhat responsible for the World's Fair.

Unfortunately, or otherwise, statistical literature, even of the most attractive kind, cannot always count a special appropriation for printing among its birthrights.

The Congress of the United States, in some of its workings, is not unlike the mills of the gods. It grinds slowly. Probably, if some process had been discovered to grind this

especial grist "exceeding small" before it reached that legislative body, there might have been some hope of speedy publication. But the whole cannot be printed at present. The parts, therefore, however valuable they may seem to those interested, must also wait, as did the official history of the Civil War, until they are needed for permanent records. Fortunately for the Connecticut data, the State appropriation for Exposition purposes outlasted the immediate needs of that occasion.

At the last meeting of the Board of World's Fair managers of Connecticut, a committee was appointed to finish the remaining work of both boards. This committee, composed of the Hon. Leverett Brainard of the National Commission, Mr. George H. Day, the treasurer of the Board, the Hon. Morris W. Seymour, counsel for the Board, and Mrs. George H. Knight, president of the Board of Lady Managers, considered one of their imperative duties to be the preparation and publication of a comprehensive history of the methods used and results obtained in accomplishing the ends for which the Connecticut Board was created, namely, "For the purpose of exhibiting the resources, products, and general development of the State of Connecticut at the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893."

We had been able to show the world that as a State we had within our borders the three things which make a nation great and prosperous, "a fertile soil, busy workshops, and easy conveyance for men and goods from place to place." It remained for us to show to our public-spirited citizens, whose generosity had made the first steps in Exposition matters possible, that in bringing about this result it had only been necessary to make use once more of the familiar pursuits of Connecticut people.

The following letter of thanks sent by the president of the National Commission to the Woman's Board of Connecticut, closed officially a relationship that had been cordial, harmonious, and, we trust, mutually beneficial, and though, keeping in mind the progress we were expected to make, we have done our best, hampered as we are by unavoidable limitations,

to follow the advice of the ancient philosopher and "look at things as a man, as a human being, as a citizen, as a mortal." Still, there is a delightfully familiar and unprogressive satisfaction in the fact that, after all, in closing this report, a woman will have the last word!

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS,

February 14, 1894.

My dear Mrs. Knight:

The World's Columbian Exposition having passed into history and through its wonderful record become indissolubly associated with all intellectual and artistic thought and progress, I feel it to be my duty, as well as my pleasure, to express the deep obligation under which the Board of Lady Managers rests for the effective co-operation so cordially given it by the Connecticut State Board.

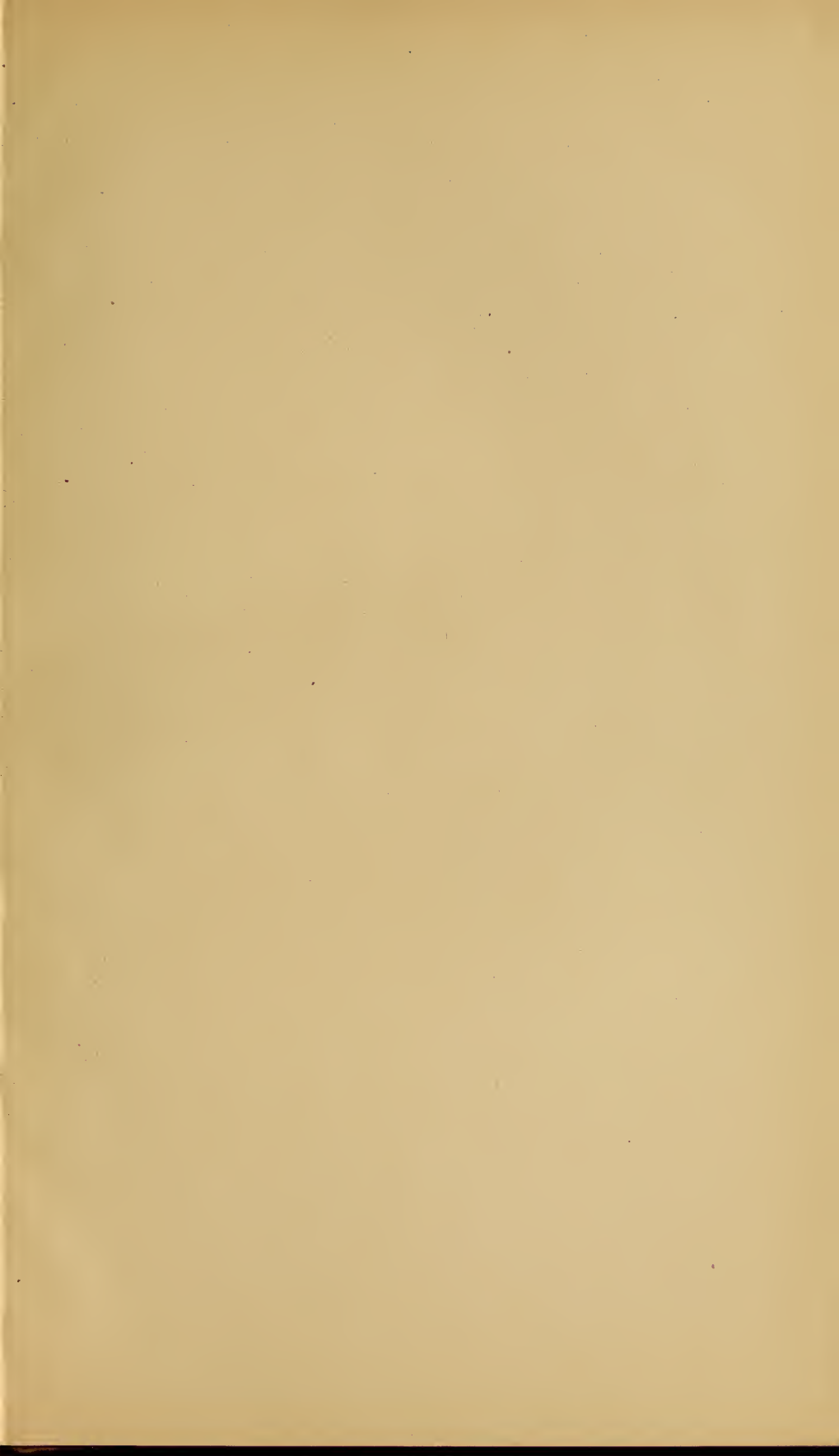
It is impossible for me to adequately express my appreciation of the beautiful room furnished by your Board. The decorations of the walls and ceiling were successful in design and extremely well executed: the color scheme was most attractive and the furnishing both charming and appropriate, all of which rendered the Connecticut Room one of the most attractive in our Building and a very creditable exhibit to the young lady who planned it.

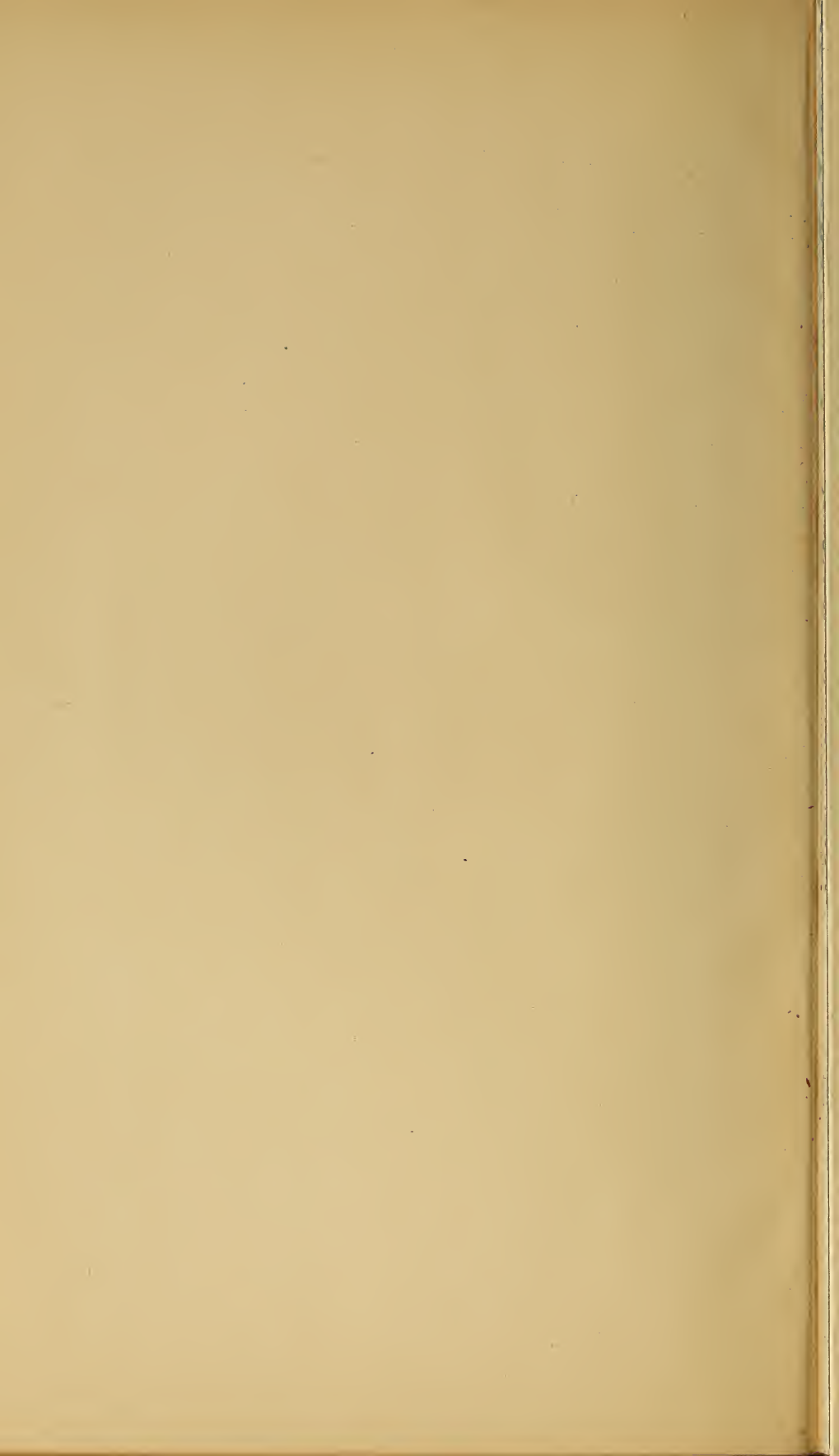
I must not omit to mention especially the remarkable work accomplished by your Board in gathering data of the industrial occupations of the women of your State. I thoroughly appreciate the labor involved and the difficulty encountered in securing such a comprehensive report. It will be gratifying to you to know that government statistical experts, who have examined our statistics, pronounced those sent from Connecticut most complete and valuable.

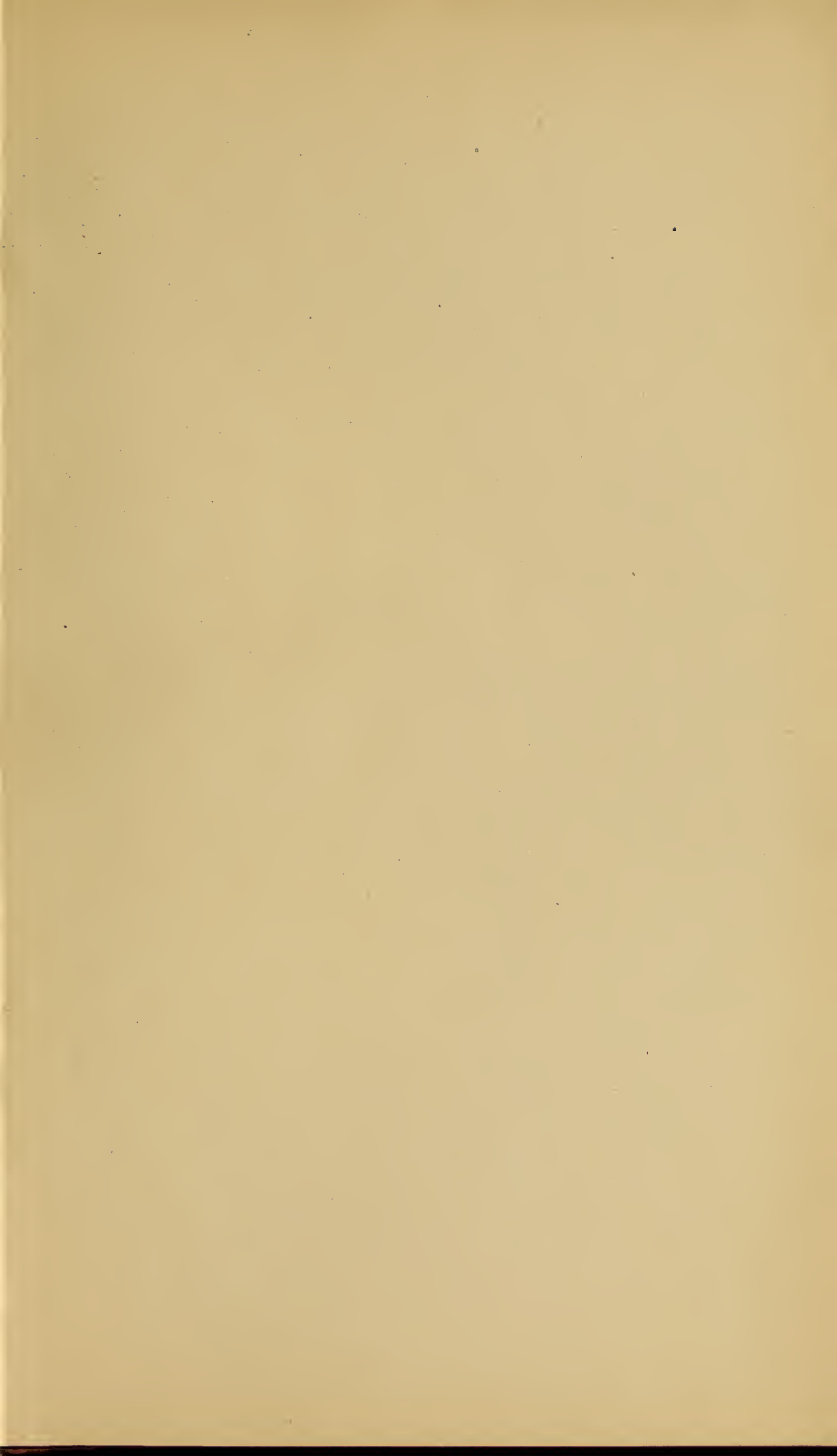
With renewed thanks for the many kindnesses received from your Board and for your ready and sympathetic promotion of all of our plans, believe me to be, my dear Mrs. Knight, with assurance of high consideration and esteem,

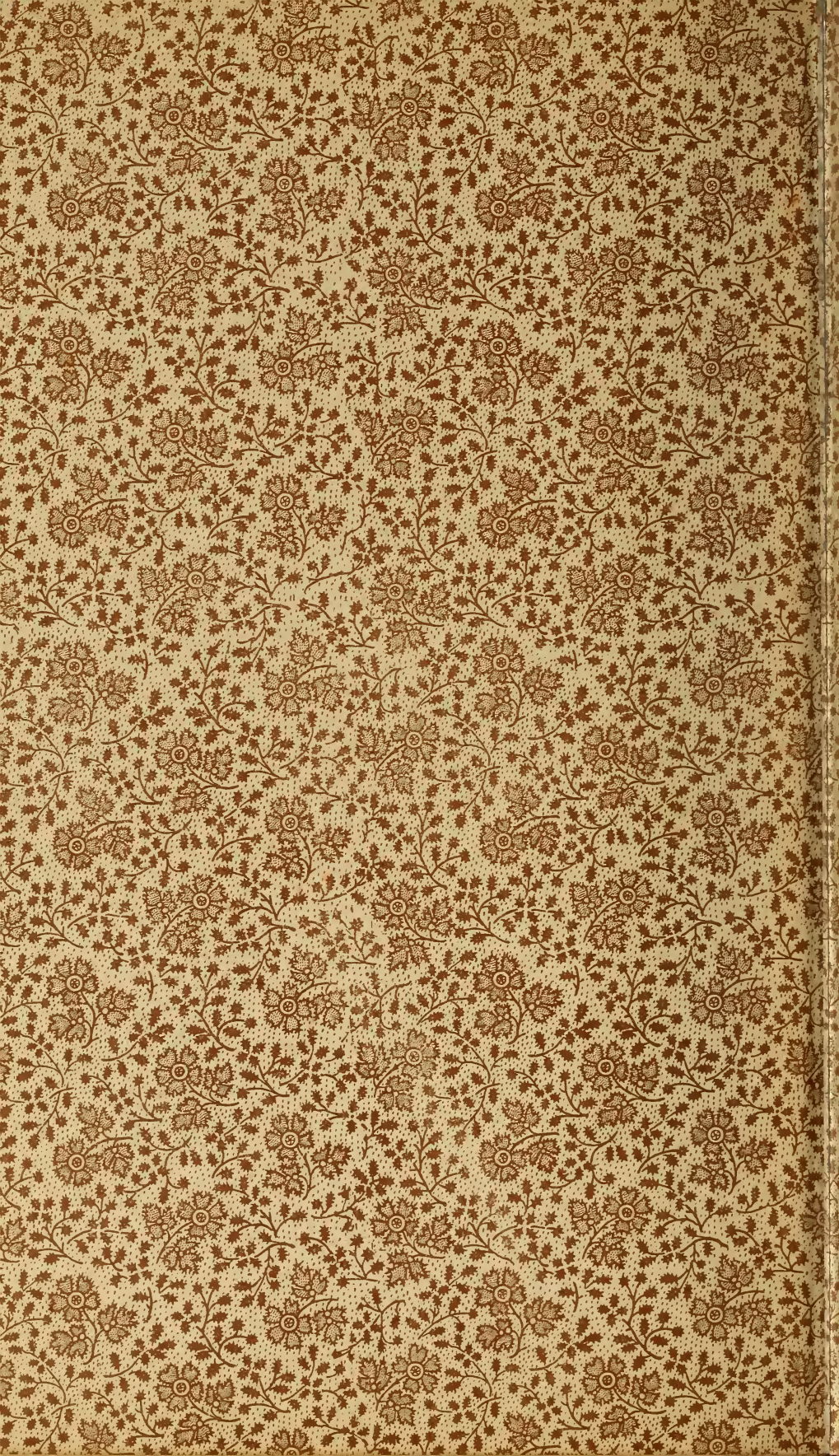
Most cordially yours,
BERTHA HONORÉ PALMER,
President Board of Lady Managers.
World's Columbian Exposition.

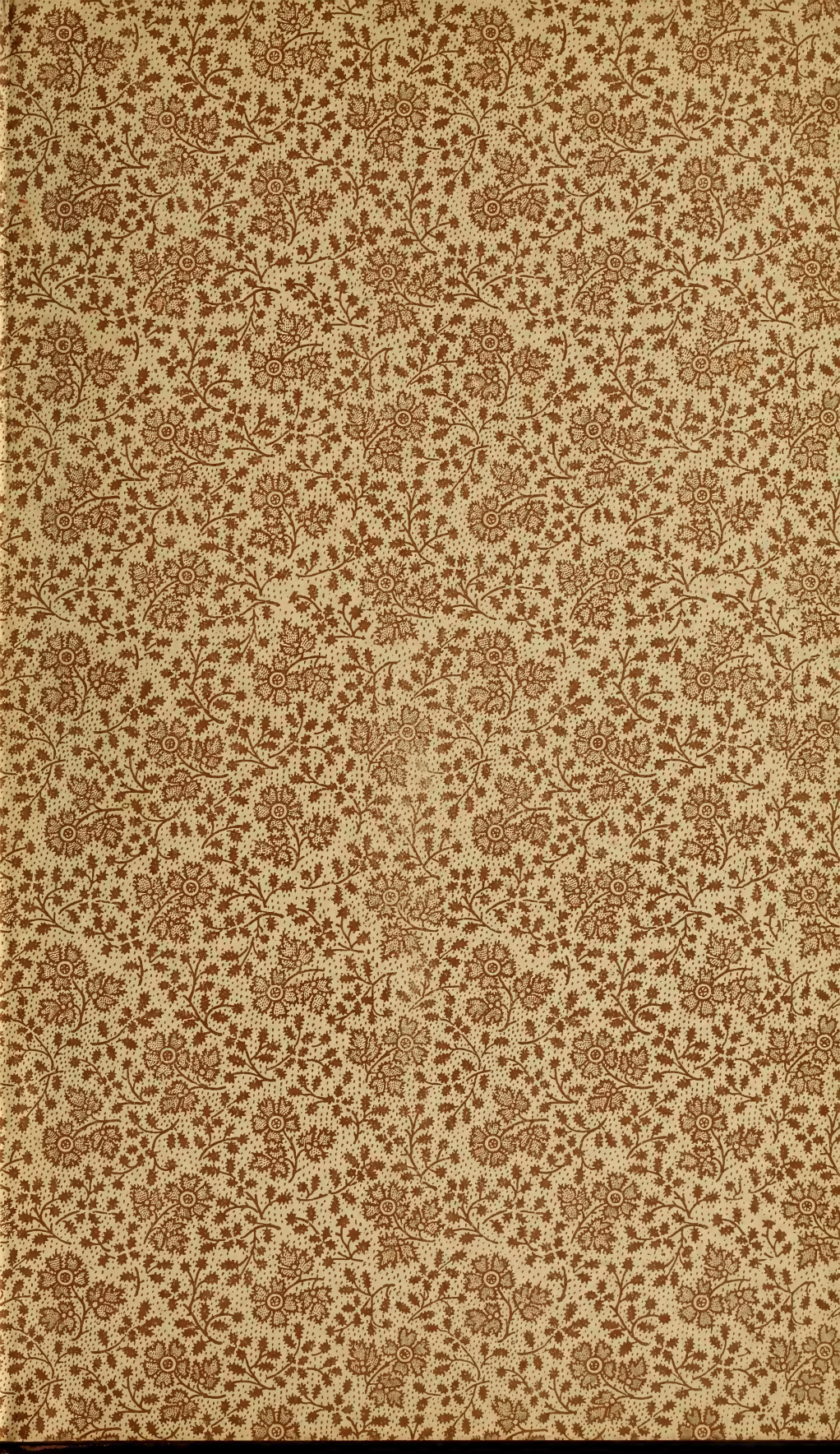
To Mrs. George H. Knight,
President Connecticut State Board,
Lakeville, Conn.











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